

# The Weekly Monitor

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No. 4

**YOURS TO ENJOY**



**KING COLE TEA**

**You'll Like the Flavor**

## WILSON WARMLY GREETED BALFOUR AT WHITE HOUSE

Historic Meeting Between U. S. President and British Commissioner

(Montreal Star.)

Washington, April 23.—The smashing welcome given Mr. Balfour and his party yesterday is being duplicated all over the city this morning. The head of the British mission started out early to pay his official calls on the Secretary of State, the President, the Vice-President, and other departmental heads, and everywhere he went the public was on hand to cheer and clap.

The call at the White House was extended beyond the length of time expected. At the Capitol, Mr. Balfour spent a quarter of an hour with Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall said afterwards that the conversation was informal and that Mr. Balfour would probably return to the Capitol later. He added that his understanding was that the conferences would last about three weeks.

### What Is to Be Done

The formal conferences between the members of the British mission and American officials will not begin today, but it is expected that by tonight a permanent scheme will be mapped out. Generally speaking, the things to be done may be divided into four classes:

The extent of the political co-operation between this country and the Allies.

The whole question of naval operations.

The establishment of the food and shipping problems.

The financial aid which the U. S. is prepared to give.

Conferences will be held daily between permanent co-operating committees which are to be designated at once, and the general principles under which they will operate will be decided forthwith. The visitors have brought with them, as one of them expresses it, "cartloads" of official documents and papers bearing on these matters, which will be at the service of this country.

### Bringing Unexamined Service

There are two facts which the head of the commission wished to emphasize. It has come here as a result of Britain's desire to signalize in some fitting way the entrance of the United States into the war, and also, it is believed, to give a commission of service. It has, naturally, very definite ideas of how these services can be rendered, but it will wait, in every case, until its opinions are asked.

The period of three weeks mentioned by Mr. Marshall refers, no doubt, to the duration of the formal consultations of the heads of the mission. Of course, the working out of the details will be a matter of perhaps months and will be carried on by the British experts who will, if their presence is required, remain after the commission has formally finished its work.

E. J. ARCHIBALD.

## MR. BALFOUR VISITS WHITE HOUSE AND CAPITOL HILL

(Special to the Star by United Press.)

Washington, April 23.—Britain and the United States, through High Way Commissioners, joined hands here today to frame America's part in the greatest war in history. Previous utterances of the British Foreign Secretary, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British Commission, and of President Wilson, crystallize the co-operative conference.

Welcomed here with an acclamation worthy of Kings, but with a manner wholly democratic, the British Commissioners will meet the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, today, and will then see President Wilson.

Their mission is not one of receiving; rather it is one of giving. They would have America profit by English mistakes and they propose to show the chiefs of naval, military, aeronautic, supply and diplomatic corps just how America may tread the wisest path.

While Mr. Balfour visits Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing, other members will call upon leaders of their own branch of service.

Crowd Greet Mr. Balfour

As Mr. Balfour left his quarters this

morning for the State Department, a big crowd had gathered outside the Sixteenth street residence where his party is. There was cheering, hand-clapping and waving of handkerchiefs as the big limousine swept out of the drive.

The streets were practically deserted on route to the State Department until the department building was reached. There the Foreign Secretary had to pass through an avenue of hundreds of machines. He passed through a group of newspaper photographers who were waiting at the eastern entrance of the State, War and Navy Building, and went into the west door to make his first formal call on Secretary Lansing.

Mr. Balfour was escorted to the door of Secretary Lansing's office by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. He was greeted by the outstretched hand and beaming countenance of Secretary Lansing, who hurriedly laid aside his pipe as he arose from his desk and stepped forward. Then the door was closed and Secret Service men immediately stationed themselves on either side of it. Officials and employees of the State Department, jamming the granite corridors, applauded Mr. Balfour as he left with Mr. Lansing to see the President. He smiled back his appreciation.

Although it was only a step from the State Department to the White House, Lansing and Balfour boarded the Secretary's recently acquired auto and drove from the department courtyard three hundred yards to the White House front entrance. Mr. Balfour grinned broadly as he noted the surface sentinels, with their huge banners on either side of the gate.

