The Weekly Monitor
AND
Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42 — BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 16 1914 — NO 36

No Increase in Price

Royal Baking Powder, made of pure Cream of Tartar and soda, the greatest bake day aid to the housewife, has not advanced in price, notwithstanding the shortage of the raw materials from which it is produced.

Canada's Duty

(By Rev. Charles W. Gordon.)

"I desire to express to my people of the Overseas Dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective governments. I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial the Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God."—King George's Message to Canada.

"The Motherland is confronting a necessity of national existence. We come to her aid in determination to ensure the safety of this Empire and defend our flag, our honor and our heritage."—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier Dominion of Canada.

"I have often declared that if the Mother Country were ever in danger, or if danger even threatened, Canada would spring to the full extent of her power."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition.

There is no place for pessimism on the part of any Britisher in this war. The outcome is assured—we shall win, and win completely. The gage of the German Kaiser and of his Prussian Junkertum, hurled in the teeth of Christian civilization, has been taken up, and the fight will go on until Democracy, Liberty and Law among the nations will triumph. But those cheery optimists who foresee a speedy end to this strife, and who picture a joyous jaunt unter den Linden for the Allies, can hardly be regarded as harmless lunatics, for harmless they are not. The sooner Canada realizes that this war is a stern serious business and that it will grow in desperation as the long weary months drag their terrible length through Winter and perhaps through Summer and through Winter again tht better it will be.

Let us make no mistake. No sudden rage, no fluke of diplomacy, not Austria's greedy ambition leaping at the chance of war afforded by the wicked act of a mad Servian student—not these things nor things like these have caused Germany to plunge into this war. Never did a nation more deliberately take a purposed and long planned step. For forty years Germany has cherished ambitions, has fed upon philosophies, has extended her commerce, has built up her industries, has established her fortresses, has perfected her siege guns, has built her navy, has constructed her aerial fleet, has hoarded her gold, has drilled her eight million soldiers, has fired her young men with lust for the Satanic glory of war with one purpose, and one purpose only—that she might war in a supreme effort after world power, incidental to which is the crushing of France to the position of Portugal among the European nations, the absorption of small countries like Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and the extermination of hated Britain.

Upon this issue Germany stakes her existence, that Europe may be Germanized and a World Empire established greater than the world has ever seen, with colonies on every sea, built upon highly scienced brute force that knows no law but that of might and derides the Christian virtues as contemptible and utterly unworthy of the superman.

For this enterprise the Kaiser believes himself God anointed and God appointed. With him today stand the haughty and aristocracy of Prussia and all the war caste of Germany, and behind them, united in a mad and deluded enthusiasm, stand as yet the German people to a man.

Victory for the Allies, therefore, means the dethronement of the Kaiser and his military brood, the annihilation of the war caste and the smashing of the war machine. Nothing short of this will be accepted as victory by any of the allied nations. Nothing less than this would be worth fighting for.

But what does this mean? It means that the Kaiser will hurl into the last deadly fight every German soldier, every German ship and gun and every German dollar; for, while it is true that Germany will survive this war, the Kaiser and his caste of war worshippers will not. They will be wiped out of this conflict. Two sets of principles are locked in death grips—Force as an empire builder against the Will of a free people, Justice as an international arbiter as against the Sword of the mighty, International Honor as an eternal obligation rather than as a mere temporary convenience. These things make peace impossible, and these things make the war worth while.

What, then, is Canada's immediate duty? It stands clear as the morning sun above the prairie rim. Th Empire stands today for Liberty, Justice, Honor among nations as among men; and Canada stands with the Empire for these. It is no longer a question of a colony giving support to the motherland. We have gone far past that. It is a question of whether Canada shall stand with the free nations who believe in government by free choice, justice among nations, honor as an eternal obligation, and with her last man and her last dollar fight for these things that determine a nation's character and its place in history. I repeat that it is no longer a question of aiding the motherland in a fight for national or Empire existence. Canada is herself a nation with a proud sense of nationhood. Canada's future is involved in this conflict, and with every instinct of her national soul and with every throb of her national life she hates and opposes the spirit, the ideals, the methods for which the German Kaiser with his Prussian Junkertum is now so desperately contending.

And how is Canada to fulfil her obligation as a nation in this world crisis? Our Government has done well, has given a splendid exhibition of efficient dispatch in mobilizing, equipping and transporting to England's shores between 30,000 and 40,000 men in the short space of two months. But it is not, I repeat, a matter of contingents, one, two, or three. Rather must Canada, with calm, deliberate, clear-eyed purpose, resolve that she is committed to this conflict to her last man and her last dollar, not for the Empire's sake alone, but for her own sake and the sake of her national ideals. And when once Canada has clearly conceived it as her obligation to throw her entire life and resources into this conflict, the problem then becomes a very simple one, namely, one of administration.

