

The Weekly Monitor

AND Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JANUARY 20, 1915

NO 41

ANNAPOLIS, S.S.

In the Municipal Council ANNUAL SESSION, 1915

Council met at the Court House at Annapolis, in the County of Annapolis, January 12th, 1915. Present: Councillors Elliott, Fitch, Foster, Troop, Withers, Casey, Marshall, Figgott, Gates, Gibson, Grimm, Thomas, Neily, Rawding.

The Warden addressed the Council, calling attention to the present unfortunate and unhappy condition brought about by the great war in Europe and consequent duties which the Council would be called upon to consider and discharge.

To the Municipal Council of Municipality of Annapolis County:—
Gentlemen,—In view of the European conflict and the demand that will be made upon all portions of the Empire for assistance, both to the distressed and destitute Belgians as well as to the dependents of those who have gone from Canada to fight the battles of the Empire in our stead, and desiring to do our full duty as a Municipality within the Empire;

That this Municipal Council of the Municipality of Annapolis County vote the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) to be devoted to the purposes aforesaid, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund and to the Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund for the Province of Nova Scotia, by order of the Municipal Council of this Municipality in such amounts and at such times as the exigency of the situation in the opinion of this Municipal Council may warrant.

Moved by F. R. Elliott
Seconded by J. C. Grimm
Annapolis, N. S., Jan. 12, 1915.

The minutes of the semi-annual session, 1914, were then read and approved with the exception of Ward 2 on page 3 in the eighth line from the bottom of the last column which should be 12 and on page 6, 9th line of second column should be Wm. E. Outhit instead of D. M. Outhit.

An election having taken place in Ward 1 to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of D. M. Outhit, the nominees were: Col. E. F. McNeil and Isaac T. Coulston, the returns having been received by the Clerk and it appearing that Isaac T. Coulston had received the largest number of votes he was declared elected by the Clerk and being called upon made some appropriate remarks.

OATH OF OFFICE

I, Isaac T. Coulston, of Margaretville, in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George Fifth, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend him, to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against him or any of them.

And that I will truly, faithfully and impartially to the best of my knowledge and ability, execute the office of councillor to which I have been elected in the Municipality of the County of Annapolis, and that I have not and will not receive any payment or reward, or promise thereof, for the exercise of any partially or malversation, or other undue execution of the said office.

Sworn to at Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1915.

ISAAC T. COULSTON

Before me

OLIVER S. MILLER

Councillor Marshall moved that Councillors while in actual attendance at council receive \$5.00 per day instead of \$3.00 as heretofore. This motion was seconded by Councillor Grimm and passed unanimously.

The report of the Scott Act Inspector, John Hall, was then received and on motion laid on the table for further consideration.

Upon reading the petition of Norman Milbury and upwards of twenty others, freeholders of the County of Annapolis, praying for a new road to be opened up at Hampton in the County of Annapolis, from what is known as the continuation of the

Bay Road leading from Bridgetown, beginning at a point near the Bay of Fundy Shore and running westerly through lands owned by Joseph Marshall, Norman Milbury, Roy E. Templeman and Mark Curry running near the shore and to connect with the road at Hampton Pier, it was ordered that Norris Mitchell and L. D. Brooks be appointed a committee to consider the necessity for said road and if necessary to mark out the same according to law and report.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON Two O'clock

All Councillors present. Minutes of preceding session read and approved. Upon reading the petition of H. F. Neville and upwards of twenty others, freeholders of the County of Annapolis praying for a new road, beginning at the main street in Grandville in the County of Annapolis nearly opposite the Methodist church and running south towards the Annapolis River for the purpose of connecting with a bridge where same may be required;

Ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted and Clarence Crosscup, C. F. Armstrong and LeBaron Mills were appointed a Municipal Council Galley 2

Committee to enquire into the necessity of said road and if considered necessary to mark out same according to law and report.

The report of the Scott Act Inspector was then by request read by W. G. Parsons and was very fully discussed and on motion was received and adopted. The following is the report:—

SCOTT ACT INSPECTOR'S REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Annapolis County:—

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you the following report of my work as your Inspector for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act during the year just closed.

This has been by far the largest year's work that I have accomplished during my whole career, as your Inspector, and, consequently, the expenses have been correspondingly increased. As the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants is our main aim, I have unhesitatingly proceeded against all classes of offenders, making searches under warrants, and bringing charges for selling, keeping for sale, and illegally bringing liquor into the municipality. No open bars are in existence in my territory, and the traffic has been driven into dens and by-places, and into pocket peddling in the hands of persons who are less able to pay fines than those in the business some years ago, but whose dealings were not attacked vigorously if we are to eliminate the evil. Another species of illicit work growing up is the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer and several of my searches and cases for trial were against such violators of the law.

During this last year twenty-three searches have been made by me, accompanied by constables, and twenty-five different cases were tried, making in all forty-eight different proceedings against the accused persons. In many instances intoxicating liquors and beer were found and fifteen convictions were obtained. Four of the convicted persons served terms in jail; four have paid fines, totalling \$202.05 and the remaining seven still owe the municipality \$405.25. If this amount could all be collected, and I am sure it can, not all be obtained, there would be \$530.00 to the credit of the municipality on the whole year's work. I am quite certain that a large part of this sum in arrears may yet be recovered. Two of the convictions are so recent that I have not had time to enforce process for recovery against them. At the present moment, the excess of expenditure over income on the year's work is \$399.95.

Herewith presented is my general account with itemized bills annexed to the same.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN HALL,
Inspector.

January, 11th, 1915.

(Continued on third page.)

A trench system of 200 miles in circumference around Paris has been declared completed.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS Monitor's Belgian Relief

Princess Pat's Regiment in Action.—Made Brilliant Charge and Took Trench after Trench

LONDON, Jan. 16 (3.06 a. m.)—The Canadian Regiment at the front distinguished itself in a stirring bayonet charge at Ypres, known as "Dead Man's Alley," according to the daily Chronicle's correspondent in Northeast France.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had moved a great mass of men against this spot on the British front. Mud helped the thin British line to hold, but the honors were barely even until the Canadian Regiment hurried up from the rear.

"Suddenly there was heard a roar of voices, and a long line of slouch-hatted men with fixed bayonets rushed forward with the battle cry, "For Canada and Old England."

"The Germans broke before the charge, which carried everything before it. Trench after trench fell, and the Canadians did not cease until the Germans brought up their artillery. The ground gained extended over a mile in front."

PARIS, Jan. 18—(6.10 p. m.)—An eye-witness with the French Army gives a summary of the operations in the West. He says:

"The period from January 5 to 15 has been like the preceding period, marked by wretched weather conditions—rain, snow, wind and fog, and mud.

"As a consequence the operations have slackened. The events worthy of note are:

"First, the extension and strengthening of our successful operations on the right bank of the Yser between St. Georges and the sea. The German offensive in this region has broken itself on the Yser; we have, on the other hand, gained a broad open space beyond the river.

"Second, the fighting near Soissons, where our offensive began brilliantly, has been checked by the flooding of the Aisne, with the consequent destruction of three foot-bridges, preventing reinforcements from being sent to the right bank to oppose a very strong attack by the enemy; hence, there has been a withdrawal of our forces of less than 1,800 metres (a little over a mile) on a front of less than five kilometres (more than three miles).

WAR BRIEFS

The New York Herald has a cartoon, representing Belgium as a sleeping man. The Kaiser, as a burglar, comes in and kills the man, but justifies himself in doing so, because he found a weapon under the pillow of the sleeper. A good illustration of the absurdity of the Kaiser's contention that Belgium had violated neutrality.

The Russian Government has asked the Canadian Government to procure for its use 20,000 saddles at \$7.50 each. The work will be distributed through the different Provinces.

France is training 10,000 dogs to assist in ambulance work at the front. The dogs are trained to bring in the cap of the wounded and then lead back the rescuers to the spot.

Five hundred and fifty barristers, including eight K. C.'s, have joined the colors.

Paris speaks to Warsaw from the Eiffel Tower. The waves which carry the message pass right over Germany.

"Botha" and "Tipperary" are the names of two new torpedo-boat destroyers.

73,000 pairs of gloves are the gift of the Grand Duke Michael to the Russian troops.

The Rockefeller Foundation purchased in Chicago last month 6,000,000 bushels of wheat for Belgium. It will be milled in Belgium to give employment and to provide fodder for stock.

A man who scared the people of Cornwall by reporting falsely the arrival of German ships in the bay was sentenced by Court-Martial to eight weeks' imprisonment.

The British Government has seized a large number of depots of a Motor Supply Co; on the coast and across country. They were found to be German centres for supplies when they landed on British soil as they expected to do.

It is reported that out of 10,000 Arabs compelled by Turkey to go to war against the Russians, 6,000 froze on the way, not being sufficiently clad.

