

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 11 1914

NO 31

A Good Time to Change

If you have been using a mixture of cream of tartar and soda for quick baking you will find it profitable, because of the increasingly high price of cream of tartar, to use Royal Baking Powder instead.

It will pay you to do this because the price of Royal, which is made from highly refined cream of tartar, has not been changed, and because you will find it in every way more satisfactory than the use of home-made mixtures to which you have been accustomed. Royal Baking Powder is famous for its absolute purity and its reliability as a quick raising agent.

A GERMAN CIRCULAR AND AN AMERICAN REPLY

To the Editor of the New York Times:

On October 22nd I received from a friend in Berlin, with whom I am having business correspondence, a letter enclosing a four-page circular, which my correspondent states is one of a series being prepared by the General Staff of the German Army, and sent broadcast to non-combatant nations, with the purpose of persuading them of the righteousness of the German cause in the present war, and the unrighteousness of the Allies.

Paragraphs in this circular have the following headings: "The Dumb Dum Bullets," "The War of Lies," "Louvain," "Russian Infamy," "French Crime in Alsace Lorraine," "Success of the Germans," "The English Labor Party Against Grey," "Concerning the French Money Market," "The War Situation up to September 7th."

In the first paragraph, on dumdum bullets, exception is taken to the alleged violation of international law by the Allies, and to their adoption of methods described as "the most barbaric ever known in history."

The second paragraph, "The War of Lies," contains this sentence: "England will tell your countrymen German troops have burned down Belgian villages and cities; she will, however, suppress the fact that young Belgian girls put out the eyes of defenceless wounded soldiers lying on the battle ground. Against the population of Belgium was called out, and these private citizens, after a seemingly friendly reception of our troops, attacked them from the back with concealed weapons in the most cruel fashion." These sentences are quoted from a statement from the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg.

hereafter, with the sincere request that you will transmit their contents to the most widely read and influential newspaper of your city or Province.

I enclose the first of these circulars herewith. Statements contained in this and the following six concerning the cause of the war have all originated in the eminent General Staff of the German Army.

I send you my sincere thanks in advance for fulfilling my request, and remain, L. SPAETH, Oct. 23, 1914.

Dr. Phil Hellmut L. Spaeth, Ee-lin-Baumshulnweg, Spaeth-Str. Berlin, Germany.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Sept. 25, 1914, requesting my attention to the second of a series of circular letters, prepared by the General Staff of the German Army and now being distributed by the Bureau of German Merchants of Berlin to their correspondents in foreign lands. You request me to hand these letters to the most influential newspaper in my city or Province.

ther German successes against their own countrymen?

In the face of actual photographs you brand as a lie the published statement that German troops have burned down Belgian villages, and then ask us to give full credence to your own statement that "young Belgian girls put out the eyes of defenceless wounded soldiers lying on the battle ground." Why, we ask, should we believe the statements of a nation that considers its written pledge in a treaty as a "scrap of paper," and refuse to believe others?

Granting that the story of the cruelty of young Belgian girls is true, what less, could we ask, could you expect from women or girls, of any character or spirit, toward men who have quite probably killed their fathers, their brothers and their sweethearts, burned their homes, and reduced their families to poverty and the verge of starvation?

May I respectfully suggest (and I voice the sentiments of 99 per cent of my countrymen) that we are not at all interested in such details as this, reported by either Germany or the Allies. What I repeat we wish to know is, why the German army finds itself in Belgium at all. And since it is in Belgium, may we respectfully suggest that you will make a much better appearance in the eyes of all other nations if you will take your medicine and drink without complaint (much in our) without appeal for sympathy and to the last drop every bitter dose the outraged Belgians offer.

May I state that my family have been natives of America for nearly three hundred years, so that in writing as I have above, I am moved by no prejudice of a recent European nationality.

We have always admired in high degree, the many virtues of Germany and the Germans, but we have no sympathy with her militarism, with her attitude toward her solemnly pledged treaties with other nations, toward her acknowledged principles that should make right. We think that German success in the present war would be a calamity to the world.

C. STUART GAGER.

Admiral's Report of Naval Engagement of Coast of Chile

LONDON, Nov. 6.—(10 p. m.)—It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the British cruiser Good Hope took fire during the engagement with the Germans off the coast of Chile last Sunday and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported had been sunk, was run ashore. The battleship Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight.

The statement says:—The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast. During Sunday, the first of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea. The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour. Early in the action the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark; when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered. The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile, during the whole action, fought the Leipzig and Dresden. On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off. The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow was not extensively damaged, and has very few casualties. Neither the Orant, nor the Canopus was engaged.

Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken, on this assumption, to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus, the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable."

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Germans Have Renewed the Offensive in the Vicinity of Ypres and Dixmude

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Germans have renewed their offensive in the vicinity of Ypres and Dixmude, where several previous attempts to break through the Allied lines and gain the coast of France have been repulsed, after the most severe fighting of the war.

Despite the reverses which the Austro-German armies have suffered in the East, where the Russians have now set their feet in German territory, both in East Prussia and Posen, the Germans are said to be still sending reinforcements to the West, in an endeavor to break down the resistance of the French, British and Belgians, who have been holding their positions and have in places made small, but important advances.

There has, however, as yet been no decisive action fought along the whole front, but each side is making gains, which may count when the crisis is at hand. With the tremendous forces opposing each other, any progress must necessarily be slow in these days of siege battles, but both the Allies and the Germans express satisfaction with the way in which the battle has gone so far.

WAR BRIEFS

German police entered the British Consulate in Berlin, where the British Relief Committee has been working in co-operation with the American Embassy and arrested every one on the premises. The Secretary of the Committee and his assistant will be held in custody until the end of the war.

Russian Government gives notice that the Galls of Finland and Riga have been mined in consequence of the presence of German submarines and the sowing of mines by the Germans in Russian waters.

The Labor party in London has issued a manifesto declaring sympathy with the British Government in the war, and stating that German victory would mean the death of democracy in Europe.

The condition of Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son, is very serious, as a result of heart trouble which developed during a battle in France.

Lisbon papers received in New York report that the Second Division of Portugal's crack army, comprising four regiments of infantry, two regiments of light artillery, one regiment of cavalry, four groups of mitrailleuses and several batteries of heavy artillery, are now in France and Belgium, with the Allies.

It is expected that the one thousand men of the Royal Canadian Regiment now doing duty in Bermuda, will form part of the Second Contingent now being organized to proceed to the war.

A German newspaper admits the loss of 750,000 men. The Kaiser should be kind to automobiles, hereafter. It seems that the speed of one saved him from going to Siberia.

The last of October, twenty German reservists were caught at Niagara and brought back to Toronto. Two of them had just made a promise that they would not leave Canada.

"The essential thing in a good healthy aristocracy is that it should feel itself to be, not a function, but the end and justification, be it of royalty or commonwealth—that it should therefore with a good conscience suffer the sacrifice of a countless number of men, who for its sake must be humbled and reduced to imperfect beings, to slaves, to instruments."

The German philosopher, Nietzsche. Some of Russia's Asiatic tribes have offered to come, bringing their horses with them, to aid "Little Eather," the czar, in the war.

The New British gun, used for the first time in France succeeded in finding its mark, and is feared by the enemy. Steamer carrying Belgian refugees to England either struck a mine or burst her boilers.—The mailboat rescued 2500. More than 80 drowned.

"Should German troops ever invade Canada, the application of the Munroe doctrine to the specific case will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin."—New York World.

The Martial races of India come mostly from the North, where the winters are quite cold, much more so than the average winters in France and Belgium. The Indian troops in the war will have had experience of cold weather before coming to Europe.

The war has created a shortage in antimony, with the result that mines at West, Gore, Hants Co., are to resume operations and ship ore to Sevastopol for refinement.

A number of influential Mohammedans have held a meeting at Quetta, at which passed a resolution stating that Turkey had been deceived by Germany in a breach of neutrality and that the British Government could reply on the fidelity of the Beluchistan Mohammedans.

A number of Belgium women, when fleeing to Holland for refuge, gave birth to children on the road. The female babies have been called Wilhelmina after the Queen of Holland.

An Indian Contingent has joined the British and Japanese forces operating against the German fortress of Tsing Tau, China.

600,000 sweater coats have been ordered in Canada. This will bring 4,000,000 to Canadian concerns. Japan has been ablaze with joy at the fall of Tsing Tau; the last foot of German possessions on the Asiatic mainland. This fortress is reported to have cost \$5,000,000. The actual siege lasted less than four weeks.

The Canadian Contingent

Bridgetown Boys' Story of the Trip Across the Atlantic

To the Editor of the Monitor.

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty, as I am among the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment to give you an outline of our very successful trip across the water, which has taken us sixteen days in which we have been blessed with beautiful weather. We have in number thirty-three of the finest passenger boats sailing over the Atlantic and we have been accompanied by seventeen English and French cruisers of the first class type. To make this clear to your readers, we travelled eleven in line, three lines being over half a mile apart each way, with the cruiser leading and guiding side lines. The weather being perfect the whole fleet was never at any one time out of sight of each other. The entire fleet consists of forty thousand men, including battleships and their crews.

