

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 18 1914

NO 32

How to Get Pure Cream of Tartar at a Low Cost

Royal Baking Powder is made of pure cream of tartar. Its price has not been advanced. Its use will give better results and guard against the danger of improper substitutes.

Extracts from Letters Received from Men with the First Canadian Contingent, now at Salisbury Plains, England,

"After landing we took train from Devonport to Lavington. Reached there at 12.30, and marched ten miles to camp through pitch dark and rain until at 4.30 I had a stretch in my wet clothes and went to sleep only to have reveille wake me up. I was really surprised that I stood the faint so much better than many others.

There are 75,000 or more of the Plain but each unit has its own camp complete. We have to go miles before coming on another lot. There are only about 5,000 in this lot. Lots of artillery fire every day and we see the shells breaking lots of times. Air craft are plentiful and sometimes they fly close. I FEEL FINE AND THINK I MUST WEIGH MORE THAN USUAL even if they do drive us over the parade ground at the double half of the time. I do not have many minutes to myself during the day. Do four parades besides keeping my rifle, etc., in good shape and that is hard when everything is so damp. We have a board floor in tent now, but I prefer the ground. It is not so hard. We will be here at least three months, but expect to be in huts in another month."

"I hope you do not think that I have forgotten you. The truth of the matter is, that we have been so busy that it was almost impossible to find time to write. Maybe it would be better to say that I have generally felt so tired I did not feel like writing. We have had very bad weather since we arrived here at the Plain. This is the fifteenth day we have been under canvas here, and in all that time we have only had two fine days. We all got wet through the very first of it, and there has not been enough fine weather since to thoroughly dry our clothes. BUT NONE OF US SEEM TO BE TAKING COLDS. After six o'clock (p. m.), we get under our blankets and sing and tell stories, and then we forget the rain and the damp clothes. I do not know whether you have ever been on the "Plain" or not. I do not know the exact size of it. Some say it is about twenty square miles. We are situated in what is called West Down, North. That means we are away over on the North Side I suppose. Anyway it is only three miles to the village of Tilshead. But it is fourteen miles to Salisbury City. I never thought for one instant that the Government owned such a large tract of unsettled land in England.

I was over to the village of (Tilshead) the first Sunday we were here. It was certainly queer to see the thatched roofs of the houses—and to think that they will stack the hay out in the fields almost as big as their houses.

We marched into Amesbury a day or two after we had arrived here to get our horses and I got a glimpse of the remains of the "Great Stone Wall" the early Britons had built. To-day, being Sunday, we were to have had services in the morning. Three times we were called out but each time after we had started for the place where they hold the services it began to pour so we were dismissed."

we have arrived at our camping grounds. It is quite a place. We thought Valcartier large. It was ten square miles. This is sixty square miles.

If Canada would only realize what England is up against they would respond no doubt. But we are all so carried away with the idea that England is all-powerful that we could rest there and not help her to hold her position, and, believe me, we don't know what we are up against yet. Germany knows the game she is playing."

Apropos the last extract we would commend to our readers the appeal (in verse) by Lieut. J. H. Tupper, of this town, published in another column.

A Clarion Call to Nova Scotians

LET US LEAD THE WAY BY RAISING AN ARMY OF 10,000 MEN IN DEFENCE OF EMPIRE AND HOME.

(The Morning Chronicle.)

The Empire is struggling in a life or death combat with an enemy that is thirsting for our life blood; an enemy which we know to be the best equipped, the best organized, the best prepared nation that ever took up arms.

Newspapers have been driving home this truth ever since the memorable 4th of August, when war was declared between England and Germany. But, do our people of Nova Scotia realize it? Those who read the editorial pages of the paper certainly should realize it, but to a large number of people all the news in a paper is contained on the first two pages. What they want is the latest word from the front—and they are satisfied when they read the latest despatches. They realize in a sort of way that England is at war; but they hope she will win, because they know if she does not there will be trouble for us. They quite agree that Canada should help—it is her duty to do so. But how many men in Nova Scotia—both those who read all the editorials and know the whole history of the "scrap of paper," and also those who read only the front pages—how many have asked themselves what their own personal duty is in the present crisis.

It is not enough to talk about "Canada's duty—what about the individual duty of every man in this country—in this Province?"

A large number of men are asking themselves "Why should I go to the front?" This question ought to read "What good reason have I for staying home?" Let every man of military age in Nova Scotia answer that.

If the German Army were raiding our countryside, burning towns, and killing innocent people wholesale, would the men of Nova Scotia say "Why should I go to fight them?" I think not. But do they not see that in sending our expeditionary forces abroad we are defending our homes just as much as if we were repelling an army of invasion; and we are doing it without the distress, without the losses to our homes and our loved ones, that would accompany such an invasion.

This leads to the question—are we doing our duty in the present crisis? Let us see.

We sent about 600 men to Valcartier to join the first contingent. This was slightly augmented by a certain number on a second call, but even then our Nova Scotia regiment was far from complete when they sailed. Our first call to arms saw us provide 600 men for the front—slightly over "one" man per thousand of our population. Canada as a whole sent "four" men per thousand. True, at the time we had two regiments on duty in Halifax, but they had volunteered in toto—our representation at Valcartier would still be far short of the rest of Canada.

A new call has come. Are we going to get the battalion asked for? Some people say the number asked for is large—but is it? What is British doing in the crisis? The combined forces of the standing army, territorial, and Kitchener's new army, will give Britain when complete 1,600,000 men, or about 40 men per thousand of population. At this ratio, Nova Scotia should produce a volunteer army of 20,000 men, and yet people will dare to say that our present call is too large. The fact is we are not beginning to do our duty. It is just as much our fight as it is England's, as we shall know to our sorrow if Germany wins. "Oh, but Germany is not going to win"—so we say. But Germany "will" win, unless every man in the Empire stops asking why the other fellow does not go to the front; or why the other Provinces do not send more men, or why the Militia do not all volunteer. Let every man do his own part—every man offer his own services. Let us have an army of Nova Scotians at least 10,000 strong, even if half of them go to the front. Let us show the world that we meant what we said when we claimed that "when England is in danger she can count on our last man and our last dollar." Let us be an example to the other Provinces, Nova Scotia has led the way before. It leads the way in sending relief to the suffering Belgians. Let it lead in helping the Belgians get back their country and their homes.

Nova Scotia will respond if the issue is put before them. But it will have to be done in other places than on the editorial pages of the Provincial newspapers.

What is wrong with our public men. Why are they not placing the issues before the people? Why do we have to read the speeches of Asquith and Lloyd George while our own public men are silent? The meeting in Montreal some weeks ago, addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, showed how they are educating the people in Quebec. Why cannot the public men of Nova Scotia follow these examples and tour the Province—hold public meetings—not to raise 1200 volunteers for the second contingent, but to raise 10,000 men for all future contingents.

Is it not time that the Fieri Cross was sent abroad throughout the Province?

VOLUNTEER.

Message From Canadians

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—"Here is the message," Major General Hughes said tonight on arrival here, "that the Canadian troops asked me to take back for their folks at home: 'Give our love to our dear ones and near ones in beloved old Canada. We will see them again soon, when we have beaten the Germans.'"

"I spent the whole of my fifteen days at camp," Col. Hughes said, "and had several talks with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who said they were delighted with the splendid contingent from Canada, and wished me to convey to the people of Canada their appreciation of the work done for the Empire."

With regard to the conditions in England, Col. Hughes said there was a spirit of optimism everywhere.

"The big struggle has yet to come," he said, "and Canada will go on training her militia, especially the officers, until the war is over."

Col. E. W. Wilson, who returned from England with the Minister of Militia, left tonight with him on the train for Montreal.

The Boston Globe says: "One American firm has an order from the Allies for 50,000 tent stoves, another for 500,000 yards of cloth for hospital use in Europe, and another in order for 5,000 pounds of steel to be made into bayonets. On the other hand, the war in the last two months has reduced our cotton exports by 1,000,000 bales."

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

The Coming of Winter Has Somewhat Retarded the Movements of the Troops

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Today has been one of the most uneventful in the history of the war, as far as great results are concerned. The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops, both in the east and west.

The Russians on the border of East Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, which is their natural element, clad in sheep skin jackets, similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Bizzards have swept the trenches in Belgium and Northern France, and brought great suffering to the wounded, as well as to the men in the fields. A large area of West Flanders, around Dixmude, has been flooded by the heavy rains, and is no man's land for fighting.

The French and German reports of today are contradictory as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snow storm. Paris announces that the Germans, in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude, were thrown back, that the Allies recaptured several strategic points, and repulsed two German attacks south of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Bixchoote.

An observer with the British army, who furnishes the newspaper reports from the front, announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have greatly decreased in force during the past few days, and that they bear no semblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of October. They are, he adds, more in the nature of demonstrations in force, than serious assaults.

The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of raw German youths and untrained men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

BRIEFS

Buchanan Pasha, as he is now called, or Admiral Ransford D. Buchanan, is the first Christian ever to gain the position of Commander of a Turkish fleet. He was born in Hantsport, in 1869, and began active life as a cabin boy, at the age of fourteen.

Thousand of German prisoners are interned near Aldershot. They are daily marched out under an armed guard to cut down trees in the surrounding woods. They use the wood for cooking and heating.

Imprisonment for life is the penalty paid by a French Corporal who was discovered trying to sell documents regarding the wireless connected with the Eiffel Tower.

The British people have commenced a Shilling Fund, to be presented to King Albert as a Christmas offering for the benefit of his needy people. It has already reached the sum of \$33,000.

The Sarcee Indians on a reservation near Calgary have contributed \$500.00 to the Patriotic Fund.

The Government is taking steps to stop, as far as possible a pro German and pro Austrian agitation which exists in some foreign settlements of Western Canada.

The Legislative Council of Hong Kong has passed an ordinance compelling all enemies of Great Britain resident there to close up their business and depart.

Ten per cent of Montreal's firemen want to go to the war. But, the city hesitates to send them as trained men are required in the work of protection from fire.

Damages to public property in Rheims amount to \$200,000,000, so the insurance companies say. In addition is the injury to private property. More than 1200 private citizens were killed in the bombardment.

Trinidad has closed all German business houses on the island, and liquidators have been appointed to settle their affairs.

The British Government, after consultation with the Allies has resolved to prevent reservists of the enemy to travel on neutral ships.

The little bathing houses on the beach at Ostend are being utilized as temporary lodgings for the Belgian fugitives.

It is estimated that property held by Germans in the British Empire is worth \$250,000,000. It is suggested that if Zeppelins destroy property in Britain, German property be held to replace it.

One correspondent says that in one trench the advancing French found 1,100 dead German soldiers.

It is said that French Russian soldiers wear steel breast-plates, but, while some benefit against bullets fired from a distance, they are scarcely any good at close range.

A German spy formerly sent to Egypt to foment rebellion, was lately sent back to Egypt to blow up a steamer in the Suez Canal, and block the passage of reinforcements from India and Australia. He has been caught and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Over 3000 German Officers are in the Naval Service of Turkey. They were in the telegraph and postal service of Turkey, but two months since were taken over by the navy. This was one of the Kaiser's schemes for getting Turkey into the war.

Five members of the battalion being gathered in London, Ont., under Lieut. Wigle, K.C., officer in command, were found guilty of being under the influence of liquor, contrary to orders. They were paraded before the regiment and dismissed in disgrace.

American View of German Threat

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald today says editorially:

If it is true, as cabled from Amsterdam, that Germany has threatened to prevent the American Relief Committee from distributing food and other supplies to suffering Belgians, the defenders of "Kultur" in this country will have more defending to do.

Germany's attitude toward any action in Belgium is a crime against civilization. Having conquered and overrun a country with which they had neither quarrel nor excuse for quarrel, the Germans have stripped the country of not only its valuables, but of its food supplies, and at the time neutral nations are compelled in the interest of humanity to undertake the task of saving the Belgian people from starvation, Germans continue their pillage.

"Now to their vandalism they add the threat of preventing the distribution of supplies to the needy. The spectacle is one that not even the greatest admirer of German progress can view with any feeling save disgust."

An Annapolis Boy on the Flagship Good Hope

(Annapolis Spectator.)

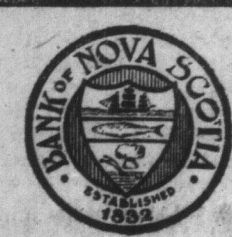
Midshipman John Victor Whitman Hathaway, who was lost with his ship and all hands on board in a naval engagement on Sunday morning, Nov. 1st, with the German ships off the coast of Chili, was born at Granville Ferry on Victoria Day, May 24, 1895, and was the son of Fred W. and Christina Grace Bogart Hathaway and a grandson of the late Samuel Bogart, of Granville Ferry. His father, Fred W. Hathaway, came to Annapolis Royal from St. John, N. B., in 1883 in connection with the old Nova Scotia S. S. Co. Mrs. Hathaway died in 1899, and in 1900 the family moved to Fredericton, N. B. He is survived by his father, sister Muriel, now Mrs. George Harvie, of Fredericton, and three brothers, Samuel, Harold and Lester. Harold is now in England with the Canadian contingent. Much sympathy is felt for the family.

German Spy Shot in the Tower of London

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage, November 2, has been shot as a spy. Lody, when arrested, claimed to be an American, but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history, were put to death. Lody was about 28 years old.

A meeting of those interested in the lobster business in the Maritime Provinces was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Halifax, last week, Colonel Andrew King presiding. After a general discussion the following resolution was passed: "That the canning of lobsters should be prohibited during 1915, and that a joint meeting be called to discuss this matter, and to appoint delegates to proceed to Ottawa to place before the Government the views of all concerned in the industry."



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Death of Lord Roberts

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, died last night at 5 o'clock, in France, from pneumonia. Lord Roberts, who was Colonel-in-Chief of the Indian Troops, had gone to France to give them his greeting. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday, and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the grief in the disease coming quickly.

His death occurred at the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter Lady Aileen Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewina. The party had a rough trip crossing the Channel, but the aged General felt no ill effects, and went through his program on the continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops, and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that he complained of a chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased medical men were called in, and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the General of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches, and the cathedrals where the soldiers are training, touching references were made today to his death.

In a telegram to Lady Roberts, Field Marshal Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France, expressed great sympathy, saying: "Your grief is shared by us who mourn the loss of a much-loved chief. As he was called, it seems fitter to the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well, and within sound of the guns." King George and Queen Mary were greatly shocked by the news of his death. Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence their Majesties sent messages of condolence to Lady Roberts and her two daughters, Lady Aileen Mary and Lady Ada Edwina Stewart.

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