

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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I. C. R. Development

Plans are Under Consideration, in Connection with New Trans-Atlantic Service to Develop Government Road—Double Tracking from Moncton to Halifax and Parrsboro Loop among Changes Planned

Ottawa, March 25th—Plans for the development of the Intercolonial Railway system are in the making. It is probable that these plans will be rapidly advanced and matured when the session is concluded and the Minister of Railways has time to devote to the actual work of administration.

It is proposed to build up the government railway in conjunction with the creation of a new fast Atlantic steamship service in regard to which negotiations are already in progress. Up to now the private owned and operated railways have enjoyed something like a monopoly of the passenger traffic originating in Great Britain, steamship agents on the other side of the ocean having displayed a strong reluctance to sell tickets to Canadian inland points via Intercolonial. It is felt that the condition should be and can be changed, especially with the establishment of a new trans-Atlantic service, largely subsidized by the Dominion government. Efforts will be made at the same time to increase the freight traffic of the road.

In order to be in a better position to take care of the new business to be created in this way, the Intercolonial will have the benefit of important physical improvements. Two pro-

posals which are now before the Government indicate the lines along which these improvements are likely to be made. One involves the double-tracking of practically the entire system from Moncton to Halifax. This would be a lengthy and expensive work, but would place the railway in a very advantageous position for securing and holding a heavy share of the freight and passenger traffic to and from the seaboard.

It is also proposed that the government reduce the grades of the line. In connection with the extension of the trackage of the road it is likely that a loop will be constructed from Parrsboro to the Minas Basin and thence to Truro.

The alterations would, it is stated, be followed by an arrangement under which running rights into Halifax would be given to the transcontinental company-owned railways. If this project is carried out, it will be necessary to greatly extend the terminal facilities at Halifax, to construct new and larger docks, etc., involving an expenditure of many millions. Appropriation for the beginning of this work will probably be made in the estimates to be laid before parliament next session.

THE DISEASED MEAT CASE.

The case of R. C. Kaulbach, charged with sending diseased meat to Halifax was resumed Friday afternoon before Stipendiary Fielding. The evidence showed that a cow in a tubercular state, the property of Mr. Kaulbach, had been sold to Mr. McLeod, Halifax, through M. Millett, of Mahone Bay.

Evidence was given by Mr. Kaulbach, Edward Knickle and Dr. Martins, the veterinary surgeon at Lunenburg. It was not denied that the animal was tubercular, but Mr. Kaulbach testified that he was only managing an estate of which he was only executor. The farm was devised to his son who is to resume ownership at the age of twenty-five years, until which time witness is to be in charge. Mr. Zwicker has charge of the head and the other properties. Witness thought he was in the United States when the cow referred to were shipped. He got his first news of it from the papers.

Witness gave no instructions as to sale of cattle. Mr. Zwicker looked after that.

Witness did not hear about the alleged sick cow before she came to Halifax. He had heard of sick cattle on the Heckman's Island farm. He thought the Heckman's Island sick cattle report was made to him in February. There are about one hundred farms under Mr. Zwicker's care, more or less. Cattle are shifted at times from farm to farm for pasture.

This finished the case of the defense and argument will be heard on Thursday next.—Halifax Recorder.

DR. WHEELOCK GOES TO MT. ALLISON.

Following the resignation of Dr. Beckwell, professor of physics in Mt. Allison University, a meeting of the Mount Allison Executive to consider the matter was held March 12th, when the chair was filled by the appointment of F. E. Wheelock, Ph. D., at present professor, Columbia, Missouri. He is a native of Lawrencetown Annapolis County, N.S., and received his early training in the public schools of Nova Scotia. He attended Normal School in Truro, N.S. 1896-97; was principal of Lawrencetown high school for two years, subsequently attending Acadia College, Wolfville, 1901-05. He was vice principal of the MacDonald consolidated school 1905-06 and afterwards attended Yale University 1909-10, taking the degree of D. A. in 1907 and Ph. D. in 1910. While at Yale Dr. Wheelock assisted in laboratory work and the last year had charge of one of the divisions of the laboratory. He is spoken of as being a very strong teacher, careful and thorough, conscientious and reliable.

