

The Banner Fruit Co., Ltd.

OPEN THURS. AND SAT. AFTERNOONS

SEED

We have a choice lot of seed oats. No. 1 Timothy, Red Clover, Alsac and Sweet Clover, Field Peas, Vetch and Buckwheat.

Spraying Material

Let us supply you with Powdered Blue Vitriol, Arsenate of Lead, Arsenate of Lime and Hydrated Lime.

DUSTERS

Power Duster and Engine, Hand Duster or Spray Pumps

The Banner Fruit Co., Ltd.

Bridgetown, N. S.

NOW IN STOCK

Flour in Bbl., 98 lb. and 24 lb. Bags

White's Middlings. Bran

Feed Flour. Corn Meal. Cracked Corn.

Feed Oats. Seed Oats

Wheat for Hen Feed

Garden Seeds of All Kinds, also

Timothy and Clover

Nice Line of Staple and Fancy Groceries

Headquarters for Fruit for the Summer

5 p. c. Cash Discount

B. N. Messinger

"The Store of Quality and Service"

Store open Tuesday evenings, closed Wednesday afternoon.

Phone 78 Bridgetown, N. S.

Spring Selling

NEW GOODS NEW STYLES
NEW PRICES

- Women's Brown Calf Oxfords, low heel, wide toe, \$4.50
- " Brown Calf Pump, two straps, medium heel 4.50
- " Brown Dongola Kid, 2 strap Pump, medium heel 4.00
- " Patent Oxfords, stylish last (Gracia) 5.00
- " Patent Pump, one strap, low heel (Regina) 5.00
- " White Canvas Oxfords, low, medium and high heel 3.00
- " White Canvas Pump, 1 and 2 straps 2.75 and 3.00
- " Combination Oxford, black and white, low heel 3.00
- Men's Brown Borgue Oxfords, calf skin rubber heel 5.90
- " Dongola Kid Cushion Sole (Overland) 7.25
- " Brown and Black high shoes, wide toe, recede toe and box toe, prices from 5.00 to 9.50

MEN'S OVERLAND AND UNICUS SPECIAL

LLOYD'S SHOE STORE

(Shoe Distributing Centre)

BRIDGETOWN VULCANIZING WORKS



DON'T PATCH THEM. Get more Mileage by having them VULCANIZED. All Work Guaranteed. Auto Tires and Tubes, and Rubber Boots Repaired and Vulcanized.

GEO. A. WHEELER, Proprietor, Bridgetown, N. S.

Give the Weekly Monitor a Trial for a Year

UNCLE SAM SHOULD CANCEL WAR DEBTS

To convince the average man that it is somebody else's money that he is paying for the war, it would be inadvisable for him to collect coupons for almost super-human powers of persuasion, since the average man knows little or nothing about international finance. It is hardly less difficult to make him believe that there would be wisdom displayed if the nations which were plunged in debt as a result of the war were to mutually cancel their obligations. But one finds in the United States, which is the chief creditor nation as a result of the war, statesmen and financiers who believe it would be the course of wisdom for that country to wipe from the slate the eleven billion and a half dollars owing it from Europe. Their reasoning is sound, but their cause is unpopular. The United States has now a war debt of twenty-two billions, which it will take generations to extinguish. To ask it to cancel the eleven and a half billions owed it by Europe seems like increasing the twenty-two billion debt by fifty per cent. The average American citizen is more likely to think that the American Government should bestir itself to collect the eleven billions and a half and thus cut the war debt in two.

In the early days of the belligerency of the United States one saw frequently in American newspapers suggestions that the vast sums borrowed from the Allies should be cancelled. Of late one sees few such suggestions. But the Philadelphia North American, which, one may remark, is quite a different kind of American paper to those owned by W. R. Hearst, does not hesitate to proclaim the unpalatable truth that while these billions are owed technically they are not owed morally; that they cannot be collected; and if they could the United States would suffer rather than profit from the transaction. The North American says the most unpopular editorial in the paper ever published was written a year ago and contained this paragraph:

"These loans were made, let it be remembered, when the United States was at war with Germany, but impotent to strike a blow in behalf of the Allies or in its own defence. These nations had been fighting for two years and a half in what was finally proclaimed by the United States a war against the institutions of liberty and justice for which this country stands. They had spent flesh and blood, with such lavishness that our contribution in lives would be relatively small. The money was not to give them profit, but merely to enable them to keep on fighting in a cause the United States had adopted as its own. Furthermore, the loans for the most part did not drain this country of money at all. On the contrary, they consisted chiefly of credits, and the proceeds were expended here for food and American-made war materials and other supplies, to the huge profit of the nation's producers and the American people generally. But beyond all this let it be remembered that the real function of the loans was to bridge over the gap between the American declaration of war and actual American participation in the fighting. It was fourteen months before this nation's forces were able to play their intrepid and decisive part on the battlefields. The \$10,000,000,000 constituted more than financial support to hard pressed Allies. It was a temporary substitute for military co-operation, because the United States was wittingly unable to meet a long-deferred obligation; it was an offering of money made necessary because there were no men or guns to send."

