

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 22, 1915

NO 16

FULL TEXT OF UNITED STATES NOTE TO GERMANY

The Secretary of State,
To Ambassador Gerard,

Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government, dated the 8th day of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter of controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resisted, or seeks to escape, after being summoned to submit to examination for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war in regard to neutral Commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and

inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

No Excuse for Murderous Submarine Policy of Past

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation the manifest possibility of conforming in defense of its acts, and in view of the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imper-

Government will long refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the sea now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and, therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government which may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way. In the meantime, the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) LANSING.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Making Gallant Fight to Save Warsaw

LONDON, July 21.—Only the northern point of the pincers, which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient, has made any progress during the last few days. This point has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing towards the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal Von Mackensen is directing at the Lublin-Cholm railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Reeiowetz, just south of the railway.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure, the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending by its capture. After crossing the Narew they still have a broader Bug, lined with fortresses to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Cholm railway which might prove the undoing of the army which attacked them.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time.

British Makes a Daring Raid

NEW YORK, July 20.—A News Agency despatch from Athens published here today says:

"For the second time since operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transport, two gunboats and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

"Advices reaching here from Constantinople said the submarine first torpedoed a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and the ammunition steamer near the wharves.

"One of the submarines' shoes damaged the wharf at Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish arsenal and barracks are located. Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND

LONDON, July 21.—An official report from Field Marshal French was issued to-night by the Press Bureau, reading as follows:

"On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.

"Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and lining it up to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on the trenches around the crater near Hooge."

WAR BRIEFS

Mrs. F. H. Sexton has met with much success in lecturing in the Province in aid of the Red Cross Funds.

Salvation Army Officers and soldiers, to the number of 80,000 are pitted against each other in the war in Europe.

Probably three million persons are employed, directly or indirectly, in furnishing supplies for the Army and of the Allies.

A Brooklyn doctor says he tried, three months before the war, to sell the British Government a formula for making poisonous gases. His offer was rejected, because contrary to rules of civilized warfare.

A girl from a Petrograd High School is said to be one of the most daring members of the Russian Flying Corps. She was wounded in arm and leg by Austrians, but controlled her machine till she reached Russian lines.

The day Italy declared war, airmen flew over many Belgian towns, dropping thousands of cards, telling the good news. The cards were printed in French on one side and Flemish on the other.

Stockbrokers, bank managers and solicitors, to the number of 12,000 are voluntary workers at Woolwich Arsenal, and their work is so satisfactory others have been asked to join them.

Nearly 150,000 farm workers, not including farmers, have joined the forces. They represent 15 per cent of the whole number, and 1.9 per cent of the same class are working for the Government in other ways.

The Secretary of the Admiralty is asking for 50,000 additional officers and men for the Royal Navy, making the total number for the year 300,000.

Scotland Yard detectives have discovered that German women expatriated have been taking with them concealed money. Three of them had twenty-five pounds of gold each, in their baggage. Another had 152 pounds, another with 110 pounds while another had 44 pounds in the specially hollowed heels of her boots.

No less than 19,648 who have received their training in reformatory and industrial schools in Great Britain have been serving in the army or navy. Three have been decorated by the French Government. Three have won the Victoria Cross.

Fourteen attacks by German aircraft have been made on English towns and villages. The killed number 24 men, 21 women, 11 children. The wounded 85 men, 35 women and 17 children. Adding the killed and wounded by the warship bombardments, the total killed by German raids is 183 killed, 705 wounded, total 888.

The German cry, "God Punish England" is falling out and another being used, viz. one word "Hidekk". This is made up of the first letter of each word in the German sentence which in English is "The main thing is that England gets a good hiding."

"We desire in the name of humanity that peace negotiations shall be entered upon. The people do not want annexation. They want peace." It was for this saying that the German Government prohibited the publication of the Vorwarts.

Mr. Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, has told Washington that the German Government has been trying to create a strike among seamen the world over, offering to guarantee a pension of \$10.00 a week so long as the war lasts to every seaman who will strike.

Several attempts have been made in different parts of Ontario to blow up buildings engaged in filling orders for the British Government.

The Red Cross Agents use dogs to find wounded soldiers.

At the Dardanelles a British ship was allowed to float along, with no sign of life, the soldiers having been kept on her lower decks. When she approached shore, the soldiers hurried out and captured two Turkish forts.

Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Allies since the war began.

LETTER FROM IRA BRINTON, SON OF MR. E. BRINTON OF ST. CROIX COVE

No. 69053, 8 Platoon,
26 Batt., 5th Brigade, 2nd C. E. F.
Fast Sandling Camp,
Near Hytle, Kent Co., England.
July 25th, 1915.