### President Receives Him

The President received Mr. Balfour in the Blue Room of the White House, where hundreds of great men have conferred in years gone by. Except for the resplendent uniforms of President Wilson's aides, after simplicity marked the meeting between the President and his guest. The whole affair was informal except for the immediate demands of State etiquette. The greeting between the President and Mr. Balfour was exceedingly cordial. While Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lansing were at the White House the Naval officers of the British mission, at the same time, were arriving at the War Department to be received by the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker. Major-General Bridges, accompanied by his aides, were escorted to the office of Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, where they were received by a large party of American officers.

### General Bridges, tall and handsome, was dressed in rather plain field service uniform, while the American officers were loaded down with gold trap-pings.

After greeting his guests, President Wilson invited Mr. Balfour and Secretary Lansing into a conference which took place behind closed doors in the Blue Room. It lasted forty-five minutes. All other members of the party, including the aides, remained outside. Later Mr. Balfour left the White House to meet Vice-President Marshall. Secretary Lansing returned to the State Department following the White House conference. The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, escorted Mr. Balfour to the Capitol. Another big crowd greeted the visitors there, where they arrived a few moments before the Senate convened to resume debate as to whether his nation will raise its armies by subscription or by volunteering. The party was shown immediately into Vice-President Marshall's offices. It had been planned for the Supreme Court Justices to meet Mr. Balfour and his party, but Mr. Balfour had remained too long in conference. The Justices had to go into court, which convened at noon.

### In Secret Parley

If the war is prolonged and its strain upon the nation's man power and economic resources becomes severe, there is little doubt, says the Springfield Republican, that the United States Government will have national prohibition before it ends.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

## MANY WELL KNOWN PEOPLE ON SHIP WITH BALFOUR

Men Who Crossed with Him Passed Through Montreal

(Montreal Star.)

Passengers on the vessel on which the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and the other members of the British Commission to the United States crossed the Atlantic, arrived in the city from Halifax today, and described the voyage as "pleasant and uneventful." The full personnel of the British Commission was given by these passengers as follows:

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, D.M., M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (This is Mr. Balfour's first visit to America.)

Alan Anderson, Chairman of the Wheat Executive Committee for Great Britain, France and Italy.

Lieut.-General Bridges, C.M.G., D.S.O., with the Belgian Army. He commanded the 4th Irish Dragon Guards and drew first blood at the battle of Mons, where he had a narrow escape and was twice wounded. He was at the Yser and the Marne. His fighting at the Yser saved the Belgian army after fifteen days of steady fighting. During the present campaign he has been mentioned in despatches seven times and promoted five times. He has now come straight from the front.

Geoffrey J. Butler, press.

Major H. Spender Clay, M.C., M.P., who has been decorated during the present war. His wife was formerly Miss Pauline Astor.

Lord Cunliffe.

Lieut.-Col. Dansey, who was in the Somaliland campaign, and served in South Africa and in the punitive expedition in Borneo. He has been in Western Canada, and is now in the British Foreign Office.

Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley DeChair, K.C.B., N.A.O., torpedo expert, commanding the patrol squadron. He was formerly an attaché in Washington.

The Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C., M.C., C.B., the dean of the Foreign Office, and a distinguished diplomat. He has been secretary to Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and Mr. Balfour.

Cecil Dreyer.

Fleet Paymaster Lawford, V.A., D.S.O., R.N.

W. V. Layton.

Stephen McKenna (this is not the late Cabinet Minister).

Ian Malcolm, M.P., an expert in Red Cross Work.

A. A. Paton, cotton expert.

Lord Eustace Percy, who was for five years in the Washington Embassy under Ambassadors Bryce and Spring-Rice, and is now in the Foreign Office.

V. Peterson, O. J. Phillips, Major Rees, V.C., M.C.

F. P. Robinson.

### Was Well Conveyed

The vessel sailed April 4th, but was held eleven days waiting for the distinguished British party. The vessel arrived in Halifax on Thursday, April 19th, but the passengers were not disembarked until Saturday, April 21st. Three torpedo boats conveyed the vessel for the first day after leaving Greenock, one ahead and one on each side. The convoy was dropped the first night at sea. During the voyage, Mr. Balfour and his party kept pretty well to themselves.

