

The Weekly Monitor

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CANADA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE

Seven Lives Lost in the Ruins—B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth County, Among the Missing.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Parliament buildings of Canada are a mass of ruins. Irregular columns of smouldering debris are all that remains of that imposing pile which for half a century has been the home of senate and common. A fire almost unexampled in its fury, broke out at nine o'clock last night and laid waste the great central structure. The front and side walls remain, but the roofs are down, while the interior is absolutely gutted. The upper portion of that majestic tower, which surmounted the whole, has toppled to the ground, a crumpled mass of iron and masonry.

Library Saved

Only one thing was saved, but that was a thing of inestimable value. The magnificent library with its hundreds of thousands of richly bound volumes and priceless, irreplaceable records is fortunately intact. This circumstance is due to a persistent and heroic fight by firemen and more particularly to the fact that the library though adjoining, was in the rear of the main structure with a narrow corridor connecting.

Parliament on the Street

Canada's parliament, in the midst of a session of great importance is today on the streets, but arrangements are in progress for a meeting place in the Victoria Museum or, if that proves inadequate, in the Russell Theatre. The buildings cost four millions. To replace them will take more than double that amount.

Started in the Reading Room
It was just a few minutes after nine o'clock last night when the fire broke out. It started in the reading room, a long and narrow place, which is a favourite spot for members of the senate and the commons and the usual passage for members. What caused it may never be known. There are rumors of incendiarism and suspicious of an alien enemy.

As to the Cause

The fire may well have been from such a cause. The fact, however, that the buildings at all hours are closely guarded and no strangers admitted, with the additional fact that policemen were at both doors of the room, lends some color to the belief that the initial blaze was due either to spontaneous combustion among the thousands of papers on file, or that it started from a smouldering cigarette from some reader.

A few were in the room at the time. One who is known to have been there, Mrs. Verville, wife of the Maisonnette M. P., says she heard a puff and saw flames sweep across one of the newspaper racks. In an instant the whole room was in a blaze. A policeman at the outer door seized a fire extinguisher but if it worked at all it was as a drop of water in a fiery furnace. The stands and racks were in flames in the space of a few seconds. The mass of burning paper sending forth volumes of opaque smoke, so dense as to absolutely obscure the lights and deadly in its asphyxiating.

Quiet in the House

In the House of Commons all was quiet, probably not more than fifty members were in the chamber and the newly installed deputy speaker, Mr. Rhodes, was in the chair for the first time.

It was a private members' night and Maritime Province members were talking about fish and how to develop the industry. Mr. Loggie of West Northumberland, was speaking.

Suddenly the door flew open and in a piping voice, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, shouted, "Mr. Speaker, there is a fire and a big one," close on his heels with a similar excited warning came Frank Glass, M. P. of Middlesex. The warning came none too soon. The commons building was a network of sweeping corridors running in every direction. The intensity of the fire itself created a terrific draught. It was accentuated by the draught from the corridors. There are no air doors, no fireproofing, wooden doors and lockers everywhere. Not a single thing is fast to arrest the relentless march of the consuming element. Immediately the warning was given the members left their seats, some of them made for their lockers.

Sir Robert Coatsworth

They could not be distinguished in the impenetrable volume of smoke and flame. Sir Robert started for his room to get his coat and hat. He was counselled not to go and fortunately took their advice. The Prime Minister had escaped hatless and with a borrowed coat. Sir Wilfred Laurier was not in the house. The fire was under control, about five this morning, several streams were still being played on the interior.

The Casualty List

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—The following

ing casualty list is the latest recorded from the Parliament buildings conflagration. The known dead are Madame Morin, Quebec; Madame Henri Bray, Quebec; Alph. Desjardins, Alph. Desjardins, Jr.; Robert Panning.

The missing—J. P. R. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons; B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth County, N. S.; both are believed to have perished.

The injured—Sergt. Macdonald, 77th Battalion, burned; Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, severely burned; Edward Nesbitt, M. P., cut and slightly burned; Private Laroque, 77th Battalion, burned; Walter Hill, restaurant steward, badly burned on back; Fireman Berry, hand frozen and suffering from effects of smoke.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY

Office of the Chief Press Censor.
Ottawa Jan. 28, 1916.

The Canadian Government has received notice from London that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the United States Ambassador, that the Turkish Government desires that in future remittances of money not exceeding five pounds from private persons for British prisoners of war in Turkey should be despatched to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Constantinople by whom payment to the recipients will be effected and receipt returned to the International Committee at Geneva.