Colonel Robertson, in command of the Nova Scotia Regiment is very proud of the nick name they have given his boys, "Borden's Beauties," and I think that the Nova Scotia people will call them the same, when he will have them all dressed in "kilties." He thinks he will have no trouble in getting Captain G. W. Harris and his company fitted with the kilts, but when our paymaster A. T. Spurr, (who weighs 275 lbs.) is taken into consideration, he may find it necessary to order several yards of cloth extra. Although our paymaster has been a very busy man on the trip over in perfecting the pay roll in order that the boys can get some "pounds, shillings and pence" on their arrival, he always found spare time once a day to go over the boat to visit his Nova Scotia friends. The entire regiment has drilled daily except Sundays when they formed in line and marched back to the officers' quarters, when church was held twice during the day. The saddest hour that we have had since enlisting was when one of our comrades died, and was buried at sea, after we were three days out. He was buried with military honor, being enshrouded with the Union Jack, in presence of all comrades on board, who were in full uniform. Needless to say his death was deeply regretted by all. At the time of writing I have been informed that there have been six deaths in the contingent on the trip over. During our trip over we were under strict military rule; no light allowed on any steamers after sun down, and stopped all vessels we met, including afloat mail steamers, and compelled them to fall in the rear of our lines, in order to protect them, and chiefly to prevent any attempt at telegraphic communications which has been strictly prohibited during the voyage. As regards the question of food and quarters, I have time to say we were all fed with the best food that Canada could produce, being served to all on clean linen, three times per day and every man had all he wished for. Every man had a separate berth with the same accommodation and privilege as if they were paying full fare. The "Borden's Beauties" will never forget the old "S. S. Ruthenia" that carried them safely over the broad Atlantic Ocean. Also the courteous treatment received from her officers and crew. There are only a very few boys of the 69th Regiment from Annapolis County, represented here and it affords me great pleasure in saying that they are in perfect health, stood the trip grand, and are made of the right material to march into Berlin at any time required. The ambition of every man in the Nova Scotia Regiment is to dine in Berlin before returning home. The transportation corps for the Regiment is under command of Captain G. Hamilton, of Kentville, who has been chosen as the man most competent for that position. The horses of the transport are under the supervision of Thomas Chipman, of Round Hill.

Yours very truly,

W. B. GOODWIN,

P. S.—I shall be pleased to keep you informed from time to time in regard anything worthy of note.

W. B. G.



A Safe Place For Your Savings

If you refer to the Government Reports you will ascertain that this institution is one of the oldest established of Canadian Banks, with a Surplus Fund of nearly double its capital and a high proportion of cash reserves. We invite deposits, large and small.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 6,000,000
SURPLUS " " 11,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES 20,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Britain Needs More Fighting Men

Kitchener has asked Canada to supply an extra 15,000 men which, with the 30,000 now in Great Britain, will make up two divisions complete in every detail.

Nova Scotia is to be represented by one Battalion of Infantry. Recruiting has commenced. We must send our best.

WILL YOU BE ONE?

Kitchener wants a Second Army. "E's" gone to get it too. For we trust "in thro' and thro', we're stepping up loon everywhere. To the tune of the old tow-row, Roll up! Roll up! see Kitchener, It's King and Country now."

RECRUITING OFFICERS AND STATIONS:

1. Lt.-Col. J. D. McRae, 94th Regiment, Sydney, Cape Breton Island.
2. Major R. H. Graham, 78th Regiment, New Glasgow (including Antigonish, Guysboro, Pictou).
3. Major W. A. Filmore, 83rd Regiment, Amherst, Cumberland.
4. Lt.-Col. C. Coleman, 76th Regiment, Truro, Colchester, Hants.
5. Lt.-Col. E. F. McNeil, 63rd Regiment, Middleton, Annapolis.
6. Lt.-Col. N. H. Parsons, 14th Hussars, Wolfville, Kings.
7. Lt.-Col. T. A. Mufcock, 75th Regiment, Lunenburg, Lunenburg.
8. Lieut. W. P. Purney (and Rev. J. H. Tupper, Westville) Liverpool, Queens, Shelburne.
9. Major A. K. Van Hurne, 11th Brigade C. F. I., Yarmouth, Yarmouth, Digby.

IT'S KING AND COUNTRY NOW!

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance met in Halifax last week. Nearly 200 members were in attendance and some 32 representatives from all parts of the Province were initiated, as members of the Grand Division. The reports of the officers were encouraging. Nine new divisions were added during the year and the total membership is 2,767, making a net gain of 502 for the whole membership. Fourteen out of twenty-four districts indicated a net gain, Colchester County leading with 169, Pictou a close second with 164 net increase.

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 \$50 10c
Over \$50, not exceeding \$500 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.
E. G. PALFREY Manager, Lunenburg.
E. R. McDANIEL Manager, Annapolis Royal.