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RANDOM OBSERVATIONS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

LETTER 2.

Our tour started in Scotland and for several days we met the native Scot in his own home, and revelled in the secretary of his bonnie country. The Scottish folk are a strong race of people, and the lowland section where my time was spent is far north as Sterling, the final impression was that there are few places on the earth with greater evidences of vitality and industry, and with a more hopeful outlook for further progress, this, notwithstanding a heavy drain on the resources through immigration. "Scotland forever" seems to be quite in harmony with the trend of things. It took Scotland to make Britain great; every man north of the Solway and the Tweed is proud of that, and would like it to be better understood.

"Why is it your people call us English?" I was asked. There is no particular reason for that unless it is because we are in too much of a hurry to make the distinction in our speaking. It is true that we do often say "the English" when we include the Scotch. Let me remind my readers that the Scotchman does not like to be called an Englishman. The average Scotchman possesses more than the average amount of social pride. Travellers or tourists are, as a general thing, experts in diplomacy; and in Scotland it is quite common to hear people tell about their Scotch ancestry or how much Scotland has done for the world. That pleases the Scotchman as much as a wave of the average Canadian. "Yes, yes," he will say, "the Scotch have done well, and John Knox was a great man."

Education and religion are indispensable to a well equipped Scotchman. Woe unto the man who interferes with the freedom of the people in this respect. Jennie Geddes was one of the people, and they still point out the spot from which she threw the stool at the head of an offending priest. The type remains fixed and well tempered.

But in England the diplomatic tourists are English of course. Personally, I have a remarkably accommodating ancestry. They came from the Border Lands, so I am quite at home on either side of the Tweed. They passed through Ireland. There I could be an Irishman. Report has it that they lived in the United States till Revolutionary times; so I can be a Yankee on occasion. Then they came to Nova Scotia, the old British America; so I claim the loyalty of a N. E. L., a kind often overlooked in the present generation and I belong to the New Canada. My forefathers were undoubtedly found on either side of politics, so I am quite equally at home among Conservatives or Reformers!

England presents some marked contrasts to her nearest neighbor. This is not altogether due to imagination. I am quite sure. These contrasts formerly were very real and it took a good many centuries to adjust the social traits in an amicable way. Even yet, some people are not quite sure whether you mean a Stuart or a Hanoverian, when you speak of Royalists of the 18th century. Having expressed myself quite clearly about the Scotchman, it will be in order to be as definite about the Englishman. I learned some time ago, and recent observations have tended to confirm that impression, that no people will give you more surprises than the English.

feudalism to make machines of us; men were thrown on their own responsibilities, had to work alone and there was no regular army where orders had to be literally carried out. That makes a great difference. The Englishman puts his cause first, the Colonial puts himself first. I was told at Portsmouth of an army officer who was sent out to train Colonial troops (not Canadians in this case). He complains bitterly because they won't obey him unquestionably and unhesitatingly. The young recruit think they are as good as the officer, and unless they see the "reason why" they have no idea of taking his word for it. That is a case of red tape vs. reason.

Individuality is a good thing, rightly understood, and sinking individuality behind cause and country is a good thing too. Where would our progress be without that? Every invention of importance has men that we visited Aldershot and saw the aeroplane making flights. The men take great risks, but it is a case of putting a cause before the individual. They know if they lose life, others will benefit by their experience and sacrifice. As between the two characteristics, I think the man who puts his cause first must have the preference. There is hope there for the success of great causes, and the enthronement of great principles.

Lord Haldane quoted President Wilson as saying: "The country must find lawyers of the right sort and the spirit to advise it, or it must stumble through a very chaos of blind experiment." It never needed lawyers who are also statesmen more than it needs them now; needs them in the courts, in its legislatures, in its seats of executive authority; lawyers who can think in the terms of society itself.

The Lord Chancellor distinguished between law and the other rules of conduct in life, by society. Without this act of unwritten law there could be no tolerable social life. It was the source of liberty and ease. This instinctive sense of obligation was the foundation of society.

The principle of this unwritten law or code of ethical rules, having behind it the general will of a society, should be extended so as to develop a full international ethical habit among nations. This could be begun better with nations having some special relation.

The century of peace between Great Britain and Canada and the United States had brought the peoples of these countries to a greater possession of the common ends and ideals natural to the Anglo-Saxon group. A large number of citizens in each of the nations would not today count it decent to violate obligations to the other members of the group.

The way in which the Powers worked together recently to preserve the peace of Europe as if forming one community showed the ethical possibilities of the group system.

Some Leading Points in Lord Haldane's Address

At the Sessions of the American Bar Association in Montreal last week. (Daily Witness.)

The United Kingdom, United States and Canada, with common traditions, language, and ideals, form a unique group in which there are relations possible that would not be possible with any other group.

Lawyers are urged to encourage nations of this group to develop and recognize a reliable character in the obligations they assume toward each other.

A foundation for international faith of a new kind in the history of the world might be developed as a result of the better relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

Lawyers should help to relieve the conventional atmosphere of public life by always thinking rightly and helping to create a more hopeful and resolute kind of public opinion.

His Majesty King George sent a message, through Lord Haldane, noting that this convention would increase the esteem and good will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other.

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Slaves of the Present Day

Under the above striking caption a forcible article on thrift appears in last week's "Journal of Commerce."