Letters and parcels should also be sent to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission. Such letters and parcels are post free. Money should be remitted by International Money Order which can be obtained at any Post Office and which should be made payable to the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva and sent on with full name, number and regiment of the Prisoner of War to whom the money is to be sent.

Information has also been received from the United States Ambassador that prisoners of war in Turkey are now allowed to write only one letter a week limited to four lines and that this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them. Letters of greater length will not be delivered.

By buying goods from the home merchants you not only help yourself but help others. Remember it is the home merchants that build up the Town, not the Mail-Order houses thousands of miles away. Our merchants carry a line of goods of superior quality. Patronize them. Our advertisements will direct you in the right way.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

French Artillery Wreck German Trenches

PARIS, Feb. 6.—French artillery subjected the German trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne to a destructive fire yesterday. The statement also recounts the bringing down in flames of a German aeroplane after an engagement with a French battle-plane. The text of the announcement follows: There was feeble artillery activity in the course of the night. In the Campagne towards the end of yesterday we carried out some destructive fire on the enemy's trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne. To the south of Peronne one of our battle-planes yesterday attacked an enemy machine, which fell in flames.

PARIS, Feb. 6, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery carried out destructive fires on the German trenches in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two enemy batteries were silenced by our heavy artillery. To the east of Soissons we cannonaded the hostile works on the plateau of Chassemy. It is learned from new reports that the bombardment carried out yesterday in Champagne on the enemy's organization on the plateau of Navarin has given excellent results. The trenches shelled were seriously wrecked, and several munitions depots were blown up. In addition, our projectiles having demolished reservoirs of suffocating gas, gas waves spread out which the wind drove back on the enemy lines.

Germans Driven into Spanish Guinea by Franco-British Forces

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and fourteen thousand of their Colonial troops from the German Colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here today. The troops have been disarmed and interned. This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing a conclusion.

The Franco-British campaign against the Kamerun, a German protectorate in Western Equatorial Africa, was begun in the spring of 1915. French and British reports have told of the occupation of Nguntere, one of the chief interior trading stations, which from its situation, climate and the number of roads converging from it was the centre of German resistance; of the taking of Tibati, 137 miles from the Nigerian border; and the more recent capture of the towns of Daing, Nken Lolodori, and the retirement of large convoys into Spanish Guinea.

The Kamerun protectorate has an area of 191,130 square miles, and has a population of 2,540,000, including about 2,000 whites. The only other possession of the Germans in Africa, not conquered by the Allies, is the protectorate of German East Africa, which has an area of 384,000 square miles, and a population of 5,500,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The "Telegraaf" says: The Germans imprisoned a woman in Bruges and accused her of spying and carrying letters. To compel her to give them information, they allowed her no solid food for days, and a limited supply of water. There are many such cases. It is not until the war is ended that the full tale of those months of suffering will be told.

Some artists of Liege, to show their gratitude to Americans for helping Belgians, procured empty flour sacks, and having carefully cleansed them, they painted on them Belgian landscapes, flowers etc. and sent them back to America.

The Prince of Croy, who was sentenced to death the same time as Miss Cavell, recently escaped to Havre. It took him twenty-five days to get there, the difficulty was so great. The Princess of Croy, his sister, was also arrested, sentenced to 10 years of hard labor, and to be sent to Germany.

Out of 8000 actors in Great Britain 1,500 are serving with the colors.

500 ferrets have been sent to France by a Kent dealer, to assist in clearing the trenches of rats.

Friends of a Cambridge shoemaker sent him a shell from the front. It exploded, wrecked his shop and killed him.

A Khaki colored mouse was offered at auction in Birmingham. The mouse and its cage was run up to \$150.

The bubonic plague has broken out among the Turkish soldiers in Mesopotamia.

A Pittsburg firm is sending to Egypt large quantities of iron pipes for the British who are laying them to convey water through the desert for army purposes.

The Warrington recruiting office has a recruit passed, measuring 6ft. 4½ inches in height. He has a sister 6ft. 8 inches in height, and a brother 7ft. 1 inch.

Codliver Oil from Newfoundland has been sent into Germany by a round-about way, and the glycerine extracted from it has been used for explosives. The licences of the traders have now been cancelled.

Britain's biggest ship, the Britannia, built in Belfast has arrived in the Mersey. She is of 48,000 tons and was intended for the White Star Line. She will now be used by the Admiralty as a hospital ship.

