

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 14, 1915

NO 1

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Russian Troops Well Within Hungarian Territory

PETROGRAD, April 12.—Russian troops are now twenty miles within Hungarian territory, and have reached the Valley of the Ung River, South of Uzok Pass according to advices received here from the Carpathian front today.

It is asserted at the War Office that this rapid advance of the invading troops will render the positions of Austro-German forces at Uzok Pass untenable. The general Russian advance into Hungary through the Passes and over the Carpathian crests will be made over the front of 125 miles. Great masses of troops are being carried to this front, over the Galician railways.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT AT THE FRONT

LONDON, April 12.—"It is a significant fact that although a month has passed since the action of Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has made no attempt to retaliate in any quarter, but has remained inactive, while we have established ourselves securely on the ground won," is a declaration made by the "Eye-Witness" attached to British Army Headquarters on the Continent in a communication, dated April 9.

"Looking back over the past four months, it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly any offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counter-stroke. This is the first occasion on which the enemy has made no reply at all. This does not mean, of course, that their resistance is collapsing, but the Germans have none the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal at this front they are unable to avenge their defeat.

"Some light has been thrown on the conditions prevailing in the area behind the German lines which served to confirm the impression that the general situation is creating great anxiety."

Referring to the condition bordering on panic which prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, this writer goes on to say:

"Both officers and men have openly expressed their uneasiness. Apparently a marked change began to occur in the general demeanor of the German troops soon after Christmas. Till then they had been absolutely confident, but latterly this feeling has been steadily decreasing. German soldiers have told French civilians they recognize they would be overpowered by the masses of men Great Britain was going to place in the field and they tried to persuade them that the British were equally bent on ruining France and that they would grab everything for themselves."

In conclusion the "Eye-Witness" mentions the fact that the German war levy at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing during March amounted to \$1,000,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The Assembly of the Union of South Africa has passed a resolution by unanimous vote, removing the death penalty from all engaged in the recent rebellion.

A high authority says that the world has not enough machinery to manufacture war material as fast as it was being used during the first one hundred days of the war.

The opening of the Dardanelles will give egress to great stores of grain in Russia, but there will still be a shortage, unless Canada largely increases production and justifies her name as "The Granary of the Empire."

The idea that an International tribunal of some sort will be established after the war, to guard weak nations and to judge between the right and the wrong in national disputes, is being advocated in many quarters.

Werner Horn, who did the damage at the Vanceboro bridge, will be tried in Boston on the charge of the illegal transportation of explosives from one State to another.

Poland has had 95 towns, 4,500 villages burnt or destroyed by the German invasion, and property losses are estimated at five hundred millions of dollars.

Up to March 22nd, 375 Canadians in France were killed wounded or missing.

A telephone connection between the Italian Foreign Office and the Quirinal was tapped by a German spy.

In Cologne the bread shops are literally besieged day by day, and the supply is soon exhausted.

The almost incredible story is told by survivors of the Falaba, that while people were struggling in the water, the crew of the submarine laughed at them.

Paris authorities found in the studio of a German sculptor, 30 busts of the Kaiser, probably intended to be placed on public monuments instead of the busts of Frenchmen, if the Kaiser reached Paris.

The Cunard line of steamers has benefited by the war. The Company has paid a ten per cent bonus, as well as a ten per cent dividend.

Lord Kitchener orders no alcoholic drink for his household, following the suggestion of the King.

That unpronounceable name, Przemysl, has been changed by order of the Czar to Permishl, to be pronounced Permishl. Seventeen Belgians, most of them young peasants were shot on March 25th, by the Germans for acting as spies in the interest of the Allies.

A French woman was shot on March 24th, for acting as a spy for the Germans, who gave her forty dollars as pay.

Sir John French says the length of the war will depend upon the supply of ammunition. The more ammunition the shorter the war.

Bulgaria is reported to be seizing shipments of German artillery and ammunition in passage to Constantinople.

Newfoundland has given 1000 soldiers and 1000 sailors to the war.