John Redmond, M. P. estimates that from 130,000 140,000 Irishmen are now with the colors.

The Portuguese Chamber voted in favor of joining Great Britain in the war, because Germans have made another attack upon the Portuguese Province of Angola in Africa.

The King and Queen sent a Christmas Card of Greeting to every British soldier on land or sea. The cards were of three kinds, one for soldiers, one for sailors, one for wounded. But all had Photos of the King and Queen, and copies of their autographs.

General Joffre charges that one German army in the field, the 112th, Bavarian Regiment had orders to put to death all soldiers of the allies who might be captured.

The Italian Ministers of Finance and Commerce have unmasked a great conspiracy of Austro-German agents to smuggle foodstuffs, footwear, blankets and other contraband materials from some small port on the Adriatic.

Another organized conspiracy has been brought to light by the Department of Justice in the United States, by which German army officers and reservists would be able to return to Germany by means of false passports. Several arrests have been made.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund has reached the sum of \$2,226,423 and is still growing.

Two grandsons of the Italian hero, Garibaldi, have been killed in the war, on the side of the allies.

King George has instituted a new decoration, called the Military Cross. It is of silver and bears the Imperial Crown and the letters G. R. I. (Georgius Rex Imperator.)

A trench system of 200 miles in circumference around Paris has been declared completed.

The Germans confiscated arrows found in Belgium. The Belgians, were using them to shoot letters in to Holland to avoid the German censorships.

The Prince of Wales is leading the Hertfordshire Territorials on the firing line.

Seven German Princes have been killed in the war.

Monitor's Belgian Relief

Our Relief Fund is growing every week; not very fast, but growing nevertheless. Keep it up, people of Annapolis County. You never gave in a better cause. Your dollars will help to keep alive more women and children than you suppose. It will in days to come be a satisfaction to you to know that you made some sacrifice to save human lives. This is your part in the war. Some day, let us hope soon, the German Kaiser is going to get his. That's just about as certain as death and taxes. The British lion has only wagged his tail thus far. But the time is not very far distant when he will get into the fray all over, and for all he is worth, claws and all, and then you'll see the feathers fly from the German eagle.

Just pay up and keep the Belgians from starving a little longer. The day of reckoning is not far away. Britain is going to see to it that these brave people are restored to their country, and the place where once their homes were. And she'll see to it that the German butcher pays for some of the damage that he has done. It's up to us to keep these people alive, while our Empire is getting their country ready for them.

We'll enjoy the humiliation of the German war lord all the more when it comes if we have to dig down into our pockets now and help to feed and shelter the people he has turned out of their country. Every day the magnitude of Germany's crime grows upon us. It is almost unbelievable, unthinkable, but gradually we are getting a clearer conception of it. We can admire the courage of a brave foe who fights hard and fights fair, even though he goes down to defeat before us. But whether defeat or victory, Germany must carry through all history the black stain upon her honor, of her treachery to Belgium.

Cora Harris, the well known author and writer, has been in Europe for the last two or three months, chiefly in Belgium and France, and she writes to the Saturday Evening Post concerning conditions as she saw them. Here are some extracts from a recent article from her pen:

"The story of the Belgian women is well known. They have been the literal victims. They suffered almost without protection the first red rage of the enemy. They have been scattered to the four winds of the earth. They have been trampled in the dust by the feet of an invading army. . . . I have seen women who were forced to witness the execution of their husbands, women who ran screaming with terror from their burning home, into a world filled with German soldiers.

"I have seen, not one or two, but literally thousands of them who were famished for water and starving for bread. I have seen children less than two years of age who had been without food for four days, young babes in their mother's arms, mothers whose breasts had been dried by the awful terrors through which they had passed. I have seen women accustomed to every comfort, staggering into a strange land, without shoes on their feet, and without a centime in their pockets.

"As a Southern woman I have heard from my earliest infancy, stories of the hardships endured by the women of the South during the Civil War. Heart-rending tales they were of suffering, of robberies, of starvation, even which they endured after Sherman's march through Georgia; but never once have I heard any story of the treatment they received from the soldiers of the Union Army which showed such blasting stains of shame. To strike terror belongs to the military, they say in Germany. And this striking of terror cannot aim at the fighting men opposed to them. It is now an axiom, proved beyond doubt, that the Germans could not terrify these little Belgium soldiers on whom they moved in overwhelming numbers. Many of these patriots of a peaceful country fought until they died in the trenches, not from bullet wounds, but from exhaustion. The only way to break the courage of such men was to strike terror to their dearer selves—their women and children. And no one knows how far this practice actually succeeded in its purpose. When the Belgian soldiers learned of the martyrdom of their women, their blood flowed from wounds within, too deep to be healed."