The North American adheres to this view and finds that subsequent events have strengthened its conclusions. Congress has solemnly passed a law providing that the Allies' debts to the United States shall be paid within twenty-five years including interest at 4 1/2 per cent. The North American now informs Congress that a large proportion of the debt will never be paid. Indeed only one move to pay something on account has been made and that naturally by Great Britain, which includes in this year's budget \$200,000,000 on interest account. Great Britain borrowed something more than four billion dollars; France less than three billion; Italy more than a billion and a half. The total original debt was ten billion and the interest since then has amounted to another billion and a half. So far as the British loan is concerned it is well known that the greater proportion of it went in subsidiary loans to smaller allied powers and that the other Allies owe Britain more than Britain owes the United States. These debts, as Justice J. H. Clarke, of the United States Supreme Court, has pointed out recently, can be paid only in gold or in goods. It is impossible that they should be paid in gold for there is not enough gold in the world, and the most of it is already owned in the United States. To pay in goods would threaten the United States with economic disaster.

WEST KING'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Contract Price \$30,000—Resumé of Work Done During Year—Officers and Executive.

The annual meeting of the West-king Memorial Hospital Association met in the vestry of the Baptist Church, Berwick. The President, Dr. J. J. McNally, occupied the chair. He gave a synopsis of the work done during the year. The architect was L. R. Fair, Aylesford, and the contractors for the building were Messrs. Denton & Congdon. The Secretary, S. C. Parker, stated that the contract was for \$30,000 and more than half had been paid in subscriptions, leaving a balance of \$10,000 still to be paid. The ladies of the Local Council had paid for the heating apparatus which was \$2,300. The Trask Company had put in the well, \$1,109. The wiring had cost \$375.

A nominating committee consisting of J. H. Morse, Captain Robbins and J. N. Chute to nominate the new officers was appointed. After a time they reported as follows: Hon. President, S. B. Chute; President, Rev. G. P. Raymond; Vice-President, Rev. J. N. Chute; Secretary-Treasurer, S. C. Parker; Assistant Secretary, Geo. Thomas, Jr. The following were appointed as an executive: T. H. Morse, H. J. Chute, A. S. Banks, W. L. Hatfield, E. W. Margeson, Dr. McNally, Mrs. H. D. Patterson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. J. N. Chute, G. R. Nichols, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Rev. A. R. Reynolds, Rev. P. R. Hayden, Rev. J. A. Winfield, G. E. Hutchinson, Dr. P. N. Balcom, J. Howe Cox, Coun. Gault, Coun. Cahill, H. D. Woodbury, R. H. Hilton, W. B. Burgess, Coun. N. J. Brydon, Coun. S. S. Selfridge, Coun. L. M. Nichols and Mrs. Howard Spurr.

The Messrs. of Berwick and Aylesford, the people of Wotton Corner, Morrinstown, and several other places were furnishing the wards, the instruments for the operating room were given by Dr. P. N. Balcom. The Secretary stated that the pledges were coming in well and he was well satisfied with the state of finances. Discussion came up as to fixing up the grounds and a day was appointed in the near future for the men to get and clean up the brush and stumps around the building. It was also decided that the hospital would be open for public inspection Saturday, June 3rd, and the executive would endeavor to secure some public speakers for that occasion.

Without a doubt the oldest Odd-Fellow in England is John Robinson, Sheffield's G.O.M., who is in his 102nd year, and still hale and hearty. In July 1844, at the age of 23, he joined the Sherwood Lodge (Manchester) of the Nottingham Order of Odd Fellows, and has thus been a member for 78 years. Mr. Robinson's long life is a wonderful tribute to moderation and steady living. He has always believed in out-door exercise, is almost an abstainer, and has not smoked for many years. In spite of his great age, he still enjoys athletic health, and only once, in his youth, has he had to be attended by a doctor. He only has to resort to spectacles to read, and his other faculties are wonderfully preserved.

RANKS OF THE JOB—LESS ARE INCREASED

That the arrival of the warm weather did not tend to decrease employment conditions in this city is shown by the report of the Nova Scotia Employment Service for the month of April, which gives an increase in the registration of workers from an average of 2,000 during the winter to 2,500 during the first part of last month. The Service affected 553 placements during the month, over 200 of these being made in the women's division.