If it is clearly understood that every fit Canadian man is pledged to this war, then first let the Government take immediate steps for the enrolment, not of 20,000, but of 100,000 or 200,000 Canadians available for active service. Then from these enrolled men let contingents be selected for immediate training and sent on to the front as soon as they can be equipped and fitted and as they may be needed.

I am no pessimist, but I confess that that long, swaying line of men, locked in deadly embrace on the French frontier, is ominous of possible disaster; these daring raids of German submarines are suggestive of dangers in a direction where we thought we were invincible. So far the war has gone well, but after all what signifies the loss of a few thousand men to Germany out of her eight million soldiers, not to speak of the uncalled multitudes available out of her sixty-five millions of people? And we have yet to hear from Turkey—The possibilities of Islam as an anti-British force are faint it is true, but they are as yet unexplored. Then there is Italy. A sudden great disaster on the line of battle, which is by no means outside the fortune of war, a chance and fatal raid upon our fleet, an unforeseen combination of crushing calamities, all of which lie within the possibilities in war, might change in one week the hue of our horizon. What then? It is the commonplace of war that battles are lost before they are fought. Let Canada wake before it is too late. Regrets are cheap and, however bitter, are unavailing. Let Canada prepare, eagerly, swiftly, surely prepare today, that in the last deadly crisis of the desperate fight she may be able to throw the weight of her young might upon the wavering line of battle and help to hurl the enemy backward in defeat. The final touch may be Canada's. There is no place for hysteria, but there is place for haste. Not a contingent but the whole nation will fulfil Canada's obligation; and not when the cry comes for help but now should the preparation be made.

With a clear conscience and a steadfast heart we can invoke the God, not of battles, but the God of Righteousness and Truth to our aid, but only after we have made our full preparation; and if by God's good hand our men should not be needed the loss is small, but if the day should come when there was desperate need for our men and we were found unready, not even God could help us then. The which may God forgive.

CHARLES W. GORDON.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17th, 1914.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

German Cruiser Dresden at Punto Arenas.--Austrian Army Admit Defeat

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec.14—It is officially announced that the German cruiser Dresden, now at Punta Arenas, is damaged. She will be allowed to make repairs but will be compelled to sail immediately after these are effected, or else intern.

Progress along the Ypres Canal is noted in the latest French official war bulletin, although the weather conditions are unfavorable to any extensive movement by the opposing forces on the battle front in Belgium and France. The Germans have replied to the attacks of the Allies, and violent fighting is reported during the past twenty-four hours.

LONDON, Dec, 14—(11.10 p. m.)—The most striking feature of the day's official news is the candid admission by the Austrain Government of the defeat of the Austrain army, in Servia and apparently of the abandonment of its third attempt at the invasion of the territory of its small Slav neighbor.

While attributing the failure to the enemy's superior forces the Austrain War Office announces plainly an extended retirement and many losses.

A Reuter despatch from Nish says that the Servians, after a fierce battle, have re-occupied Belgrade. The Servian capital was taken by the Austrians on December 2, after a siege of several months. If this report proves true the Servians are apparently sweeping all before them, as the Austrains admit defeat at the hands of the Servians to the southeast of Valjevo, where they were compelled to make an extended retirement.

WAR BRIEFS

The Berlin Vorwaerts announces that in the district of Oberstein an order has been published for the compulsory enlistment of all boys of fifteen years and over. Penalty of refusing is 300 marks.

King George has been on the battlefield, visiting the soldiers in the trenches, the wounded in the hospital, and the German prisoners, to see how they are cared for.

McGill University gave a great farewell dinner to six of its Medical Students who were leaving for the war. Other Medical Students had already gone.

Rear Admiral Maham, well know for his books on naval strategy died at the naval hospital, Washington, aged 74 years. The overtaxing of his strength in the study of the tactics of the present war was the immediate cause.

Salisbury Plains are like a mud sea, as a result of rains, but the Canadian troops are drilling in good spirits.

Germany is believed to have about 100,000 motor vehicles in military use.

Russian girls in good numbers have been helping to dig trenches to oppose the Germans in the East.

Five years penal service was the sentence pronounced on a man in Edenburgh who tried to sell a cargo of coal to a Berlin Company. A Newcastle ship broker and London Ship owner have been fined $500, and $250, respectively for making bogus transfers of ships in order to shield their German partners.

A wealthy young Englishman before going to the war insured his life for $1,000,000, in different offices. The first premium was $50,000.

The men on the fighting line are supplied with fresh water, which is carried every day across the Channel to Dover.

Lloyd's have reduced the rate of insurance from 75 to 60 per cent, in belief that the war will terminate in March, the chances of which have recently greatly increased.

Every day the bell of Eton College Chapel is tolled for a quarter of an hour in memory of its students killed in the war.