And thus we might go on to quote different writers who have seen these things. But after their most vivid descriptions, it can still be said that "the hell has never yet been told." German brutality had as its object to strike the soldiers through their women and children, their wives and sweethearts. And we can defeat that object by feeding and caring for these helpless ones.

Already Canadians are at the front, fighting the battle of civilization and humanity, and distinguishing themselves, too, as we well knew they would. Let us get to the front with our dollars. SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE MONITOR" TO-DAY. Some one may perish for the want of it if you delay until to-morrow.

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| Previously acknowledged | \$377.48 |
| Capt. J. W. Salter, Bridgetown | 5.00 |
| (Second contribution.) | |
| Stewart Leonard, Paradise | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Chas. Parker, Bridgetown | 11.00 |
| Proceeds of Pic Social, Pinnery Cove, per Frank Chute | 17.40 |
| Young People of Clementsvalle | 25.70 |
| Per Miss Ruby A. Wood | 2.00 |
| Friends Stoddartville | 2.00 |
| Edgar Bruce, Tupperville | 2.00 |
| | \$440.58 |

Summary of the Findings of The Royal Commission

Given to the Public on January 7th

The Royal Commission was composed of Honorable Mr. Justice Graham, Honorable Mr. Justice Russell of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and His Honor Judge Wallace, Judge of the County Court for District Number One.

The inquiry was exhaustive and unfettered by any adherence to strict rules of evidence, the object of the Commission being to "ensure a full, fair and unimpeded inquiry in order to find the truth and be guided by it."

The Commission finds: That the lands in question were not Crown lands but private lands, the property of the Halifax and South Western Railway.

That the legislation of 1912 went through the Legislature in the ordinary way and there is nothing in that connection which justified adverse comment or criticism against the Government or any person.

That Hon. Mr. Daniels was in a position to do so to do so to render any assistance in his power to Mr. Mills, one of the constituents.

That in the interests of his constituents and personal friends it was a very natural suggestion on the part of Mr. Daniels that he should endeavor to secure the lands (for Mr. Mills) before they should pass into the hands of any competing purchaser.

That there was no improper sharing of this commission in any way whatever and this whole transaction was a straightforward commercial one.

That it is clear from the evidence that, so far as from making any use whatever of his official position and his influence as a member of Government he (Mr. Daniels) left the whole conduct of the business in the



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The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$ 6,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000
Total Resources \$17,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

was given were realized and they never were.

That no public interest suffered by reason of the taking of the note, that there was no corrupt motive whatever on the part of Mr. Daniels in accepting the note and no connection whatever between the giving of the note and the negotiations connected with the legislation of 1912 or the procurement of the Order-in-Council.

That no public interest suffered from the intervention of Mr. J. B. Whitman in the matter. That there is not a particle of evidence oral or documentary that reflects in the remotest degree upon the integrity of Hon. A. K. MacLean or calls for any explanation whatever.

These are the findings of the three eminent members of the judiciary above named after a full, fair and exhaustive inquiry into all the facts, and is a finding which will be abundantly satisfactory to every Nova Scotian.

Crescent Lodge Installs its Officers

The officers of Crescent Lodge, I.O. O. F., for the current term, were installed last Thursday evening by V. H. Amberman, D.D.G.M., of Grandville Ferry, as follows:

- N. G.—Fred V. Young
- V. G.—Fred E. Bath
- F. S.—J. W. Peters
- F. S.—W. R. Lomenire
- Treas.—C. L. Figgott
- Warden—Allen Ferguson
- Conductor—A. G. Walker
- Chaplain—Geo. Chute
- R. S. N. G.—W. E. Gesner
- L. S. N. G.—J. Parker Whitman
- R. S. V. G.—Loran Hall
- L. S. V. G.—M. Pike
- R. S. S.—S. L. Marshall
- L. S. S.—Percy Bath
- I. G.—W. A. Marshall
- O. G.—Angus Ramey

At the close of the installation an oyster stew and refreshments were served by the retiring Noble Grand, Howard Marshall.

"The Institution News," printed by the pupils of the School for the Deaf, Halifax, is a bright little paper. The November number shows that twenty-two new pupils were received during the first of the term of 1914. Evidently the students keep posted upon war matters, and evince their interest by contributing to the Belgian Relief Fund and the Sailors' Fund.

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