Regarding the provincial situation, Sydney also suffered during the first part of April, due to the dullness of the steel industry, but notwithstanding these conditions, there was a slight improvement generally throughout the Province during the latter part of the month. Usually it has been found that unemployment conditions improve yearly from March, reaching a peak in August. This year, however, the recovery has been very slow. Over 300 Nova Scotia firms, employing ten people or more, and reporting to the Federal Department of Labor weekly, show 80.4 per cent. employed on March 15th, 1922, as against 91.1 per cent. for the same period last year, or a drop of 10.7 per cent. The comparative figures namely 100 per cent. was taken on January 17th, 1920.

Farming, fishing and construction were chiefly accountable for what little improvement took place. Construction has been slow in getting under way this spring and although many civic and provincial works are promised, few of these actually commenced in April. Employment in the coal industry experienced a marked decline.

Towards the end of the month of March the mines were operating five and six days per week, but during April operations averaged around two or three days per week. The steel industry continued to offer the low level of employment as in March, but improvement was noticeable during the last week of April. It is not expected that the lobster canning factories will be under way until the middle of May, this industry operating for about two months. Trade, both wholesale and retail, experienced no marked change. Prices continue on a downward trend, with few exceptions.—Halifax Herald.

P. E. L. WANTS BETTER C. N. R. TRAIN SERVICE

L. S. Brown, Montreal, Assistant General Superintendent of the C. N. R., came to Charlottetown recently in response to a request from the Board of Trade to the Minister of Railways to hear representatives from the Board of Trade re the unsatisfactory service between Charlottetown and Sackville. The Board wants faster time, a more prompt despatch of trains and better equipment. In the words of the President of the Board when writing the minister, the railway management heretofore seemed to think any old service is good enough from Charlottetown to Sackville.

THE OLDEST ODD FELLOW

Without a doubt the oldest Odd-Fellow in England is John Robinson, Sheffield's G.O.M., who is in his 102nd year, and still hale and hearty. In July 1844, at the age of 23, he joined the Sherwood Lodge (Manchester) of the Nottingham Order of Odd Fellows, and has thus been a member for 78 years. Mr. Robinson's long life is a wonderful tribute to moderation and steady living. He has always believed in out-door exercise, is almost an abstainer, and has not smoked for many years. In spite of his great age, he still enjoys athletic health, and only once, in his youth, has he had to be attended by a doctor. He only has to resort to spectacles to read, and his other faculties are wonderfully preserved.

EXILES TO A LEPER COLONY

Heroic Pastor and Wife Devote Lives to Help of Leper Colony in Louisiana

Word was received here that the Rev. Henry T. Cousins, Ph.D., F. R. G. S., a Baptist minister, well known in this Province, of which he was for several years a resident, has been appointed by the United States Government to a place on the staff of Federal Hospital No. 26 in Louisiana, a state partly settled by Acadians exiled from these Provinces, whose descendants form an important part of the population there at the present time. The significance of the appointment is that Rev. Dr. Cousins and his wife will voluntarily exile themselves by entering a leper colony, possibly never to return to the world. They will consecrate the remainder of their lives to the task of comforting the isolated lepers, whose fate is sometimes called a living death. Rev. Dr. Cousins will not be the only clergyman at the colony, however, as for some time there has been a Roman Catholic priest stationed there. The priest is also devoting his life to the comfort of the afflicted. The former New Brunswick man will be the Protestant chaplain at the hospital.

Rev. Dr. Cousins, for eight years, has been Baptist pastor at Amoscoia, D. C., and his people part with him with great regret. His sojourn at the Louisiana colony will be the third that he will make among lepers. This time, he says, he will not return to the world.

For twelve years he was stationed among the lepers of the Transvaal. For five years he was Protestant chaplain at the lazaretto in Tracadie, Gloucester County, this Province.

Rev. Dr. Cousins says that he has been considering taking the step he is about to take, for some time. "I feel the need of going," he says. "My wife will go with me next Wednesday into the leper colony, and there will only be one other person on the staff—outside the doctors—the Catholic priest."

"It will be a barren place, because, thank Heaven, there are no children there. But the hospital is operated on the cottage plan and is as beautiful as can be made. It is built like a university campus, with churches and libraries to make it livable. There are no schools, but outside lecturers will come in."

Only 200 lepers are in the hospital, and the United States government plans to send every case in the country to the camp. Leprosy is a rare disease in the United States. There is another colony in that country. It is located on the lonely island of Penikese, off the coast of Southern Massachusetts.

The best known leper colony in the world is located on the island of Molaki, in the Pacific Ocean. It was founded by the heroic Father Damien, a Belgian priest, who gave his life for the amelioration of the condition of the lepers.