WILL OF HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

St. John, March 25.—The will of H. A. Doherty, formerly proprietor of Royal Hotel, probated today, shows estate of \$125,000 personal and estate of \$8,500 real property. The whole is left to his widow for life, and then to his children, Edith and Harry.

The Unemployed in the West

The following clipping from a late issue of the Vancouver Province, tells a state of affairs that but few of our eastern people realize. The moral is obvious.

Up to the city Hall today the civic employment bureau is crowded with would-be workers. Occasionally somebody rings in for a man to do something about his nose, but for every job there are a dozen men eager to take it. The same thing is true of the employment agencies.

Last night a hundred men crowded into a little old-fashioned church, which once houses the Seventh Adventists. It stands on the southwest corner of Gore and Keefe, and last night it bulged with the crowds who lay sprawled about the floor or stood in the corners to snatch sleep or keep warm.

Congealed misery was marked on the faces of those who turned up toward the lamp which a reporter used to light his way over their prostrate forms. They are hungry and cold and some of them are angry at the defiant "iron hand" message that the mayor sent them.

In a little room at the back of the church, where once the minister donned his surplice, a great cook-stove stood on four bricks and sent its flames roaring up the chimney. A sound about lay half empty sacks of potatoes and in between a half dozen men sat or lay prone.

They were the hippers. Yesterday they served three hundred men with food. Common, but wholesome, was the food handed out to a long line of hungry men. At noon they served a mulligan, a delectable compound of meat and vegetables and much loved by hungry men. Bread and cheese and weak tea eked out the supply when it dwindled. And after that there was nothing.

The men who served are poor. Not one of them has as much as a dollar. They went out yesterday and got what they could for the others.

The Royal Bank of Canada collected \$75.80. That for two hundred men! but still there are more and still more, and as the cold damp days begin and end their hunger grows greater and greater.

Energetic committees, hustling around all day long found employment for fifty of them. Six hundred and fifty are left. Where will they go? What will they do?

This morning one great hairy-chested fellow rolled over on the cold floor, stretched himself and got up. He felt his pocket and instantly his brow clouded. To J. W. Hudson, who is helping, he stated that he had been touched.

"How much did you lose?" asked Hudson.

"I had ten cents and it's gone, that's all I know," said the man. Today a committee is at work securing additional quarters. Last night they turned away a hundred or more who sought rest. They want the use of an old building or a new one. They want blankets, if they can get them and mattresses and something, anything, to eat. But most of all they want work, and they will take it when they get it.

They are honest men, the most of them Britishers, or at least the sons of Britishers, predominate. They ask for work.

Social Life in the Suburbs

Margaret Woodward in an article on "Proper Social Life for Suburban Young People," in the March Suburban Life Magazine, makes the following assertion: "I affirm that the best social life for young people is that which comes from mingling together in outdoor sports. They are golf, tennis, croquet, horseback-riding, bicycling, ball games, in the summer; coasting, skating, skiing, in the winter. As contrasted with the city youth, the country youth has by far the best fun. He has practically all outdoors for his playground and his temptations to abuse his hours of leisure are materially lessened."

You can say good-bye to constipation with a clear conscience if you take Chamberlain's Tablets. Many have been permanently cured by their use. For sale by druggists and dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Monitor:—
A movement is on foot in Halifax started by the Historical Society to have a statue or other suitable monument erected in memory of the Hon. James W. Johnston, who, during the most important part of his public career, was a member of this county. It is a unique circumstance that the utterance of a statesman should turn the scales in favor of his country in an arbitration which years afterwards, but the enclosed letter from Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, shows that Mr. Johnston's argument in 1864 convinced the Hague Tribunal in 1910 that we were right in our contention on the headland question with the United States and the latter has gratefully accepted the award, and made rules and regulations under it jointly with the Canadian government. As the movement will be considerably promoted by a strong expression in its favor from the authorities and press in this County I send you Mr. Aylesworth's letter hoping you will have space to publish it for the information of the public.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Toronto, March 16th, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

