

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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NO. 20

Union of N. S. Municipalities

Important Resolution Passed Regarding Matters of Assessment and Uniform System of Municipal Accounting.—Establishment of Industrial Farms Recommended.—Amendment of Laws Referring to Close Season for Moose Proposed.

The sixth annual convention of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities came to a pleasant close yesterday afternoon after a series of meetings unusually interesting. The union crowded a lot of important work into the brief hours of the closing session.

The next meeting will be held at Antigonish. Invitations were received from Truro, Bridgewater, Antigonish and Amherst. Antigonish was chosen to interest the east.

Mayor Chisholm was made an honorary member of the union.

A vote of thanks was passed to the city and county and N. W. A. R. C. for entertainment.

The officers for 1911-12 are the following:

President—A. S. McMillan, warden, Antigonish.

Vice-President—A. G. Gunn, mayor, Sydney.

Hon. Secretary—Arthur S. Roberts, town solicitor, Bridgewater.

Treasurer—F. W. W. Doane, city engineer, Halifax.

Executive—The above officers and the following: W. K. Dimock, municipal clerk, West Hants; D. J. McLeod, municipal clerk, Cumberland; A. J. McDonald, municipal clerk, Victoria; G. W. Stuart, mayor, Truro; R. V. Harris, alderman, Halifax; J. J. Kinley, mayor, Lunenburg; J. W. McKay, deputy warden, Pictou; H. Ruggles, town clerk, Bridgetown; William Bishop, warden, Halifax.

Alderman Potts extended an invitation to the union to send a delegate to the New Brunswick convention. He hoped to see Halifax and St. John work together as much as possible. The cities should not try to outbid one another. Either may pay a big price for what it can get for nothing.

Alderman Potts spoke in favor of the land tax system of assessment.

The speaker praised the manner in which the meetings had been conducted and entertainment that had been provided.

The union passed a resolution recommending that the legislature be urged to amend the Game Act making the close season for moose from January 1st to October 1st, thus at least giving protection for the early part of the mating season, closing again on the 31st of October and reopening again on the 15th of December, and remaining open until the end of the year, and that the sale of meat killed during the latter part of the open season be prohibited.

The union passed a resolution declaring its opinion that the time is opportune for the appointment of a commission by the government of Nova Scotia for the purpose of investigating the matter of assessment and proposing such reforms as may be advisable and desirable.

The following resolution was passed after long and spirited debate. Some of the delegates thought the matter should be left over till the next meeting owing to its importance. The proposition, introduced by Mayor Gunn, was felt to be too vague in its present form and this aspect of the question almost sufficed to send the matter over to the incoming committee. The resolution:

“That the union urge upon the legislature the appointment of an officer for the province whose duty would be to annually inspect the books and accounts of all cities, towns and municipalities in the province.

“And further that the executive committee be asked to confer with the government of this province regarding the adoption of a uniform system of municipal accounting throughout the province.”

A resolution expressing the opinion of the union that the government should take steps to have the act brought into effective operation throughout the province and that the government should defray the initial cost required to bring the title to land throughout the province within the operation of the act; and further that the executive of the union be directed to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the government, was referred to the incoming executive to report on at the next convention.

The union passed a resolution recommending all municipalities to adopt the system of establishing one or more central industrial farms in each municipality to be sustained equitably by the towns and municipalities making use of the same. These farms will be in the nature of poor farms.

On account of the necessity of having more money to run the association the executive was requested by resolution to take into consideration some plan by which the revenue of the association may be enlarged, either by a revision of the fees now paid by the cities, towns and municipalities, or by such other methods as may be deemed advisable by the executive, and further that an effort be made by the executive to induce those towns and municipalities now outside of the union to become members of the union.

A proposition to increase the fees by fifty per cent, was left in the hands of the executive.

An interesting discussion, on the matter of the mayor's veto took place. The power of the mayor of cities is well defined and it was thought by the speakers that the mayor of a town should have equal authority in regard to the exercise of his veto.

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Fear an Abnormal Condition

(By Jeannette N. Phillips)

“Fear as a primary instinct is and has been eminently useful. Yet this is only half the truth. If it is an advantage, it is also a disadvantage. Everyone should fear, but fear should not be a dominating power in any life. Fear should stimulate, not enslave.”