British authorities estimate the property held by subjects of Great Britain in Germany as approximately \$360,000,000, and the property of Germans in Great Britain as \$525,000,000.

We hope it is not true, as reported that the Kaiser has lately expressed his delight because his life has been so blessed in beholding this wonderful slaughter.

Constantinople is reported to have been very much vexed because the Allies have seized the island of Corfu. But, it appears that the reason they did so was because the Germans had made it a base for their submarines.

England has become "a place of refuge, a sort of terrestrial Paradise" for birds driven from the Continent by the voice of battle.

Herr Von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Prussian Chambers of Deputies referred to "Our worst enemies, among which America must now be reckoned." He does not believe in the neutrality of the United States.

The Allied artillery on the western front is showing decided superiority over the German. Yet the Germans keep on.

The new German aeroplane, the Fokker, is small, but, is said to have a speed of more than 100 miles an hour, and to be able to mount up very quickly.

The soldier in the restaurant asked for two Zepps, and a cloud. What did he mean? He meant two sausages, and a poached egg.

PROGRAMME OF SHORT COURSE BEING HELD AT LAWRENCE-TOWN

Wednesday, February 9th
9.30 to 12.00 a. m.—Judging Beef Cattle, illustrated by living specimens. Does Beef Raising Pay? M. CUMMING.
2.00 to 3.00 p. m.—Spraying the orchard. G. E. SANDERS.
3.00 to 5.00 p. m.—Judging Dairy Cattle, illustrated by living specimens. J. M. TRUEMAN.
7.30 to 9.00 p. m.—Dairy Farming. J. M. TRUEMAN.

Thursday, February 10th
9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Hogs and the Dairy Cow. J. M. TRUEMAN.
10.30 to 12.00 a. m.—Soil Cultivation and Crop Rotation. J. M. TRUEMAN.
2.00 to 2.30 p. m.—Orchard Insects. G. E. SANDERS.
2.30 to 4.00 p. m.—Horses, illustrated by living specimens. J. S. SINCLAIR.
4.00 to 5.00 p. m.—Seed Selection and Judging. S. J. MOORE.
7.30 to 8.30 p. m.—Diseases of Live Stock, their Prevention and Treatment. J. S. SINCLAIR.
8.30 to 9.30 p. m.—The Potato Crop, with special reference to diseases and their prevention. G. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Friday, February 11th
9.30 to 10.30 a. m.—Continuation of Instruction in Horses. J. S. SINCLAIR.
10.30 to 11.15 a. m.—Club Roots in Turnips and Cabbage and its eradication. G. C. CUNNINGHAM.
11.15 to 12.00 a. m.—Judging and Selecting Seed. S. J. MOORE.
1.30 to 2.30 p. m.—Judging and Selecting Seed. S. J. MOORE.
2.30 to 4.00 p. m.—Co-operative Dairying. W. A. MCKAY.
4.00 to 4.30 p. m.—Poultry. J. P. LANDRY.
4.30 to 5.00 p. m.—Poultry Plucking Competition.

(a) For Boys and Girls under 16.
(b) For all over 16.
7.30 to 8.30 p. m.—Illustrated Lecture on Sucking Insects in the Orchard and How to Combat them. W. H. BRITTAIN.
8.30 to 9.30 p. m.—Illustrated Lecture on Poultry. J. P. LANDRY. Following this lecture the matter of forming a poultry association in Annapolis County will be considered.

Saturday, February 12th
9.30 to 12.00 a. m.—The following Instructors will be present at these hours:—
J. P. Landry.....Poultry.
W. H. Brittain.
Insects and Plant Diseases.
W. A. McKay.....Dairying
Classes will be arranged by appointment under the direction of these three men.

While the programme as outlined in the foregoing will be followed as closely as possible, yet at the request of the class optional instruction in any subject connected with agriculture will be given from time to time during the course. All instruction free.

Board may be obtained in Lawrence-town during the course at reasonable rates.

LAWRENCETOWN RED CROSS
The following shipment of Red Cross work was made in the month of January, from the Lawrence-town Red Cross Society:

Lawrencetown
21 prs. socks, 18 hospital shirts, 18 pyjama suits.
Junior Girls' Class—12 towels, 500 mouth wipes.