A Chicago firm is manufacturing a machine for digging graves on the battlefield. It can be used also for making trenches.

Grand Duke Michael has presented to the French army 1,000,000 pairs of shoes, ordered from a U. S. factory at $3,00 a pair.

Many troops on both sides have been provided with bicycles, instead of remounts. Piled in the middle of a road they form an insurmontable obstacle to horses, and allow the owners to take shelter, and pick off the enemy.

A Russian soldier reports that the troops marched 70 miles in two days, and fought hard at the end. Then they marched 55 miles in 36 hours. Great endurance.

The Minister of Militia reports that in a few weeks 95,000 Canadians will have enlisted,–33,000 in England; 8000 on guard duty in Canada; 23,000 in the Second Contingent, and 31,700 in additional units proposed.

The Western Hebrides have contributed a larger percentage of men to the army than any other part of the Empire. One village with 77 houses has 134 men under arms.

The life of a Belgian was saved by a coin in his purse. A ball broke off a small piece of the coin and carried it into the wound. When the piece was removed. the wound at once healed.

The Italian Government is calling home reservists in Canada who would be liable to military service within a year. They are gathering in Montreal, and 800 will leave in a few days.

Report from Rome says Germany will try to bribe Italy to neutrality by offering the Province of Trent.

The Russians recently captured a flag from the eleventh Prussian Dragoons which was taken from the French in the war of 1870. By command of the Czar the flag has been returned to the French.

Japanese, Belgians, Servians, French, Russians, British,—twice a threefold chord.

The Monitor Belgian Relief Fund

In a special cable to the Halifax Morning Chronicle, Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission says, "The Commission for relief work in Belgium, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Italy and Spain, acting under the authority of all the belligerent Governments, desire to express their appreciation of Canada's munificent response to Belgium's cry o distress. "He gives twice who gives quickly," was never better proven than it was by Canada, from which Dominion came the first relief ship to arrive from Overseas."

"The difficulty of procuring good supplies in Europe, and the necessities of the people in Belgium increase almost proportionally day by day until the hope of help is gradually being narrowed to reliance upon the generosity of those who live on the North American Continent. Thousands of tons of supplies, including those brought by the Nova Scotia ship Tremorvah, have already been distributed, but every mail brings pitiful requests for assistance from small and large Belgian villages, where the misery of the people is accentuated by the shortage of food the lack of fuel, and the spectre of famine."

"To supply the actual necessities of the seven million people remaining in Belgium, reliable authoritie estimate that eighty-thousand ton of foodstuffs a month will be requir ed throughout the Winter."

People of the Annapolis Valle with all our comforts and blessings, have we contributed our share to meet the dire necessities of these brave and homeless people? One man in that war stricken land, told a newspaper writer that if he were allowed to do so, he could purchase for 66 cents enough food to last himself, his wife and child one week. That would just buy a good dinner for a family in this Valley. How many of us will deny ourselves of one good dinner a week to feed a Belgian family this Winter? The most of us wouldn't need to do that; we could give 66 cents a week and still enjoy the luxury of three square meals a day. Let us at least give that much and pay in advance, a lump sum for the Winter. We shall be able to enjoy our meals and the comforts of our homes better if we do. The columns of the Monitor are open to acknowledge cash subscriptions, and will make a prompt remittance to the general Provincial Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$107.25
The following from Lawrencetown	
Proceeds of Concert, Lawrencetown Amateur Dramatic Club	24.50
T. G. Bishop	2.00
Mrs. R. J. Shaffner	1.00
D. M. Balcom	1.00
Arthur Balcom	1.00
Stephen Balcom	1.00
Hamilton Young	1.00
W. F. Randolph	1.00
Ralph Balcom	1.00
L. D. Hanley	1.00
Charles Lowell	1.00
Mrs. I. Newcombe	2.00
I. F. Brown	1.00
N. G. Charlton	1.00
Baptist Sunday School	15.00
W. A. Bishop	5.00
Proceeds of Phonograph Concert given by H. Sanford under the auspices of the Sunshine Club consisting of eight little girls: Ethel Wallace, Elsie Whitman, Grace Bent, Barbara Harlow, Minnie Hall, Jennie Daniels, Grace Daniels, and Marjorie Morgan	8.00
Carman Bishop	1.00
D. C. Layte	1.00
F. A. Randolph	1.00
Miner Daniels	1.00
W. P. Whitman	.50
Mrs. A. Randolph	1.00
C. A. Bishop	5.00
Phineas Charlton	1.00
H. Boland	1.00
Phenia Ingles, Tupperville	50
A friend, Bridgetown	2.00
Mayor Freeman, Bridgetown	10.00
Frank H. Bath	1.00
	$200.75

Forty Years Ago

(From Fyles of Monitor, Dec. 1874)

MARRIAGES—At Wesleyan Chapel, Lawrencetown, Dec. 9th, by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Amos C. VanBuskirk to Emma S., youngest daughter of Hon. W. C. Whitman, M. L. C.

DEATH—At residence of his son-in-law near this town on the 12th inst., Gilbert Fowler, aged 84. The deceased was exclusively known in this county by the grandsires of the present generation. He occupied a respectable position in the community of which he was a member.

At the nomination proceedings at Annapolis last week the following gentlemen were nominated for the election to be held the 17th inst:

Liberals—B. H. Parker, Nictaux; Edmund Bent, Paradise.

Conservatives—Avard Longley, Paradise; W. B. Troop, Granville. Messrs. Uniacke and Taylor who were selected at the Liberal convention the previous week declined acceptance previous to nomination day. Tomorrow the electors in fifteen counties of this Province will secretly deposit their choice of Candidates nominated. In three counties supporters of the government have been returned by acclamation.

The Truro Sun announces the exportation of 300,000 barrels of apples from the Annapolis Valley this season. This will be news to orchardists.

REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of over-stimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression.

A general tonic and body builder.

Mail orders filled by

Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Received from the young people of Tupperville and Bentville, eleven dollars and eighty cents, proceeds from concert at Round Hill, for Belgium Children's Clothing Fund.

BESSIE WHITMAN.

Tupperville, Dec. 11, 1914.

Two hundred members of the French Parliament, out of the total of 397, are serving with the army. The cabinet is considering how it can best arrange for these members to leave their posts temporarily, so that they may take part in the forthcoming extraordinary session of parliament.

Lawrencetown Red Cross Society

The Lawrencetown Branch of the Red Cross Society sent another contribution to Halifax on Dec. 12th, consisting of the following articles—

LAWRENCETOWN

45 prs. Socks
7 Nightingales
5 Day Shirts
10 Cholera Belts
2 Suits Pajamas
27 Housewives
1 Bandage
2 Balaclava Caps
3 Prs. Mitts
1 Night Shirt
18 Handkerchiefs

CLARENCE
(Branch of Lawrencetown)

3 Suits Pajamas
4 Hospital Shirts
2 Night Lhirts
3 prs. Socks
2 Day Shirts
1 Pillow
2 Pillowcases
1 Pr. Mitts.

The average attendance at our weekly meetings is about forty show-weekly meetings felt in the work of relieving the soldiers and the Belgians.

MRS. R. J. SHAFFNER,
Secretary.

Belgian Relief Fund

The Local Treasurer (Rev. E. Underwood) hands us the following:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$211.58
Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Noble,	5.00
Mrs. C. E. Tanner (Pictou)	1.00
Mrs. Taylor	1.00
Mrs. H. Ruggles	1.00
	$219.5

Prudence in Banking

He is a prudent man who saves his money; he adds wisdom to prudence in seeking a safe bank in which to deposit it.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

has been established 83 years, has accumulated a Reserve Fund nearly double its Capital and carries ample cash reserves at all times. You are invited to become a depositor. 26

PAID-UP CAPITAL $ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 11,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - 80,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Reminiscent

Over at Port Lorne there are probably more people, over seventy-five years of age than in any other village in the County per population. According to the writer's count there are at least twenty-nine living in the immediate vicinity who have reached that age.

In the month of December, 1856, there were married three couples all of whom are living and have lived continuously as neighbors ever since. They are: Mr. and Mrs. Willet Easson, Mr. and Mrs. John Charlton, and Mr. and Mrs. David F. Millbury. All attending and members of the same church; their children in the same school; the culmination of fifty-eight years of wedded life. I consider this quite remarkable. They, with their descendents, if they were all living, would make a company of one hundred and nine persons.

Work of the Red Cross Society

Another box was sent to Halifax by the local society on Dec. 14th, containing the following:—

19 pairs socks
1 pair wristers
1 pillow
19 pairs mitts
12 pairs mittens
33 handkerchiefs
8 bandages
17 mufflers
11 balaclava caps
22 night shirts
2 sheets
20 pillow slips

(From Hampton)

4 night shirts
12 pair socks

The next meeting will be held the first Thursday in January.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 190.

Canada, Tipperary and Botha are the picturesque names given to a new British battleship and two new flotilla tenders respectively. These names appear in the December navy list.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up - -	$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - -	13,575,000

Bank Money Orders A safe and economical method of remitting SMALL amounts.

Rates: $5 and under.....3c
Over $5, not exceeding $10.....6c
Over $10, not exceeding $30.....10c
Over 30, not exceeding $50.....15c

Payable without charge in Canada (Yukon excepted) and Nfld. at any bank—in U. S. A. at all principal cities—and in Great Britain and Ireland at over 500 points.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown.
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.