Running the Blockade with the S.S. "Lusitania"

Passengers had no sooner got aboard the Lusitania on Feb. 27th than they learned from one after another that Captain Dow would no more use the American flag for protection, but would defy the German submarine blockade and run through under the protection of the Union Jack.

Not a murmur was heard against that decision, but one was boasted he would rather go down, if he had to go down, under a British flag and on a British bottom than any other. There was confidence expressed by the most serious in the ability of the commander to carry the magnificent vessel through safely once again. And the confidence was not misplaced. It did not add to the comfort of the timid ones to learn that there were in the hold several million rounds of small arms ammunition and thousands of shrapnel shells, destined for the use of the Allies in Europe.

It must have been exceedingly galling to the German owners of the Vaterland and other huge liners which were rusting in the docks at Hoboken to see the Lusitania loose from her moorings and steam out past the monument of Liberty. The Vaterland flew a large German flag. It was said she always flies that flag on such occasion in mute, helpless defiance.

Outside Sandy Hook British patrols, vigilant as ever, were cruising. As we got well on our way eastward they faded away to the south. Life on the liner settled down to normal, and passengers soon forgot that there was an element of danger and certain risks on this particular voyage.

One is struck with the wondrous magnificence of the Lusitania. She is the fastest liner in the world, possessing the record of 4 days, 11 hours, 42 minutes from Liverpool to New York in 1909. Her length is 750 feet. She has four screws, driven by turbine engines of 68,000 horse-power. Owing to that element of risk it was not possible to secure the full complement of stokers; consequently several of her boilers were idle.

In Canada one is led to believe that almost all commerce is scared from the seas. That is a delusion. There was not a day in which we did not see two or three vessels, and there is no guessing how many we passed by night. One event brought home to all the seriousness of the times—the divine service in the grand saloon on Sunday morning. Perhaps never before had crew and passengers met with such serious intent. Perhaps never before had Captain Dow read the orthodox prayers for divine protection from belligerent enemies with such earnestness as on that occasion. It was memorable indeed. An awe fitting to the occasion settled upon all, and the responses though formal, were equally fervent with the prayers.

The week passed quickly without incident. The weather was kind. The Atlantic was on her best behavior. The average per day was about 500 miles. We had sunshine and calm seas. As we drew nearer the danger zone of the Irish Sea some anxiety among crew and passengers became manifest. On Friday morning we sighted the coast of Ireland, and nervous ones were busy looking over the ocean for any sign of the dreaded submarine. The Lusitania was now put on her top speed and excitement became general throughout the ship. We did not expect to see many vessels of any description in such dangerous waters; but by two, three, and sometimes four vessels were seen at one time. At about one time three fishing vessels passed within hailing distance. Evidently Britishers were not so terrified at the threatened blockade as Germany would have liked them to be.

Towards night, as we approached the Narrows, extra precautions were taken, for with all our confidence in the British flag to protect, and with all our superior speed, one never knew when Father Neptune might cast up a modern terror within easy reach of us. Orders were accordingly issued for all lights to be extinguished. Only a few lamps in secluded places were allowed. The state-room windows were darkened, and passengers on deck groined about nervously. Other vessels which we passed were not as cautious, however, for we saw several carrying bright lights, as though inviting the enemy's assaults.

When we were at length through the channel and entered the Mersey, naval watch-dogs gave signals from point to point, enabling our pilot to keep clear of mines. While there were constant reminders of possible lurking dangers for us there were also constant evidences of greater dangers in store for any belligerent craft venturing in those waters. Perhaps that is why Germany's blockade has entirely failed.

Seven divinity students of Wesley College Montreal are gone to the front with No. 6 Ambulance Corps. Their homes are in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, and Ontario. Mr. Norman, halls from Newfoundland.

Up to March 27th the Belgian Relief Fund of the Methodist Church amounted to \$17,150.12.

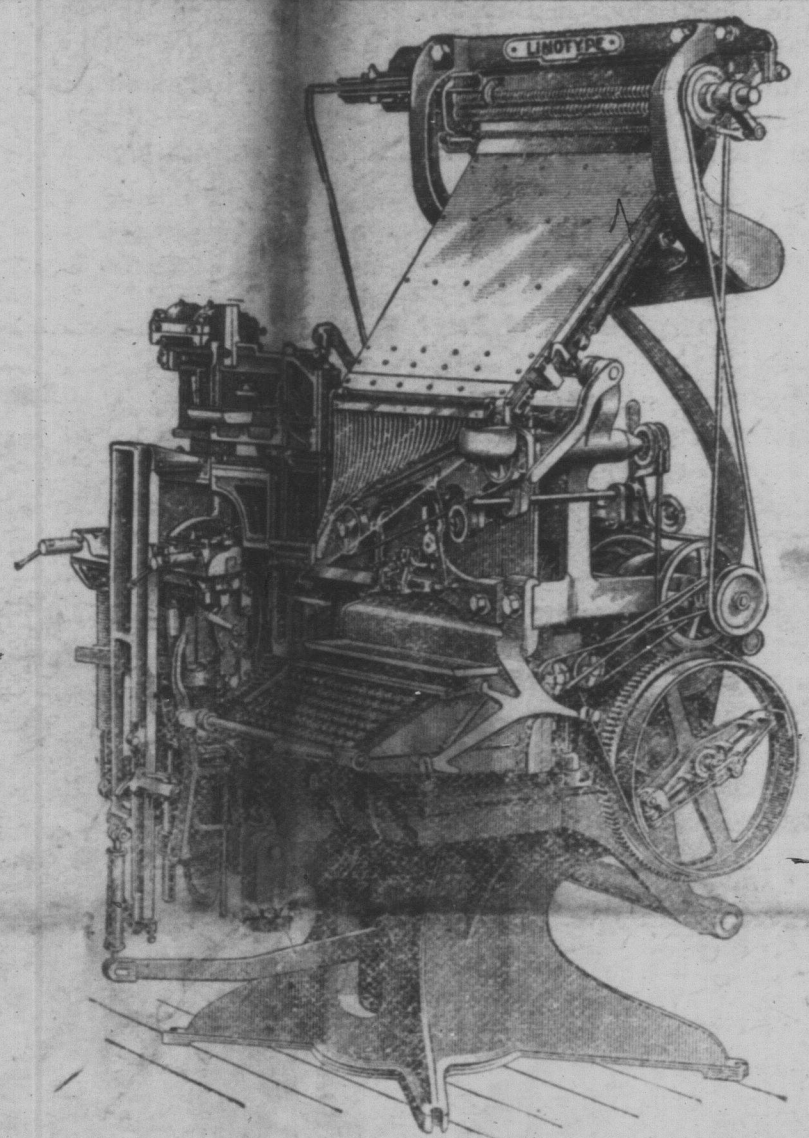
Monitor Belgian Relief Fund.

Let us continue to be generous. Our help is still needed. Belgium remains a bloody battlefield. Where now the farmer should be preparing to sow his seed, and plant his crops, the bomb and cannon ball and shell are cutting their deep furrows. The flooding of the productive and fertile lowlands, especially in Yser district, which was carried out as a military necessity, has been one of the great sacrifices of the heroic Belgians, and the land thus flooded will be waste and useless for a good many years.

Canada is urging a record crop this year. In spite of the war and its burdens, this will be a year of prosperity, especially for the farmers. The farmers of this Valley are probably already preparing to put in large crops, and share in the general prosperity. You want to remember as you plough and sow, that over in those war stricken lands beyond the sea, the farmer there still carries on his operations, with shot and cannon ball whistling overhead, and bomb and shell bursting around him.

It's worth something to you, isn't it, to be able to plough your fields, and sow your seed under different conditions, and in the security which you enjoy. How much is it worth? Think it over and express your gratitude in a good substantial contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund, to help the suffering Belgians.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$811.51
V. B. Leonard, Centre Clarence.....	10.00
Rev. J. H. Balcom, Paradise.....	1.00
M. J. G. Granville.....	1.00
Beaconsfield Sewing Circle.....	5.00
Part proceeds of entertainment by Upper Granville Band of Hope per Miss Tosh.....	4.30
A Friend, Lawrencetown.....	3.00
	\$836.11



NO. 15 MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE
The above is a cut of the latest addition to the Monitor's Equipment.

METHODIST NOTES

After attending quarterly meeting of Annapolis District at Lawrencetown, Rev. J. K. Curtis, B.A., E.L. & S.S. Field Sec., visited a number of the Circuits, delivering addresses, exhibiting lantern views and materially aiding S. S. and Young People's work. At Port Wadon on the Granville Ferry Circuit, March 9th, an Institute was held comprising two sessions. The afternoon session was well-attended and eminently helpful. In the evening every seat was occupied and a few men stood for over two hours; Rev. T. F. McWilliam, (Baptist) rendered efficient service and his people co-operated heartily.

The next night at Digby, Mr. Curtis set forth the underlying principles of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test for lads between 13 and 20 years of age. The aim is to mould and direct the physical, intellectual social and spiritual phases of boy life. A little later Miss A. Sanford who has spent some years as W. M. S. missionary amongst the Ruthenians in Alberta, accompanied by the District Organizer, Miss M. S. Jost, toured the District. Her addresses were interesting, instructive and encouraging and were greatly enjoyed.

On the Granville Ferry Circuit the Pastor has accepted an unanimous invitation to return for a second year. At Parker's Cove a social was held which netted over \$10.00 for Circuit funds. At Granville Ferry a clam supper produced over \$30.00 which will insure against fire the church and parsonage.

Rev. H. E. Thomas, of Carlton Circuit St. John N. B. and E. E. Graham, of Arcadia Circuit, N. S., have been appointed Chaplains of the 55th and 25th battalions, respectively. Mr. Thomas is an ex-president of his Conference. Mr. Graham was born at Centerville, Digby Co., and saw active service in the Boer war.

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New Maritime Industry

In a period when industries seem to be slowing down, it is interesting to note that the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, whose plant is located at St. John N. B., have just commenced the manufacture of sugar. This plant, which has been two years in construction, has a daily output of one million pounds, or a yearly output of three hundred million pounds. The plant is located on the water front at St. John and is so situated as to receive the raw material by steamer and tranship the finished product either by rail or boat to all parts of the country. The plant itself, which required three thousand tons of steel and seventeen thousand tons of concrete, is the latest and most up-to-date plant in the country, while the machinery installed is also of the most modern design. Some of the machines having been constructed especially for this refinery. In addition, the workmen, the chemists and all others associated with the manufacturing have been carefully selected. A special study of the requirements of the consuming public has been made with the result that the Atlantic Sugar Refineries start out on their career fully equipped to supply the requirements of the public. They have branded their goods "Lantic" Sugar, which will doubtless soon become a household word, especially throughout the Maritime Provinces.

And it was further resolved that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum shall be paid on all rates and taxes or balances thereof due from any person, firm, company, Association or Corporation and shall be collected as charges in the same manner as rates and taxes are collected and chargeable under the provision of the "Town's Incorporation Act" and amendments thereto and as though the interest was a part of the said taxes.

The matter of the support of Norman Nelly and Jennie Chute, who are at present inmates of the Nova Scotia hospital was again brought before the council at the request of N. E. Chute and Mrs. N. R. Nelly.

Resolved that under the circumstances the town assume the responsibility for the support and maintenance of the said Jennie Chute and Norman R. Nelly as long as they remain inmates of the said hospital.

It was further resolved that the said Alma G. Nelly wife of the said Norman R. Nelly and Norman E. Chute be

father of the said Jennie Chute be required to furnish respectively a good and sufficient bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the council indemnifying the said town against all costs of maintenance, charges and expenses in connection with the said Jennie Chute and Norman R. Nelly as such inmates of the said Hospital as long as they remain and are patients therein.