Rev. Mr. Cousins was formerly a resident of St. John. He was not pastor of a church here, but was frequently heard in city pulpits and did considerable supply and temperance work. Rev. Dr. Cousins was born in Wimborne, Dorsetshire, England, on Sept. 20th, 1857, the son of John C. Cousins, a prominent temperance lecturer of his time. He was educated at Halm Cliffe College, Sheffield, and Harley College, London. He was ordained in 1880. While in the Transvaal he was Vice-President of the Transvaal Baptist Union. He was President for two years of the Free Church Council in North Wales. In July, 1909, after coming to this Province, he was appointed by the New Brunswick Baptist Board of Home Missions to the station at Newcastle. While in this Province he was a prominent temperance advocate and worked hard to maintain the enforcement of the Scott Act.

He wrote "The History of Human Marriage," "Mata Beland and Its People," "The Boers as Others See Them" and various other publications. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and has gold medals and decorations. Mrs. Cousins was formerly Miss L. A. Brookshaw, of Grahamstown, Union of South Africa. They were married in 1882.—(Telegraph).

HOW TO GET GOOD ROADS

On more than one occasion I have stated that we will never have satisfactory roads in this country during the entire season until we adopt the same practice as on the railway, that is, put one man in charge of a section. Give him five miles to see after, and make him see after it. He can go over it every week. He can throw off the stones and fill in the holes, and by so doing he will make auto driving far more safe, and lengthen the life of your car. The councillors can think about this at the next session of their council. If they know a better solution than we will be glad to hear it.—Warton, Ont., Echo.

MONEY ORDERS

Premium 2 P. C.

on Money Orders issued for payment in the United States.

As the rate is liable to advance anytime, those having money to send there should take advantage of the low rate.

W. H. MAXWELL

LOCAL AGENT
Office Open All Day,
Queen St., Bridgetown

Special Sale of Candy on Saturday

ICE CREAM
ICE COLD DRINKS

Just received, a good line of CHOICE BISCUITS,

FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY of great variety.

LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS.
DINNERS SERVED FROM 12 to 1 O'clock.

MRS. E. B. CHUTE

Telephone 98 Queen St.

The New Block

We are open with a good line of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Groceries, Workmen's Overalls, and Shirts.

Eggs and butter taken in exchange for merchandise.

Also agents for The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and for Brandon-Henderson's Pure Paints.

All stock new, and fresh. We solicit your patronage.

John W. Sproule & Co.

Store at Paradise, N. S.

BEST AWHAILE TEA ROOM

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where you can obtain a hot cup of tea, coffee or cocoa on short notice. Also Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, etc. and Groceries.

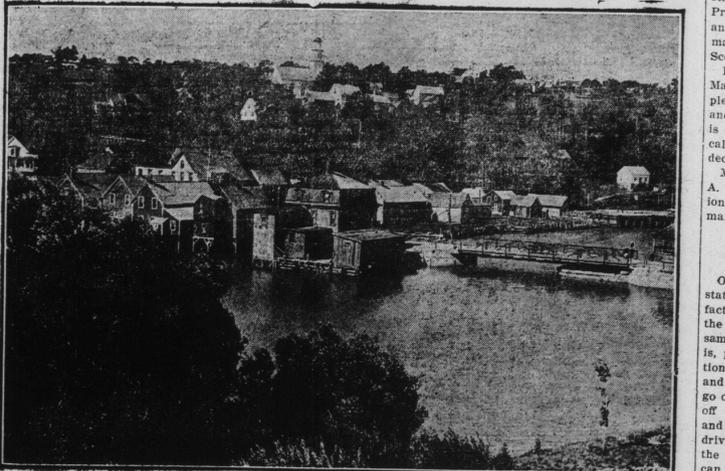
MRS. A. W. DANIELS

BUILDING BOOM IN MONCTON

Building in the city of Moncton is still rapidly on the increase, as is evidenced by the report of Building Inspector Frank D. Hope, which shows a total of 196 permits issued at City Hall to date this year in comparison with 140 for the corresponding period of last year. In valuation, this year's figures are nearly three times those of last year, the former totalling \$308,468.00 compared with \$130,105.00. Included in this year's permits are those for forty-eight single dwellings, seventeen double dwellings and three four tenements, making a total of ninety-four new residences.

HIGH PRODUCING AYRSHIRE

Mt. Cameron Lady Helen mentioned in last week's Casket has since then struck the 70 lb. a day mark. She is a remarkable cow. She has had four heifer calves before completing her sixth year, and is grand dam of another heifer. She has hardly ever been dry since her first freshening except seven weeks before her last calving. She was bred on the place, but traces to recent importations from Scotland.—Antigonish Casket.



Pictureque Bear River, Nova Scotia.—By courtesy C.P.R.