In carrying out the writer's thoughts in this article, the word “fear” will be used in the sense of “over-fear” “paralyzing panic,” as someone has termed it like “the worm in the bud” eating at the life, such as makes a coward of one who ought to be courageous. Fear, like patience, thrift, self-respect, justice, can develop into an abnormal condition that can work only harm.

A physical coward can get on in this world and do some pretty good work, add something to the welfare of his race. Not so when fear sends its influence on into the realm of morals, and cripples action. Fear and morality are to one another as oil and water; they cannot be combined into any sort of a unified whole. They are as love and poverty; when fear comes in at the door, morality flies out at the window. They are as acid and a metal; the first corrodes and destroys the latter.

It is a well-known fact that when an unprincipled person wants to control another, make a tool of him, the first thing the schemer does is to make his intended victim afraid on account of something he has done, or seemed to do; or to frighten him in regard to the power someone can wield. Then the fearful one can be led on in a crooked path without much difficulty. It is also well known that a child who is often severely punished for his misdoings will lie to shield himself; he is afraid, and so falls into the habit of untruthfulness. “The lie is the language of a coward.”

If a person goes on into maturity afraid of what others will say, afraid to meet disapproval in any form, afraid of having “his head battered and his name bespattered,” with the habit of fear fixed upon him, he will lead a depressed, unstable life, will be guilty of many deceptions, will even do things that he knows are wrong, under the dire influence of the fear that possesses him. “Nothing so demoralizes the forces of the soul as fear.”

“As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.”—If one sees himself as in a wilderness of danger, he will be ever in bondage, and can do only a bondsman's part in the world. Not to dare to do what conscience directs is to fall short of high moral attainment, is to be little more than a cumberer of the ground. “There is a contemptibly quiet path for all those who are afraid of the blows and clamors of opposing forces.”

Again and again God says: “Fear not.” To read this as a mere arbitrary command from One who can have no fear, or a word of comfort or a special occasion, is not to find its richest meaning. In all divine commanding and teaching the laws of human nature are beautifully honored. One may say with perfect reverence that because God knows and respects the laws of psychology, he knows far better than men do how crippled is the human being who lets himself be a moral coward, how necessary it is for everyone to be unshackled if he is to live a full human life. “The one who would be able and useful and who would grow must turn them into steady and solemnizing influences which may act as a reinforcement to his active powers.”

Happy the child who can begin life and go on to the end unafraid of men, of what they can say or do, who knows but one fear, the fear of wrong doing.

WOMAN'S BODY WAS FOUND AT SYDNEY.
She Was Drowned in Boating Accident in May Last.

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 23—The body of Mrs. Albert Harrington, one of the victims of the drowning accident which took place on the harbor on May 19th last, was found floating in the water here last night. Mrs. Harrington, with her husband, Albert Harrington, Mrs. Haines and Mr. Bond were drowned while out sailing and the bodies of all the victims had been recovered but that of Mrs. Harrington.

Canada Holds the Key Position

The real curse of war, as shown in the United States, Dr. MacDonald in a recent address at Toronto pointed out to be the robbing of the nation of its best citizenship. He pleaded the high claims of Canada to the best that she could breed, and so to insist that other means than war shall be used to settle national difficulties and urged the loftiness of her destiny and the greatness of her opportunity to show the world what a true democracy could be.

“Canada is the link,” said he, “in the fraternity of the English-speaking world. Canada is a factor today in the proposals for arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations; Canada is annually in the defence of the security of America. Canada is a party to the peace idea of the world. I covet for our nation nothing more than the position that she now has, and her power to rise to her opportunity. There is nothing that the American Republic has to offer equal to, the rights we now have. And if we are true to the Empire that swings round the world, the bond and the tie between the mother land and the daughter republic, it is our privilege, our opportunity, to play among the nations, the part of the interpreter, the unifier, and the maker of peace, as it has been given to no other nation, old or young, in history to do. It is no wonder in Britain they say we hold the key position; it is no wonder that the best of the leaders across the line say: “You hold the key position.”

“If I had any right as you thought I had, to say anything on the problems between these two countries, these two nations, it is this that I would see as the annexation is not one of them on either side of the line. There was a time when men of this side of the line thought there was no future for this land but in political union with the United States; there was a time when men of leadership on this side of the line thought the same but the leaders of political opinion in the United States today are not of that opinion.