East Inglesville
16 hospital shirts, 13 pyjama suits, 7 prs. socks, 2 knitted face cloths, 2 bandages, 97 mouth wipes.
Donations—1 pr. socks, Mrs. Robert Rowter; 1 pr. socks, Mrs. Avard Leonard.

Clarence
12 hospital shirts, 7 pyjama suits, 12 prs. socks.

Port Lorne
28 prs. socks, 2 hospital shirts, 2 pyjama suits.

Albany
23 prs. socks, 5 bandages.
MRS. F. B. BISHOP,
Cor. Secretary.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 1st.

J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has contributed \$20,000 to the Montreal Patriotic Fund. Reports show that the grand total to date is about \$1,300,000.

LETTER RECEIVED BY WARDEN W. G. CLARKE FROM A FORMER BEAR RIVER BOY

"Somewhere in Belgium."
Jan. 10, 1916.

Dear Sir—Just a few lines if I may take the liberty to send you, to let you know that I have not forgotten dear old Bear River and my friends there. I should love to be back there for a week's holiday about this time. I have been in uniform since a year ago the 4th of last August.

We came to England in June and we were there for one month. Then we crossed the Channel to France. We were in action in three different places there and then we came to Belgium where we have been ever since. This is a pretty spot, lots of shooting going on here and we sure have to crawl in our dugouts once in a while.

I had just finished the first sheet in this letter when I was called on to take up ammunition and sure had to hustle. We are allowed fifteen minutes to harness our horses and hook in the wagon and they give us five minutes to take the wagon to the guns which are a quarter of a mile from here, so you can imagine how we have to hustle in the mud. And talk about mud, Mr. Clarke, why you wouldn't believe it could be so deep and sticky unless you saw it with your own eyes.

I am sending you a ring in this letter that was made in Ypres by a French infantry private. It is made out of a German whiz-bang. The French fellow carved his initials on it. I gave him a Canadian button for it. Hope you will accept this as a souvenir from me.

We were bombed very severely the other day. There was a woman killed and a little girl had her leg blown off. Another girl had to stay in the cellar of a house for eight hours. I saw a little Hell upon earth at times. I often say that if I ever get back alive I shall count myself very fortunate.

Well, Mr. Clarke, I shall bring this letter to a close as its quite late and we have to arise early.
Hoping you will accept the ring as a war token, with kind regards to my friends in Bear River, I am,

Yours sincerely,

DRIVER CHESTER GARNHUM,
Regt. No. 67, 2nd Heavy Battery, C. G. A., Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, Army Post Office, London, England.

OBITUARY

E. RICE DANIELS
Lawrencetown lost its oldest and most respected citizen on Monday evening, Jan. 31st, when death took from its midst Mr. E. Rice Daniels, after an illness of four days.

Up to within four days of his death Mr. Daniels had been able to be around and to go out every day, but on Thursday last he was stricken with pneumonia and on Monday evening at five o'clock he passed away.

Mr. Daniels was born at Lawrence-town where he has spent his entire life, 84 years, 6 months, 16 days.

His wife was Mary Ann Beals, who predeceased him some 12 years ago, after being married 51 years.

Mr. Daniels is survived by one brother, Mr. John Daniels of Newburyport, Mass.; one daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who faithfully cared for her father; two sons, Wakeman, and John, both of Lawrence-town; eight grandchildren and one great grandchild, all of whom were present at the funeral.

Rev. Sydney Boyce assisted by Rev. H. G. Mellick, held the service at the house and at Fairview Cemetery, where he was tenderly and reverently laid to rest by four nephews.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a very large crowd gathered to pay their last respects to the departed, who was of a kindly disposition, good neighbour and familiarly known as Uncle Rice.

He will long be missed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The Harmsworth, Nfld., paper plant at Grand Falls, which supplies newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, of England, was the scene of a fire on Tuesday night, which destroyed thousands of cords of barked wood. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

St. John Globe—Much confusion caused by the similarity of the 3-cent postage stamp to the 2-cent stamp will be avoided if new printings of the 3-cent stamp are made in another and more distinctive color.

New Spring Goods

Silk Spot Chiffons
Colored and Black Voiles
Princess Crepes
Batistes, Ginghams, Prints and Cambrics
Checked and Striped Muslins
9½ cents upwards
White and Unbleached Cottons
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings
Turkish Towels
Corsets and Corset Waists

Lest you get "Stung" examine these before parting with your cash

WALTER SCOTT
"The Keen Kutter"

Granville Street Next Door Public Telephone Office Bridgetown N. S.