According to the author, "the man who works for a salary or wages and saves nothing is virtually a slave while that condition lasts. He is absolutely dependent upon his weekly wage for subsistence. His escape from servitude lies only in saving a part of each week's or each month's income." For those in this state of bondage our new Partial Payment Plan offers the greatest incentive to saving and the financial independence obtained from savings well invested.

Our explanatory booklet is free for the asking. Why not write for a copy some time—now for instance!

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Aug. 11, 1913.

Mining in the United States is a gigantic industry, second only to agriculture, employing directly more than 1,500,000 men, and having a yearly output of \$2,000,000,000.

EVA MYLOTT, CONTRALTO

Eva Mylott, the Australian contralto, who is to sing in Bridgetown October 2nd, possesses a pure contralto voice of exceptional richness, with the lower register equal to that of Clara Butt. The greatest critics of the world have paid glowing tributes to her wonderful voice, artistic temperament and superb interpretation, while her diction has been described as the finest of any singer now before the public.

Miss Mylott inherited her musical gifts from both parents. At the age of seven her voice was already attracting attention, and yet while a mere child she was famous all over the continent. Mrs. Melba returning to the land of her birth, heard her and with the magnanimity of the truly great artist, recognized her unmistakable genius, and taking the



warmest interest in the young singer personally introduced her to Mrs. Marchesi in Paris.

Miss Mylott at the close of her studies under this great teacher, created a furor at the pupils' concert in the Salle Hoch, and Mrs. Marchesi referred to her as a "favorite pupil," and said, "I have no hesitation in prophesying for Miss Mylott a great future in the artistic and musical world, from her great power and compass, artistic perception and temperament."

In London she studied Randegger and Henry Wood (Oratorio). Mrs. Mylott's Fischer (German's) and also received private tuition from Mrs. Melba, who took the greatest pride and interest in her protegee. She was immediately engaged for the Albert Hall, Queen's Hall concerts, and by Philharmonic and Choral Societies toured with Melba, Trebelli and Albani, and was honored with the special patronage of Her Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales.

COST OF THAW CASE.

The following table shows the cost of the Thaw case:

Cost of first trial	\$ 200,000
Cost of second trial	150,000
Cost of attempts to gain liberty from Matteawan	240,000
"Hush money"	125,000
Maintenance Evelyn Nesbit	50,000
Cost of alienists	75,000
Cost to Thaw's mother	150,000
Expenses in Tombs	15,000
Total	\$1,025,000

ASTOUNDED BY EVILS TURNS ON SUFFRAGE

Washington, Sept. 4.—Miss Annie Rock who was one of California's most active suffragists for more than a year, is astounded by the evils which she says she has found in equal suffrage in her own State. She has turned against the suffrage movement and has issued a notable statement through the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage here.

"Votes for women," described by its advocates as the panacea for all political evils," says Miss Black, "is working havoc among those very women who have persuaded the men voters of their States to give them the suffrage. Women who have obtained the franchise are Frankenstein's creations of a political monster that has turned upon the sex with appalling results."

"It takes some fortitude to come out and acknowledge that one has been wrong. After due observation, study and deliberation I am willing to make such a confession. As secretary of the California Equality League, the largest suffrage organization in California, I have without remuneration over a year of my life working for suffrage. And now all I have to say is that if I had it in the east do over again I would work twice as hard, if that were possible, against it."

CALLS RESULT DISASTROUS

"As a member of ten clubs and organizations also as registrar, precinct captain, worker at headquarters and at the polls, I have had more than ordinary opportunity to observe and watch the workings of suffrage, and I consider the result not only unsatisfactory and disappointing but disastrous. It is most unsatisfactory because what was surmised had been demonstrated that the majority of women not only do not care to vote but have no interest whatever in suffrage. The New York woman who came out to California and found that women did not turn out well at the polls—that suffrage is a failure—found out the truth. Just recently the California suffragists sent out workers to initiate the New York women into the California modus operandi.

"Suffragists assert that women will purify politics. On the contrary I have found that women in politics are no better than men. The women of Colorado have had suffrage nearly twenty years, but from what I have seen I do not believe the women of Colorado are any better off economically or in any other way than the women of the worst anti-suffrage State.

"The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw is quoted as saying that in all the sixty-five years of fighting there has never been a man or woman advocate of equal suffrage who had done any unlawful act or who had been other than a law abiding citizen. Where has the Rev. Anna been all these years—in her closet praying—that she dare calmly come and make this bold declaration?"

ANSWERS DR. ANNA SHAW.

"I want to say to the Rev. Anna that there are hundreds of men and

LUNENBURG HIT BY LIGHTNING.

Lunenburg, Sept. 8.—This town was visited by a severe thunder storm this afternoon from three to six o'clock, and the lightning was terrific. At four o'clock the barn of R. C. S. and in a few minutes it was on fire. Head, about a mile from town, and Kaulbach was struck by lightning. The barn is situated on Kaulbach's although raining hard the flames had full sway. The fire bell rang and a number of firemen with fire fighting machinery drove over to the scene, but the fire had got too much headway, and burned its way out.

There were forty tons of hay and a quantity of farming implements in the barn. There was no person near at the time, and all of which were destroyed, and nothing was saved. The loss will probably amount to \$1500. There are two other buildings adjacent, a house and cook house, and had it not been for the heavy rain they both would have been destroyed. The firemen turned a stream upon these houses and assisted the downpour in preventing the fire from spreading. All the live stock was saved, excepting three pigs and a calf, which perished.

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RESERVE FUNDS - \$12,500,000
AGGREGATE ASSETS - \$175,000,000

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