The Clerk laid before the Council some correspondence and tenders as to the cost of stand pipes for watering cart. Resolved that the matter be laid over.

Bill No. 82 entitled "an act to authorize the town of Bridgetown to borrow money for the extension of the sewerage system of the town" was read before the Council and on motion approved.

The matter of supplying Chief of Police Messenger with a suitable uniform was again brought before the Council by the Mayor. Resolved that the present chief, Messenger, be furnished with a suitable uniform, and that the matter of price be left with the Police Committee.

Councillor Chipman brought before the Council the question of a better investment for the sinking funds of the town, and suggested that the town could obtain a higher rate of interest than that allowed by the Banks at present. Resolved that the matter be left with the Finance Committee to call for tenders.

Minutes read and approved.

H. RUGGLES, Clerk.

TOWN COUNCIL

An emergency meeting of the Town Council, of the Town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk on Monday evening the 12th day of April, A. D. 1915 at 7.30 o'clock, in the Council Chamber for the purpose of considering the plans and estimates of the proposed sewer extension on Granville Street east as prepared by The Doane Engineering Company of Halifax, and to take some action thereon.

This Worship the Mayor was in the chair and Councillors present as follows:—E. C. Hall; Chas. R. Chipman; A. L. Beeler, J. W. Peters, A. T. Chute and J. Harry Hicks.

After carefully looking over plans and estimates and considering the estimates of cost of the different proposed routes it was found that the estimate of cost previously given by local parties and upon which the sum of \$3000.00 had been voted by the rate-payers to construct the sewer to Thos. Johnston's east line, as then contemplated, was about \$1000.00 short and that in order to complete this system an additional sum would have to be borrowed.

It was thought advisable by the Council to extend the system while they were at it as far east as Pratt's hill (so called) according to the plan and estimates submitted. If authorized by the rate-payers to do so at a further cost of \$2000.00 which would mean an expenditure of \$5000.00 for the whole extension.

After some further discussion the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Councillor Peters and seconded by Councillor Chipman, that a public meeting of the rate-payers of the Town of Bridgetown be called under section 143 of the Town's Incorporation Act and amendments thereto for Monday evening the 26th day of April instant, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Council Chamber to vote upon the question of a proposed expenditure of a sum not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of three thousand dollars previously voted for the purpose of building an extension of Granville street east from Pratt's hill (so-called), to connect with the main outlet on Revere street.

Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the town of Bridgetown was called by His Worship the Mayor and held pursuant to written notice given to each member of the Council by the Clerk at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening the 7th day of April, A. D. 1915 at 7.30 o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair and councillors present as follows:—

Chas. R. Chipman, E. C. Hall, J. W. Peters and J. Harry Hicks.

Ordered that the following bills be paid:—Crowe and Munde, Sundries \$0.80, E. L. Fisher coal to Harvey Hearn on Poor acct. \$3.20.

The rate book of the Town of Bridgetown for the year 1915 as approved and corrected by the Finance Committee of the Council, who were appointed at a meeting held on 24th day of March, 1915, to revise and correct the same, was laid before the Council by the Clerk, and it was thereupon resolved that the 1st day of June next be and the same is hereby fixed by this council as the day on or before which the rates rated and set down in said rate book in respect of property and income should be payable.

And it was further resolved that any person, firm, company, association or corporation paying to the town treasurer the amount of his, her or its taxes on or before such date shall be entitled to a reduction of five per cent therefrom.

And it was further resolved that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum shall be paid on all rates and taxes or balances thereof due from any person, firm, company, Association or Corporation and shall be collected as charges in the same manner as rates and taxes are collected and chargeable under the provision of the "Town's Incorporation Act" and amendments thereto and as though the interest was a part of the said taxes.

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H. RUGGLES, Clerk.



Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small.

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - - - 18,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the name of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.