On more than one occasion when speaking in public, and very many times in private conversation, I have referred to the admirable memorandum upon the Fisheries Treaty of 1813 prepared by the Hon. J. W. Johnston while Attorney General of Nova Scotia. This paper is dated 17th September, 1844. The Nova Scotia House of Assembly had previously by address to Her Majesty made formal complaint that notwithstanding the renunciation on the part of the United States contained in the Treaty, citizens of that country continued to fish within the bays of Nova Scotia coast. And these complaints seem to have constituted the earliest formulating, so far as any rate as the British Colonies in North America are concerned, of the contention that bays of the Atlantic both large and small are territorial waters. The United States, through their Minister at London and in diplomatic correspondence from 1841 forward, contended strenuously that so long as their fishermen kept three miles away from land, they had a right to fish in any water they pleased as such water was open ocean. The dispute rapidly became acute with reference especially to the Bay of Fundy and in May, 1843 the United States schooner Washington, while fishing in the Bay of Fundy ten miles or so from shore, was seized by the Nova Scotia authorities as a trespasser in a British Bay. The United States made diplomatic representations to the British Government, scoffing at the pretension that the Bay of Fundy could be considered territorial water. The Colonial Secretary referred to Lord Falkland, then Governor of Nova Scotia, for a report and after a good deal of correspondence Lord Falkland was told that Lord Aberdeen, then British Foreign Secretary, felt disposed to relax in favour of United States fishermen the right which Great Britain asserted to exclude them from the British portion of the Bay of Fundy.

The Executive Council of Nova Scotia was not unanimous as to the answer they should advise the Governor to make; in fact the members of the Government were (I have somewhere read) all but equally divided in opinion but Johnston's views were clear and definite and he embodied them in this paper of 17th September 1844 which Lord Falkland forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

I regard the memorandum in question as a most able presentation of the arguments in support of the British contention and I consider the thoroughness with which the subject was discussed the more remarkable when it is remembered that the dispute was then in its early stages. Volumes have been written about it since on both sides, but Johnston's memorandum has, I think, never been given any satisfactory answer because its reasoning is unanswerable. At all events no more striking tribute to

Our Land of Promise

"Yes, but he started when the country was young and he had lots of chances. You can't do that sort of thing now." This is a common thing to hear when we read the story of some great success achieved in Canada.

In 1837 there was an incipient rebellion in Canada because there were so many men held to this belief, discontented men who saw the big estates in the country held by a few of the early comers who "pioneered" in the earlier part of the century, and who had secured grants of land similar to the grants MacKenzie and Mann had resurrected by parliament a few years ago.

In the seventies men looked back to the halcyon days when the Americans were paying big prices. In the nineties men said it was easy enough for a man to get a start right after the National Policy of 1878. Today we look back to the chances we missed in the Cobalt, to the opportunities we neglected in not investing money in the North-West during the depression after the prairie floods of '81. So it goes.

In 1920 it will no doubt be said that a man had a chance in 1912 when all was prosperity and Canada was just beginning to know the truth about her future.

The man who is going to be satisfied in 1920 will have no time to regard other people and other times except insofar as what he can learn from them. Success is neither harder nor easier than it ever was.

The fact that a young man is poor today is not a hindrance. It never was. Poverty is the best inheritance a young man can have. No combination can be better than poverty, good health and a public school education. We can pity the young man who has not the stimulus of poverty, for he can never know the deeper joy of achievement.

Discontent with times and conditions may come at times, but if there is real grit behind, it will disappear with the clouds.

Money-hunger is not a sign of success nor yet is it a pure incentive. Still, if one strives to reach the top of his class in any line in Canada, he cannot help being rich.

Weymouth Constables

Captured Burglars

After a Stiff Revolver Battle the Desperadoes Were Placed Under Arrest.

Weymouth, N. S., March 23—Burglars at Weymouth last night entered Robt. Journey's grocery, and a quantity of goods were taken, at St. Bernard's Father LeBlanc's house was entered, and his gun, church wine etc., were taken. The burglars dropped a revolver in the cemetery. They were arrested tonight by Constables Thomas Journey, Jesse Dahlgren, and Fred McCully, back of the park. They put up a stiff fight with Constable Dahlgren, and he returned the fire and closed in on his men. They were before Stipendiary Grierson, and will be taken to Digby by the officers tonight. It was a clever arrest by the Weymouth constables.

its worth could well be given than that that nearly seventy years after it was written its conclusions have been fully vindicated by the impartial International Tribunal to which the question at issue had ultimately to be referred.

I am not astonished that you should feel a keen interest in preserving the memory of so great a man as the Hon. J. W. Johnston. He was, in this very important matter of the Atlantic Fisheries at any rate, the able champion of Nova Scotia and of Canada at a time when even the British Government was making to the United States a concession of far-reaching effect. I think Nova Scotia well may hold in honour the memory of so distinguished a man among her many highly distinguished sons.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. AYLESWORTH.

Fine Valley Farm Sold

Two of Bridgetown's Progressive Citizens and a Yarmouth Man Purchase Clarence Farm, Capable of Producing 3000 Barrels Fruit Annually.

The James Marshall farm of Clarence which has been advertised in the Monitor for the past few weeks, was sold yesterday to W. R. Calder, Dr. Armstrong and M. B. Davis, of Yarmouth. The latter is of the graduating class of the MacDonald Agricultural College, Montreal, and will, we learn take charge of the place when the transfer is made.

The property, situated as it is in the splendid fruit section of western Clarence and so near to town and the railroads, is one of the most desirable farms in the whole Valley. The whole cultivated portion of it has just sufficient slope to give it a natural drainage. The soil is of a rich loam, with a clay subsoil, and being at the base of the mountain and sloping toward the south is protected and warm.

Mr. Marshall's forty years of industry and hard work on it has produced twelve or more acres of the finest orchard to be found in the Valley; and two acres more which are still young and will not reach their maturity for a score or more of years. A prominent Valley agriculturist estimates that there are sufficient trees for an average crop of 3000 barrels.

In the front below the Clarence Road is a wonderful stretch and slope of upland and rich brook meadow containing sixty or more acres. Much of this has produced hay continuously for twenty-five years, or longer, without cultivation or fertilization and, Mr. Marshall says, does really better every season.

Although the property was only advertised in the Monitor, Mr. Marshall had applications from all parts of the province and as far away as Montreal, another evidence of the paper's value as a publicity medium. The new proprietors are to be congratulated on their purchase and enterprise, and we prophesy their investment will pay them handsomely. Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Calder are two of Bridgetown's most progressive citizens. They have each made a trip to the West recently, and after visiting that great country they are satisfied to come back and invest in our own lands, believing there are as good or greater possibilities in our own Eastern province, as in the great and much-lauded West. Their example will undoubtedly be followed by others with profit.

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ITALIANS MAKE USE OF THEIR AERIAL FLEET.

Drop Bombs on Turkish Camp and Leave Many Dead Behind.

London, March 21st.—Details of the attack by Italian dirigible balloons yesterday on the Turkish camp at Suaci-Ben-Aden, are given in a special despatch received this morning from a correspondent with the Turkish forces. He says the two Italian dirigibles carried out two reconnaissance over the Turkish lines dropping bombs as they proceeded.

The airships were under perfect control. They stopped almost still over the coast town of Zanzour about fourteen miles west of the city of Tripoli and dropped a bomb into the street. Four persons were killed by the explosion and ten others wounded all of them non-combatants.

The balloons made a comete tour of the Turkish camps, but a sustained rifle fire from the Turkish infantry compelled them finally to swerve off and disappear. In the course of their second visit the airships succeeded in dropping thirty bombs, according to the correspondents who do not give any particulars as to the casualties.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN A THUNDER STORM IN YARMOUTH CO.

(Yarmouth Times)

A thunder storm of unusual severity passed over Yarmouth early Wednesday morning. During the heaviest part of the storm, an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire was in a barn in the rear of the Baptist parsonage caused, it is supposed, by lightning. Before it could be extinguished the building was gutted and a valuable flock of hens, belonging to the Rev. J. M. Smith, was destroyed.

At Wedgeport lightning struck a house owned and occupied by Maude Boudreau, and badly wrecked it. The fluid passed through about every room, tearing down plastering and doing other damage. The house was struck in the roof, a large piece of which was completely torn off.

At Surette's Island a barn belonging to Mr. Surette was struck. The building was set on fire and totally destroyed, together with all its contents, a valuable yoke of oxen, three cows and three young cattle. During the storm, lightning struck the handsome Roman Catholic church at Saultville, and did damage to the extent of \$1,000. The fluid entered from the top of the building and ran to the floor.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$6,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - \$7,200,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$110,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

A. J. McLEAN Manager, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY Manager, Lawrencetown
E. B. McDANIEL Manager, Annapolis Royal.