“Canada has relations to others besides Britain and America; there is the world relationship, and the keynote of it is to serve. The problem is how to keep unloved for the eighty millions that are to come the ideals of the nation of eight millions that we have now. It is a chance for every one of us. I have lost confidence in the power of office. I have learned that Parliament is not omnipotent, and the man who has a message, who has a desire to serve his nation, has a chance out of office that he would not have in it; office often handicaps and hampers. And it is for us, you and me and all of us, who have our lives to live, to recognize that in a democracy and in Canada a man has a chance, if only he is equal to it, to make his mark of citizenship in the nation that is to be.”

Brave Train Men

The following letter speaks for itself:

P. Mooney, Esq.,
G.P.A., H. & S.W. Ry.,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:—At an informal meeting held on the steamer by parties who were passengers on the express train leaving Halifax, August 14th for Yarmouth, realizing that the reports of the trying ordeal through which all passed would come entirely from your employes, and in justice to the said employes, your correspondent was requested to present to you the opinions formed by the passengers to wit; That the conductor and crew are a courteous, careful, and able body of men, that they exercised good judgment, took all necessary precaution, had the entire confidence of the passengers, that when the fire was discovered in our rear, and danger apparent, their cool and prompt action saved not only your property, but our lives. That your engineer and fireman are men who when in a place of danger, though it caused them suffering from exposure to the flames of fire, can be relied upon to do their duty. We congratulate you that you have in your employ men of true courage and efficiency. In behalf of the passengers I remain,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) ROBERT HAMPSON

Not All Sunshine in the West

We would not say a word in disparagement of our great inheritance in the west. We know that on our wide-stretching prairies there is room and the means of support for millions. We believe that Western Canada has a great destiny in store for it, that its town will grow into great cities, and that the evidences of wealth will be on every hand. At the same time we do not think we should conceal the fact that there are hardships and discouragements and failures, many and bitter, in the west as well as in the east; and that many who, growing restless and discontented in their comfortable homes in the Maritime Provinces, have sold out and trekked away out into the lonely prairie, would gladly be back in their native land, if they could come back into all they have left and lost.

To give an example of some of the experiences with which our people meet when they “go west,” we quote a few sentences from a letter which we received a few days ago from a subscriber who recently caught the western fever and left his native province for a home on the prairie. “Will you kindly discontinue sending the ‘Presbyterian Witness’ to my address for the present. I hope at some future time to renew my subscription. I have received pleasure and profit from the paper; but with drouth, my first year, and hail, this, my second year in the country, and long hours to work, I get no time to read, and find I have to do without many things I have had for years.” The pathos of this letter will appeal to all our readers; and yet there are many, like our friend, who sacrifice much that makes life worth while, the charm of a surpassingly beautiful country, the social, educational and religious privileges secured for us by generations of faithful and God-fearing men, leisure to enjoy life, to read and to cultivate that which ministers to our higher being—when they leave homes in the east for some far away field of which they have had no experience.

We do not say that all life in the west is hard and disappointing or that all life in the east is pleasant and easy. But we do say that the experience of our friend is a more common one than is generally supposed, and that if many who abandon good farms in the Maritime Provinces were to put as much concentrated and well-directed effort into their work at home as they must do to succeed in the West, they would be better off in the old home. We rejoice in the growth and development of the west, though we prefer our old homes and our neighbors to what many of our people go to in the west and we also hail with gratification the indications of increasing prosperity in the east. Let east and west grow together. The prosperity of the one will react upon the other and contribute to its growth. But let not our people in these beautiful provinces by the sea imagine it is all sunshine in the west.—Presbyterian Witness.

Winnipeg Police Will Carry Guns

Winnipeg, Aug. 25—In a statement made to the police Harry Kelley, one of the thugs held for the shooting of Constable Trainor on Wednesday, places the blame for the shooting on his pal, Frank Jones. Kelley asserts that in the bath room of the disorderly house where they sought refuge he voted for surrender, but Jones planned to fight. Incidental to the statement Kelley paused long enough to tell the detectives that “The Kid Sop,” H. J. Brown, who chased them into their final lair without arms, “was too brave to be killed. In the face of shots and threats of being plugged full of holes he caught his man, daring him to shoot.”

As a result of this shooting incident the order has gone forth that in future constables shall carry guns day and night. It is also rumored that the epidemic of petty robberies which has struck the city will have the effect of making residents lock up their homes, a precaution which they do not take at the present time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

Horrible Railway Fatality

Two Crowded Coaches of Lehigh Valley Train Plunged Down Forty Feet into River Bed.—Nearly Forty Persons Killed.—Many Injured.—Train Running at High Speed to Make up Time.

MANCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25—

Speeding eastward behind time, the Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 4 ran into a spread rail, on a trestle near here to-day, and two day coaches from the mid-section of the train plunged downward forty feet, striking the east embankment like a pair of projectiles.

In the awful plunge and crash at least 37 persons are tonight believed to have been killed, and more than sixty injured. The injuries of several are so serious that it is feared they will die.

The wreck was the worst in the history of the Lehigh Valley line in this State, and one of the most disastrous ever recorded on the system. Crowded with passengers many of whom were war veterans and excursionists from the G. A. R. encampment at Rochester, Train No. 4, made up of 14 cars, drawn by two big Mogul engines, was 40 minutes late when it reached Rochester Junction, and from there sped eastward to make up time before reaching Geneva.

PLUNGED DOWNWARD

The engines and two day coaches had just passed the centre of a 400 foot trestle over the Genesee outlet, 170 yards east of the station at Manchester, at 12.35 o'clock when the pullman car, Austin, the third of a long train left the rails. It dragged the dining car with it, and two day coaches, and two pullmans in this order followed. All bumped over the ties a short distance when the coupling between day coach No. 237 and the rear end of the diner broke.

The forward end of the train dragged the derailed pullman Austin, and the diner over safely, after which both plunged down the south embankment and rolled over. The free end of the ill-fated Lehigh Valley day coach, where most of the slaughter occurred, was shoved out of the gulch, and followed by a Grand Trunk day coach, stripped the rear guard off the south side of the trestle, and plunged to the shallow river bed, more than forty feet below.

The Pullman car, Emelyn which remained on the bridge with one end projecting over the gulch, and several cars behind it, derailed and in immediate danger of going over on the mass of wreckage below, were soon emptied of all their passengers, and these aided by gangs of railroad employes from the big freight yards at Manchester rushed to aid.

As the groans of the injured and dying were heard below all possible speed was made, but it was several minutes before anybody reached the cars at the bottom to effect rescues.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

The cars did not catch fire. Axes were secured and body after body was removed and carried by the rescuers knee deep in the river bed to the bank of the west side of the trestle.

There the dead and injured were laid out on the damp ground, while planks and timber taken from buildings in course of construction were requisitioned and a field hospital was established. It was more than an hour before many of the injured could be removed, and special trains from both Geneva and Rochester brought physicians, nurses and medical supplies.

HUNDREDS RECEIVED AID.

Hundreds waited treatment and the railroad station at Manchester, a cider mill and an ice house were used to give temporary shelter and treatment to the refugees.

The dead removed from the wreck and brought to the morgue of J. M. Stoddard at Shortsville, near here, at nine o'clock numbered 26. The other persons died in Rochester from their injuries. Several other persons with probably mortal injuries are lying in the hospitals at Rochester, Geneva and Clinton Springs. The number seriously injured is estimated at sixty.

Medical Fakirs Being Prosecuted

New York, Aug. 22—Efforts of the New York County Medical Society to rid the city of illegal medical practice brought two accused persons up for arraignment in the west side court yesterday. Adela Marie Rique, “Counselor and Speaker of the advanced new thought cult,” after producing a \$500 bill as cash balance, for later appearance, smiled beamingly at Magistrate House and handed over to him considerable literature, including an invitation for him to join the “Circle of Universal Soul Freedom, University for Soul Cultivation, Mental and Material Elevation” of this city. Before the magistrate had appreciated the situation, Miss Rique had tripped out of the court room. A police matron testified that she had sought Miss Rique for a cure for “pains in the back,” and that part of the cure prepared was a repetition of the formula, “God's myself, myself and God, God and myself,” three times and then swinging the arms around in a circle. The formula was to be repeated daily and promptly at noon. A course in this and similar treatment was offered at \$25 a month. Hendrick Deuringer, who said he was a graduate of the Palmer School of Chiro-Practica, of Davenport, Iowa, and who said he could cure typhoid fever and infantile paralysis by manipulation of the spinal vertebrae, was also held in \$500 bail for later hearing.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

CAPITAL	\$6,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS	\$7,200,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$100,000,000

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E. B. McDANIEL Manager, Annapolis Royal.

What is it you like in a cup of tea? Is it flavor? Then Morse's Selected Orange Pekoe, the tea whose leaves have golden tips will satisfy your palate as it never was satisfied before.

This tea sells at 45c. per lb. If you can't afford to use it every day have some for Sundays and holidays.

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