In connection with the visit to America of Mr. Anderson, chairman of the Allies' Wheat Commission, passengers on the ship gave out the official information that Great Britain has sufficient wheat in store at present for her own purposes. However, in arrangement has been entered into for the pooling of her wheat supply with France and Italy and there is not sufficient wheat for all three as yet.

"One striking thing about this whole trip, the longest I have ever experienced in crossing the Atlantic," said one passenger to the Star today, "was the surprising confidence of the women and children in the power of the British Navy. We had, of course, a very large number of women on board. None of them seemed at all afraid in spite of the fact that so many accidents at sea have occurred of late."

The passenger list was of an international tinge, as there were a number of Italian officers on board. Other interesting passengers were a number of Flying Corps officers, coming to Canada for instructional purposes. The officers in command of the soldiers on board were Lieut.-Col. Greer. Owing to the large number of families on board one of the entertainments on the voyage was a baby show.

### Training the Eye

The submarine menace was not forgotten, of course, and the ship, which was well armed, held submarine practice one day. A black box flying a black flag was lowered, and after it had floated a certain distance away from the vessel, the guns opened fire. "The Kaiser," as the flag was dubbed. Some of the seasoned soldiers on board were amused when passengers attempted to put cotton in their ears to shut out the sound of the guns, which they facetiously termed "pop-guns."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

## FEED CANADA With Home-Grown Stuff

Rennie's XXX Globe Table Beet Seed... Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 70c.

First and Best Cabbage (hard heads) Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 oz. 90c.

Rennie's Prize Swede Turnip, for table or stock. 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 60c.

Famous Golden Bantam Table Sweet Corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Select Yellow Dutch Onion Sets. 1/2 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70.

Shallot Multiplier Onion Sets. 1/2 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40.

XXX Earliest Table Marrow Peas 4 oz. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Stringless Wax Butter Beans 4 oz. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.40.

Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c.

Best Snowdrift Cauliflower (Gilt Edge) Pkgs. 15c, 25c, 1/4 oz. 85c.

Citron for Preserving (red seeded) Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.

## PLANT RENNIE'S HIGH-GRADE SEEDS

XXX Table Cucumber, crisp, tender. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 60c.

Unrivaled Lettuce, big buttery heads. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 oz. 80c.

Select Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed)... Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c.

Early Canada Water Melon, fine quality... Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.

Improved French Breakfast Radish... Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 30c, lb. 90c.

Rennie's Jumbo Sugar Beet, for stock... 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet 4 oz. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

Perfection Mammoth Red Mangel... 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, for stock 4 oz. 20c, 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c.

White Field Seed Beans, big cropper... lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada.

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

**RENNIE'S SEEDS Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited**

190 McGill Street, MONTREAL

Also at TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### THE GERMANS ARE SACRIFICING TROOPS IN DROVES

London, April 29.—Bitter fighting continued throughout last night and today on the front of the British offensive. Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphs that the Germans apparently have a good idea of the principal points against which the British effort is directed, and which must be carried before it will be possible to go ahead again. The Germans are throwing in fresh troops to defend these positions as rapidly as it is possible to hurry them up.

The contour of the Scarpe valley is particularly favorable to the establishment of a perfect net of machine gun positions which are extremely difficult to detect, and therefore are very hard to deal with by artillery fire, but they are gradually being subdued.

"Just as in the last pitched battle when the hottest fighting centered around Monchy, now Rouex is the scene of the severest fighting," the correspondent continues. "The Ger-

### WAR BRIEFS

Much of the barbed wire used by the Germans is made with strands as many as 15 ships' cables.

All aliens in the United States are now compelled to register, and local officials keep tab on them.

Great Britain has more than 71,000 prisoners of war, of whom 55,375 are Germans. Germany has 32,500 British war prisoners.

The men of the Mounted Police, famed as the most daring, efficient and faithful body of the sort in the world, are now mobilized for the war.

A correspondent says: "Two American friends and I went into a German restaurant, and looked over the bill of fare found for the first time 'Boiled Corn.'"

A petition has been presented to the Reichstag requesting that the title of "The Faithful" be conferred on the Kaiser, to go down in history associated with his name.

It is rumored that Rasputin, the Monk who was murdered for aiding German plots in Russia, was afterwards buried in a silver casket in the palace grounds at Petrograd.