Dear Mother and Father:—

Just a few lines to let you know we arrived safe and sound. We left Halifax the 15th and got in Plymouth yesterday morning, boarded the train at noon and arrived here about nine last night.

I tell you it was a beautiful trip right through. I was not a bit sick on the water and I don't believe we had any escort at all, with the exception of a torpedo boat destroyer which met us the day we got in Plymouth.

Well England is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. We travelled over three hundred miles by rail and passed through several large cities, one of them being London, which is only about eighty miles from here.

The people along the line gave us a great welcome, everyone waving and cheering as we passed through. Our camp is close to the English Channel at the narrowest part, so we are not over 50 miles from where the real action is going on. The Halifax Batt. is right along side of us, so I will see some of my old acquaintances. Am going to look up the Anderson boys tonight after they get in from trench digging. Our sleeping quarters are wooden huts which accommodate 30 men. I am going in to the nearest station this afternoon so will close.

With love to all, from your loving son,
IRA.

OBITUARY

MRS. ROBERT EAGLESON

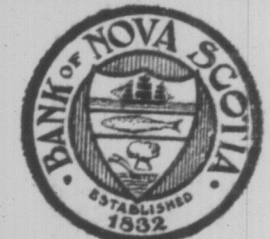
At Granville at an early hour on Saturday morning, July 24th, Mrs. Charlotte, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Eagleston, passed away to her long home, aged fifty-two years. She was a daughter of the late William Shipp. The deceased was only confined to the house for three weeks, with heart trouble, which was the cause of her death. For years she had enjoyed the best of health. Many a child in the Valley will remember her as being their motherly nurse, as she had followed this avocation for years. She was a diligent member of the Methodist Church. Beside her husband their remain to mourn, three children: Misses Ethel and Hazel, (both efficient nurses in a Boston hospital), with a son Frederick C. of Boston. Also two brothers and one sister. Interment took place at Granville.

The Masonic War Relief Association of the United States in a report recently issued announces that \$55,852 has been collected from grand lodges, commanderies, chapters, temples and Scottish Rite bodies for the relief of Masons in the European war. Of this amount, \$13,000 has been distributed among the proper Masonic bodies in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Belgium.

Mr. Thomas Cantley, whose address on his visit to the Allied trenches is given in another column, has just been elected President of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, in place of Mr. R. E. Harris, just appointed Judge of the supreme Court.

Canadian Universities and Colleges are devising a scheme to establish an institution in the Dominion as a post graduate centre. Hitherto students have gone to Germany for post graduate courses.

King George of England has furnished a trophy for the Panama-Pacific regatta. It is in the form of a gold vase standing more than two feet high.



Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - - - 90,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

BARRY W. ROSCOE WINS AUTO-MOBILE ACCIDENT CASE

Judge Ritchie has awarded damages to the plaintiff, Mr. Barry W. Roscoe, in the automobile accident case which was tried here at the June term of the Supreme Court, and which occupied three days of the Court. The decision is one of great importance to automobilists. After noting the finding of facts in the case, Mr. Justice Ritchie gives the following summing up of the case:

"The situation in my opinion is that the plaintiff, through the negligence of the defendant's chauffeur, was in a perilous position—what was the law require of a man so placed?"

In my opinion all that is required is that he must act reasonably under all the circumstances. So long as he so acts, it is no answer to say that he would or might have escaped if he had done something other than that which he did. The plaintiff in this case, in consequence of negligence for which the defendant is responsible, was forced to adopt one or two perilous alternatives and he had to do this on the spur of the moment, and in what might be termed the agony of an impending collision. Under such circumstances the law does not require a man to come to a correct decision, nor does it require him to judge distances accurately.

The plaintiff had to make up his mind very quickly which course he would take. In my opinion, inasmuch as he acted reasonably and as a prudent man might, it is immaterial whether he adopted the best or the worst alternative."

TOBACCO FOR OUR SOLDIERS

The Bank of Nova Scotia is accepting contributions for "The Overseas Club Cigarette and Tobacco Fund," for our soldiers in the trenches. Every 25c will gladden the heart of a hero. He will remember you because your name and address is written on a post card which is enclosed in every 25c parcel you subscribe for. This enables the happy soldier who receives your gift, to write and thank you personally when he can do so. These post cards are a pleasing feature of the Fund. They bring those who give into direct touch with those who receive, in a personal way never before attempted in a contribution of gifts from a general fund. Each parcel contains 1/4 lb. of smoking tobacco, 50 cigarettes and some matches.

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.

LADIES' AND GENT'S RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS

"Keen Kutter Prices"

Three 37-Inch Mens Sample Suits

A Small Man's Bargain

Men's Shirts and Drawers 29 cents up

Men's Nightshirts

WALTER SCOTT, The "Keen Kutter"

Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown