

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JANUARY 13, 1915

NO 40

MORSE'S
ESTABLISHED 1853
BEHIND EVERY CUP OF MORSE'S TEA
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Mr. Lawson's Statement of Conditions as He Saw Them in Belgium

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5, 1915.
Mr. P. F. Lawson, of Berwick, who accompanied the first Relief Ship the S. S. "Tremorvah" from Nova Scotia to Belgium, has since arriving in Nova Scotia, sent the following statement to A. S. Barnstead, Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, which he desires published:—
"From various parts of the Province of Nova Scotia and also from New Brunswick, I am receiving letters asking me regarding the truth of the stories of German atrocities in Belgium. Although I accompanied the first relief ship the "Tremorvah" and saw evidence of the awful need of the Belgians, and what is also important, saw the splendid manner in which the Relief Committee is doing its work, I have nothing new to add to the stories of atrocities further than to state my belief that none of them have been overdrawn. That children had their hands cut off I know, for I saw three little ones which had been thus horribly mutilated. The noted Brussels surgeon with whom I talked, and in whose care the little girls were, assured me that he had seen during that first awful rush of the Germans even worse mutilations than those of the children. I believe him. He was the type of man who commands belief.
"Refugees who are in Rotterdam, and refugees at the camp, also told me stories that I believed. I saw a mother whose little son had been killed before her eyes, not a victim of shell fire, but deliberately murdered by a German soldier. The Germans may say such charges cannot be proven. I only have the weeping mother's story directly told to me and I believed her. Wounded British soldiers told me of having seen disembowelled women. One had seen a baby stuck on a German bayonet in the end of a German rifle. Dozens of stories were told me of the murderous licentiousness of the German soldiers as they quartered in Belgian towns and villages. Of course I can't prove these stories were all true but anyone who could hear these stories direct, as I have heard them, would believe them as I do.
"It is not stories of these cases of inhumanity that should move us to greater charity. We should consider them as one great atrocity the awful march through little Belgium which used up or destroyed a people's food, deprived them of their shelter, drove them out with scanty clothing and left millions of women and their babies and feeble old men to starve and suffer during a winter which was just coming on. That was far worse than murder and mutilation."
The Belgian Committee is continuing to receive contributions for the people of Belgium. The S. S. "Tremorvah" the fourth relief ship to sail from Halifax, is now loading, and will be completed about the eighteenth to twentieth of January. The Committee have purchased flour, cornmeal, biscuits and beans, but more money is required for food stuffs. The purchases are being made at manufacturers' cost prices so that full value is obtained for every dollar given. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. C. W. Frazer, Manager, Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax, Treasurer.

Nova Scotia's Contributions to Belgians Gratefully Appreciated

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5, 1914.
The Belgian Relief Committee are receiving continued evidence of the fact that the gifts from Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada are much appreciated. The following letter from J. B. deBeaufort, is evidence on this point. It is a letter of thanks to the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.
(COPY)
Goes, 4th December, '14.
Belgian Relief:
"By kind intervention of the Dutch Committee for Belgian Refugees I received here in Goes (Prov. of Zealand, Holland) a part of the relief goods which have been collected for the victims of Belgium by the Committee for Belgian Relief at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island. This was indeed a very rich gift, everything which was wanted was found in it, and the greater part of it new or very little worn. It is a princely gift, by which the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, etc., show that they know what it means to be a real ally and that they know how to help their fellow creatures. While the pamphlet of Mr. A. S. Barnstead encouraging emigration to your fertile country has been given to the Belgians to read, thousands of Refugees who are still in this Province are being provided with warm clothes for the winter. I see tears of gratitude in their eyes when they receive all those good things and as they are not able to thank you themselves for your generosity, I want to be their interpreter and to thank you warmly in the name of all Belgian Refugees for your kindness and goodness towards them.
The Burgomaster of Goes, (Sgd.) J. B. deBeaufort.

The Destruction of Rheims Cathedral

The Kaiser has outdone the impious crime of Louvain. He has destroyed the glorious cathedral of Rheims, a noble heritage from the Age of Faith, which belonged, not to France alone, but to the whole world. We ought to have foreseen this crowning atrocity, for Rheims is hallowed ground to the modern Attila and to every Hun. The first Attila came there with his ravening horde, sacked the city, and put its inhabitants to the sword. It was natural that his aspiring successor, who seeks to make his name live through the ages by plumbing greater depths of infamy, should seize opportunities of destruction denied to his less fortunate prototype. The maltreated women of France and Belgium, the slaughtered civilians, whose bodies strew the pathway of his troops, have not glutted his thirst for brutal vengeance. His forbears in 1814, and again in 1870, reverently spared the stately fane which for seven centuries has been one of the most famous churches of Christendom. The Kaiser, in his mad and baffled wrath, spares nothing, and stamps upon beautiful and sacred things with all the ardour of a ruined outlaw conscious that the execrations of every civilized race are heaped upon his head. The Turks when they overran Eastern Europe wrought no deed so foul as this. They turned Santa Sophia into a mosque, but they cherished its venerable fabric, and the Cross still gleams faintly upon its walls.—The London Times.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Deadlock in Armies While Awaiting the Action of Italy and Roumania

LONDON, Jan. 11. (10.30 p. m.)—Only a change in the weather, or the entrance into the war of Roumania or Italy, or both, is likely to bring any marked change in the military situation in Europe for some time to come.
What turn the weather will take no one can predict, but the belief is growing in those countries allied against Germany, Austria and Turkey, that Roumania, with her well trained army of not less than 400,000 men, will at an early date throw herself into the conflict, which would in effect link Roumania with the extreme Russian left, now forcing its way into Hungary through Bukovina.
Taking into consideration the Servians and Montenegrins, this would form a line menacing Austria-Hungary along the entire South Eastern frontier from Russia to the Adriatic.
Just as rumors persisted for days prior to Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of Germany, which tended to discount the step when it was eventually taken, so rumors now centre about Roumania and Italy, and there is a strong feeling among the general public in France and England that definite action will not long be delayed.
Meanwhile the armies already in the field in the East and West remain virtually deadlocked.
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In Alsace the French continue, by sapping and sporadic charges, their attempts to force their way nearer the Rhine, but there has been snow in the Vosges, and it is noticeable that neither side claims any new progress. The Germans threw heavy reinforcements into Alsace, after the recent French advance, and apparently they have been able to hold their ground, in view of the failure of the French to consolidate the positions they took after much hard fighting.

WAR BRIEFS

As the Kaiser failed to reach Calais, he has changed the name of Ostend to Kales, which is the German for Calais.
A copy of the "Appeal to the Civilized World" by 93 distinguished German Professors, has been well answered by the President of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. He makes a strong case against Germany.
Two New Steamers of the C. P. R. have been ordered by the Admiralty. They are of burners and have a speed of 23 knots an hour.
Two hundred civil servants in Ottawa have offered their services for the war, and hope to form a distinct unit at the front.
An only son who is the sole support of his mother is excused from all military service in Russia.
Six Church of Scotland Ministers from the Lothians have enlisted as privates in Lord Kitchener's army.
Two hundred Sikhs and Gurkhas who have settled in Western Australia have offered to form a Contingent for the war.
A little girl in New Zealand gave a pet lamb to the Patriotic Fund. It was sold and resold until it brought in \$180.00, and the last buyer gave it back to the girl.
A Socialist paper in Germany, the Volkstribune has been suppressed because it appealed for better treatment of the British who are in Germany.
Why would the Kaiser like to control the North Sea? Because it is the German Notion.
General Joffre travels mostly by night, and sleeps better in his motor car, travelling forty miles an hour than in a camp bed.
"Many mothers are now calling their baby girls, Aisne, and their baby boys, Antwerp."
"According to the Cologne Gazette, the British soldier is the laziest in the world. Certainly the Germans have found it impossible to move him."
A doctor says that the absorption of the British people in war has led to a diminution of the crop of little maladies which are usual in winter. More people in Church but less coughing.
Swiss report says the aged Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has abdicated.
Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the statement that Englishmen have been slow to join the colors, says, "Never in the whole history of the World has an army such as we require been raised by voluntary enlistment. That system failed in the American War but it has not failed here."

The sales of "Tipperary" in America alone have reached nearly three millions, while in England about a million and a half copies have been sold since the war began.
The following is a bit of "Tipperary" in a German dress.
Es ist sehn weit zu Tipperary,
Es ist sehn weit zu geh'n,
Es ist sehn weit zu Tipperary,
Um des leben Schatz zu sehn,
B'hut Gott Piccadilly
Adieu Leicester Square,
Es ist sehn weit zu Tipperary,
Und mein Herz ist so s'hwär.
The translator sent a copy to a Dutch paper for publication. He calls it "a delightful song."
There is also a popular French translation.
Probably the greatest military funeral in England since that of the Duke of Wellington, took place when the body of Lord Roberts was conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral for interment.
The forces at the front will soon be joined by a contingent of Fijians. They are now being drilled by a British Officer. Formerly they were cannibals. Their chief luxury was human flesh, which they called "long pig."
The Church Girls nursing and Ambulance Brigade of London has a full brass band of girl players. The brigade paraded the streets of the big city lately. The Canadian Pictorial has a fine photo in its January number.
A number of unemployed Germans and Austrians have been sent to Canadian lumber camps for the winter, to work under "Registrars of Alien enemies." They will be well fed and get small wages.
A fleet of forty-one motor ambulances, four officers' cars, 5 motor trucks and ten motor cycles has been presented to King George for the use of the army, by the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. The cars, after the presentation at Buckingham Palace, were reviewed by the King, Queen, the Princess Mary and Prince Henry. The King then sent a personal telegram of thanks to the Indian Potentiate.

Monitor's Belgian Relief

So much is written and published these days about the condition of the brave Belgians and their great need, that it seems as though no special appeal should be necessary. We ought to contribute generously to their relief without having to be urged to do so. Just the fact that the columns of the Monitor are open to acknowledge subscriptions ought to be sufficient.
These are stirring and mighty days in which we live. Never before in our generation or in all the history of the human race have such stupendous and tragic events occurred. Millions of men, armed with the most modern and effective implements of real warfare, are grappling in a death struggle. Millions of women and children mourn; many of them widows and fatherless as a result of the war. Millions of people are homeless and starving.
By and by, when all this awful struggle and suffering shall have become history, and children, the generation yet unborn, as they read, will come to us with awe and wonder in their souls to ask us about it all. They will be inclined to regard us in a new light and with a greater respect as we tell them that we were actually living when these events of such terrific moment were taking place.
We shall tell them of the suddenness with which the war mad German Kaiser struck his blow at France; of the heroic stand of the brave Belgians; of Britain's stand for honor and justice; of the brave part which our own great Dominion played in sending her contingents across the seas to help the Motherland in time of need. We shall tell them of the atrocities committed by the cruel and treacherous Germans who violated every law of warfare, and of how the Belgians were turned out of their country, and of how their homes and cities were wantonly destroyed. We shall tell them how civilization reeled and staggered, and how the whole world held its breath in suspense, while the startled earth rocked and swayed under the grinding tread of an armed host which made Xerxes army look like a cheap police squad.
That will all be very thrilling to them and to us, and we won't leave out any of the thrills necessary to make this talk impressive and complete. But unless we do about the right thing now, those children and grandchildren of ours, are going to ask us some questions that will be mighty embarrassing, and spoil all the joy and pride of the telling of that story for us, and make us wish that we had not lived in these days.
As we tell of the proud Canadian Contingents which sailed away to fight the foe, they will say, "Of course you went, too, daddy", (or granddaddy as the case may be). And we shall have to say, "Well no, I didn't exactly go, I intended to, and was greatly disappointed that I couldn't, but your mother wouldn't let me go, or I was too old or couldn't pass the physical examination."
It will be bad enough to have to disappoint those children with such nubile fancies. But we will be able to save something of our self respect.
But if we don't look out now, we are not going to get off so well when they come to question us about the Belgians. That is just the sort of thing that is going to appeal to our children and children's children. They will want the story all over again, of how the Belgians by holding off the Germans at Liege, saved the lives of the people fleeing from their homes; of their little children, and the women who with scant clothing and little shelter and no food except what was given them by America, lived through that winter of 1914.
That is right where we are going to find their questions the most embarrassing if we don't go down into our pockets now. For they will say, as they look with pride upon us, "Of course you helped to feed the Belgians. You could not go to fight the Germans, but you gave all you could to keep the women and children from starving. You went hungry yourself sometimes, to help feed those poor people."
What answer are we preparing to that? How shall we in future enjoy looking back upon this time, and recall that we made no sacrifice? How shall we enjoy telling our children and our grandchildren of our selfishness? You can't do the front, but you can, nevertheless, do your duty in relation to this great crisis, and pass on to posterity, a noble and honorable record of unselfishness and self sacrifice.
Send your contribution today, and send it direct to the MONITOR. Set a worthy example of generosity and self denial for others to follow.

Previously acknowledged..... \$37.28
Robert Cante, Hampton..... 1.00
Thomas Foster, Bridgetown..... 1.00
Mrs. Fred McCormick..... 1.00
Wm. Shaw, Paradise..... 1.00
Contributions from St. Croix Cove..... 8.20
\$377.48

Rev. R. O. Armstrong Proud of His Native Province
(The Morning Chronicle)
To the Editor of The Chronicle:
Sir—I have had a thought for some weeks to write you and say how proud I am of the people of my native Province for the generous and timely assistance they have given to the fallen and stricken millions of Belgians. It was my privilege to visit the country last year. I was entertained by a resident Belgian, whom I had met once while travelling in Western Canada. No human being could have shown me more courtesy or used me in a more brotherly way. The land is like a market garden dotted profusely with clumps of trees and hedges, with plain white cottages and red tiled roofs. In a journey of about 90 miles into the heart of the country, I cannot recall seeing any waste land or common. Ghent is the "City of Flowers" and has rightly won its fame. Brussels is "Little Paris" and from the lion monument of Waterloo looks more like a Park than a City. Belgium has had a strangely chequered history. It is a land of romance, heroism, and tragedy. But the greatest days of her history are, I am convinced, before her. Providence will find a high place for a nation which refused to barter national existence and honor for a present advantage. There will be high honors for a King like Albert who suffers with his people and stands ready to die for national independence. I think that is the faith of all who believe in the triumph of the right.
All praise is due the Government and people of Nova Scotia for the rapidity with which they responded to the cry for help. Your example I am sure has already stirred other countries to activity along similar lines, and we hope that the nation will yet be sustained through the unparalleled crisis that has come upon it. I am sure I express the hearty conviction of every Nova Scotian abroad in saying that we are grandly proud of you for this good Samaritan act.
R. O. ARMSTRONG
Methodist Parsonage, Virdin, Man.

HYMENEAL
SHERIDAN-MAILMAN
A quite and pretty wedding took place at the Baptist Parsonage, Lawrencetown, at noon, Wednesday December 30th, 1914 when Mr. Herman J. Sheridan and Miss Winnie DeWilloe-Mailman, of New Albany, were united in marriage.
The Rev. H. G. Mellick, B. D. officiated and Master Leonard Mellick played the wedding march.
The bride looked charming in a neat and becoming dress. After refreshments the happy young couple drove to their home in New Albany where a reception was given them in the evening. A host of friends gathered to see them much happiness. They are both very popular and held in high esteem in the community.
The Cosmos Cotton Company, Yarmouth, which for a few months, has been running only five days in the week, is now running full time—six days.

Kind regards from all,
COUNTESS DE LIEDEKERKE
Chateau d'Eysden, Limbourg, Holland.
December 15, 1914.
Belgian Relief Fund
The Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund wishes us to announce that he has received the following:
Previously acknowledged..... \$300.73
Mr. S. Nelson..... 1.00
Capt. W. R. Longmire..... 5.00
Mr. Lansdale Piggott..... 2.00
Miss E. Wade, Belleisle, 2nd don. 1.00
Mr. Alfred Gesner, Belleisle..... 2.00
\$311.73
Acadis engages in intercollegiate debate this year with King's. The following subject will be discussed: "Resolved, that the free importation into Canada of iron and steel products would be more advantageous to Canada than a high productive duty on these products."

Royal Bank of Canada

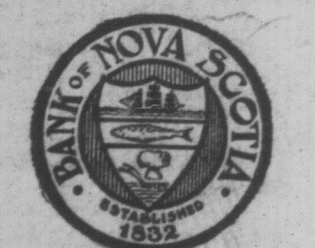
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F. PALFREY, Manager, Lawrencetown.
E. R. McDANIEL, Manager, Annapolis Royal.



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The Bank of Nova Scotia

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BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager.

Bridgetown Lady Receives Letter from Belgian Countess

Mrs. W. R. LONGMIRE
I am the Belgian Lady who is charged to give all the nice clothes you sent us from Nova Scotia. I am charged by all my compatriots to thank you for your kind sympathy in our so great distress. The person who got your brown dress, cannot speak the English language, and she has written to thank you and to express her joy that she is with us. Here we are in Dr. O. R. Peters big place. We had come here to help 3000 refugees from four Belgian villages. The enemy came and immediately all the houses made only one big fire. We had only the time to rush out, and we had to leave everything. Happy are the families which are all together. How many wives, men and children have been killed. We passed awful days and the great sympathy we found here and everywhere is a great consolation to us in all our distress and misery. Before we all were so happy, now only ruin and tears. I hope we will soon have better days. May God hear my wish.
Kind regards from all,
COUNTESS DE LIEDEKERKE
Chateau d'Eysden, Limbourg, Holland.
December 15, 1914.