The retreat of the Germans before the British and French has been marked by such deeds of devilry that no decent German will again be able to look a man of another nation in the face till the German republic is thoroughly resented and disavowed these deeds.

A British officer, Adrian Carten De Wiart, has been wounded five times, has lost an arm and one eye, has gained a D.S.O., the V.C., the Belgian decorations, the Cross of the Order of the Crown, the Croix de Guerre, and has now been made Brigadier General and given a brigade. He is only thirty-three years of age.

Lord Northcliffe says that at one period of the war the average life of a horse was seven days, although the veterinary hospitals were as well provided with surgeons and hospital ambulances as were the hospitals for soldiers twenty years ago. Lord Northcliffe adds that one of the big shells exploded will make a hole which, when filled with water, will be sufficient for 45 men to bathe in.

## WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA BOARD OF TRADE

The Third Quarterly Meeting Held in Wolfville Last Week

One of the most successful meetings in the history of the Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade was held in Wolfville last Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Delegates were present from Bear River, Annapolis Royal, Bridgetown, Middleton, Kentville, Hantsport and Wolfville Boards.

After the reading of the minutes, paying of the bills and other routine business, a report was received from the committee on immigration and returned soldiers. The report asked that the Boards of Trade co-operate with the Government in taking an active part in preparing descriptive matter of the farming districts, and also obtain lists of the farms for sale. By resolution, this report was received and the committee made a standing one to carry out the work outlined.

The following resolution, moved by W. W. Clarke of Bear River, and seconded by Prof. W. S. Blair of Kentville, passed unanimously:

Whereas we of this Province, as well as throughout the Dominion of Canada, are facing an economic crisis, and

Whereas we believe it is the duty of every citizen to do all in his or her power to produce from the farm and garden as well as administer to the needs of the family, and

Whereas there are many who would do planting and gardening if more daylight were at their disposal, and

Whereas various places have satisfactorily adopted the daylight saving scheme by setting the clock ahead one hour;

Therefore Resolved, that this Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade place itself on record as in favor of said scheme, and that it urge upon the legislation of Nova Scotia to pass such a law as will give the public the advantage of one hour more daylight in which to work.

Mr. Paul A. Murphy, pathologist for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, gave a very interesting address on potato diseases and their control. Mr. Murphy was tendered a vote of thanks for the great amount of important information which he had in such an able way imparted to the members of the Board.

Messrs. P. R. Bentley and F. E. Cox, of Middleton, spoke on the practicability of inducing Nova Scotians now living in the United States to return to their native land and take up farming as a vocation. It was asked that published literature advertising Nova Scotia should include information along these lines that could be sent to New England.

Professor G. H. Perry, of Wolfville, gave a very interesting address on old life in Nova Scotia.

"The Credit System in the Valley" and "The Farmer as a Factor in Board of Trade Work" were two very interesting subjects introduced by the Kentville Board. The speakers were Mr. G. A. Roy and Prof. W. S. Blair of Kentville. It was suggested that these papers be printed for distribution among the various Boards.

"The Fuel Supply of the Annapolis Valley" brought forth the following resolution moved by F. C. Whitman, seconded by B. B. Hardwick, of Annapolis, and passed:

Resolved that the correspondence and report of the committee of the Annapolis Royal Board of Trade on the fuel supply be submitted to the Minister of Public Works and that the Government be asked to take action that will stop commandeering and insure a better delivery of coal from the mines to the consumer throughout the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Bridgetown Board advocated a more efficient train service between Middleton and Annapolis. On motion of Messrs. E. A. Hicks and Karl Freeman, a resolution was passed asking that the Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade assist the Bridgetown Board in securing a better train service. It was suggested to run the daily train which now comes to Kentville in the evening, through to Annapolis, returning the following morning.

On invitation the meeting adjourned to a reception at the Royal Hotel

Blood Food

Right now is when you need a good blood medicine—to overcome impurities in the blood—to supply the elements that enrich the blood—to protect the system against the depressing effects of "spring fever."

Mother Nature, the great physician, has provided this "blood food" in

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It is a simple and effective remedy, made from Nature's healing herbs—that was a favorite medicine in our grandfathers' time and is just as effective today. The best of spring tonics and blood purifiers. 25c a bottle. Family size, five times as large, \$1. At most dealers or prepare on receipt of price.

The Braxley Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N.B.



The dawn of "More Bread and Better Bread" arrived the day the sun first shone on

## PURITY FLOUR

10 years of better home-made bread.

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

## "BUY-AT-HOME" CAMPAIGN

This is a Tribute to the Women of Nova Scotia

AND IT IS A SUGGESTION ALSO

From the day war broke out, the women of Nova Scotia have borne their full share of sacrifices and have been at once a source of pride and an inspiration to the men of the Province.

With the call for recruits, the women of Nova Scotia did not hold back their husbands and sons. More than a score of thousands of Nova Scotians donned the khaki, embraced their wives, mothers and sisters, and marched away to the training camps. Scarcely a home in the Province was left that did not give up one loved one.

Those who were privileged to attend the excursions to Aldershot will never forget the wives and mothers who came to see the khaki clad men and say good-bye. Many of these women knew in their heart of hearts that their loved ones would never return. Yet they kept a stiff upper lip and saved their tears for the privacy of their homes.

Such are the women of Nova Scotia.

Belgium, trampled, torn and ravaged, cried out in her anguish—and the women of Nova Scotia were the first to answer. Grandmothers, mothers, wives and daughters, knitted, sewed, patched, mended; they helped the men folk pack the vegetables, they put their womanly hearts into the task, made it one of love, and sent two ship loads of goods across the seas to naked, starving Belgium.

As water is to the man dying of thirst, as food is to him dying of hunger, so the good ship "TREMORVAI" and her cargo of food and clothing were to the stricken Belgians. That prompt and generous action has been declared by men who were in Belgium at the time to have come just in the nick of time. It was indeed a ship of mercy.

Nova Scotia and the women of this Province will ever be dear to the people of that unfortunate country—Belgium.

Then the Red Cross sent out its call. And nowhere was the response greater than from the women of our little Province by the sea. Every hamlet, village, town and city formed a branch. Thousands of women quickly taught themselves knitting; other thousands spent long hours at the sewing machines; still others packed the big cases and shipped them away.

Nova Scotia is proud of the work her women have done for the Red Cross, proud of the hundreds of thousands of pieces of goods they have worked long and every day to make. That is the sort of service that makes a country great. That is universal service.

And then there is the work of the Daughters of the Empire, the Purple Cross in the saving of wounded horses, the work of women's church societies in entertaining our soldier lads. What a noble and inspiring work is all this. How proud are Nova Scotians of their grandmothers, their mothers, their wives and their sisters.

Women of Nova Scotia—you who have given your sons for the land, patriotism demands something more of you. With the signing of peace, there is going to be the greatest war for trade the world has ever seen. Only the countries with the greatest reserves; only the countries that bend every effort to prepare for that trade struggle, will be able to maintain their prosperity. Nova Scotia must get ready.

As the buyers for the home, it is the duty of our women to spend their money in their home towns. We must have money to build up factories, to develop our natural resources, to make us still more prosperous. Women of Nova Scotia, is it not self-evident that if we send our money out of the country we shall not have the money to build a greater prosperity?

Without the least exaggeration it can be stated that the custom of buying goods in Upper Canada has had a most serious effect on our Province. This appeal is here made to the women of Nova Scotia to recognize their country's peril, and the need of their Province. Our money must be kept at home. We must buy our needs from our local merchants, not especially because they are our neighbors, but because it is only thus we can, at once, get the goods and keep the money too.

Women of Nova Scotia, the appeal to you at this time is "BUY-AT-HOME."

This is the "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign.

"BUY-AT-HOME." You who have done so much, will you fall in your duty to your own town!

tended by the Wolfville Board. The President of the Wolfville Board of Trade and His Worship the Mayor presided. After a very pleasant social gathering, which was greatly appreciated by the visiting delegates, "God Save the King" was sung at an early hour Wednesday morning.

The next meeting takes place in Bear River in July, where the delegates will have the pleasure of enjoying themselves in the "Home of the Cherry" on the "Rhinoc of Nova Scotia."

HUNTING AND FISHING IN NOVA SCOTIA

With the above attractive heading

# ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES