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A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY TWENTY YEARS AGO

As Given by Messrs. W. A. and Elias Piggott

We left St. John on the afternoon of the 20th of February, 1896, on board one of the "Beaver Line" boats (Lake Winnipeg). The first part of the voyage was rough and foggy, but, after leaving Cape Sable there could not have been a more pleasant time in the year. One was able to sit on deck and read his paper. We arrived in Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd of March. The docks of this city are said to be the best in the world. There are eight miles of solid docks with an elevated railway running parallel with them, from which one gets a beautiful view of the harbor.

Across the river, at Birkenhead, is where the cattle are slaughtered for the whole city, an average of about 1000 per week. Here also, are mighty dock works, and they are still building more.

After spending a few days in this city and visiting all the most important places, we left for London on one of the fast trains, making the run of 200 miles in four and one half hours, including four stops. We arrived in a mighty city—a world within itself. Among the principal places visited were the following: Crystal Palace, Sydenham, formerly at Hyde Park. This is where the world's first great international exhibition was held in 1851. Madame Tassard's. This place contains all the great wax works and situated on Exhibition and Baker streets. National Gallery, on Trafalgar Square where all the great pictures of the day are exhibited. We took dinner at the Hotel de Florence, a French restaurant in Regent St. Visited "Monica," a great coffee palace, called the International Hall, where all the aristocracy of the nationalities meet. Cafe Royal, Regent street. This is a similar place to the Monica.

At the "Paragon" Mile End Road, we saw 24 different plays (comic) during one evening lasting four hours. Oxford Music Hall, Oxford St. Here is the great west end hall. There are as many as 2500 per week. We drove out one day from Aden's Wharf to Kew Gardens, a distance of about 20 miles, passing first through the west end of London, thence past Hyde Park (which is the most popular park in London) where the Albert Memorial stands, in memory of the late Prince Consort. This is a most elaborate and expensive piece of workmanship. The Tower of London, Tower Hill, is a most interesting place to visit. Tower Bridge, recently built, runs over the Thames from the tower to the south side of the river. This is a mighty piece of workmanship and although it is a draw bridge,

it is so constructed that it does not hinder the progress of foot passengers while ships are going through. "Globe Theatre." Here is where we saw the popular comedy entitled "Charlie's Aunt," performed. It was very farcical, and has been running nightly for three years. This will give you a slight idea of the popularity of the piece. Gatti's great restaurant for the people of west London, situated at Charing Cross Branch. We dined there and there were fifteen different courses served, and dinner lasted four hours. "Gulldhall," Gresham St. This is a kind of a "Town Hall" for the City of London, and is where the criminal cases are heard before the Lord Mayor. We also saw the great reading room, museum, etc. The Bank of England, Princess St., and the "Mansion House," the Lord Mayor's city residence, are among the finest sights of London.

On Sunday morning a friend called to take us through the Jew's Market, called Petticoat Lane. It is quite a sight to see them sell. The underground Electric Railway, King William St., which is 170 feet under ground, runs under the river Thames at London Bridge and travels a distance of four miles in 14 minutes, stopping at four intermediate stations. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, where the late C. H. Spurgeon held his services. We heard his son preach a most eloquent sermon. St. Paul's Cathedral, Cannon St. We visited this immense church one week day and examined the many memorials therein, and also went to service on Sunday evening and heard the Bishop of London preach a sermon on the poor, of the city. Westminster Abbey, Westminster, by the side of the House of Parliament, is a grand old structure, but looks none the worse for its age. It contains the Royal Chapel, where the royalty of centuries past are buried. House of Parliament, Westminster Bridge. This is a most imposing building with the great clock, Big Ben, in its tower. When this clock strikes it can be heard ten miles around London. When Parliament is sitting a light can be observed in the extreme top of the tower. Theological Garden, Regent Park. Here you can see a specimen of every living animal from all parts of the known globe. We spent a whole day here, and then did not begin to see all. Covent Garden Market. Here we visited all the commission men who handle fruit from N. S., among the most important being Garcia, Jacobs and White and Thomas. The apples sold in this market are hauled from 6 to 8 miles and sold by auction in what is known as the Floral Hall. I am informed that it costs 6d a minute for every minute that is occupied in selling here. We also saw Knill and Grant, Pudding Lane, F. Rand and several others. Next we visited Spitalfields Market, Commercial St., where

Aden's warehouses are situated. This market is to supply the east end of London. The principal commission merchants here are Messrs. P. G. Aden and Co. These gentlemen have all their fruit lightered to their large warehouse (five stories with a basement), where can be stored several thousand barrels. Besides this place they have a smaller warehouse where they have their samples and their offices. I attended several sales here, and found that when fruit was good and in keeping order, unless they brought a good price, they would not sell, but held for an advance. These gentlemen have their own warehouses so they do not have to rush the fruit off as I saw done in other places and by this means will get from 1s to 1s 6d per barrel more. I would advise all shippers of fruit to give these men a trial, as I found that those who have shipped to them are well satisfied and that their trade is increasing daily. Besides this they do an immense business in oranges and lemons, and also do a large business in lobsters from Prince Edward Island.

After staying in London sixteen days we thought that France must be visited, even for a few days. We left London and went to Paris, via Dover and Calais, and it took us only eight hours, a distance of about 295 miles, including twenty miles across the channel. Our first glimpse of old France will always linger in our minds. In Paris the parks, gardens, theatre buildings, monument of Bonaparte and others, were among the principal objects of interest. A letter from a London gentleman to one who knew English, proved a great blessing, for the jabbering of the Frenchmen were unable to understand. The French canals were something unknown in this country. After two days of sight-seeing, a return journey made to London, preparatory to visiting part of England and Scotland. At Manchester, we spent a day and took in the great ship canal; at Edinburgh, one of the most handsome cities visited, we also remained 24 hours; Glasgow, the great centre of activity, where iron ships are built, and we might say launched every two weeks. At Liverpool we arrived on the 26th ult., and next day visited the great national races. The races were interesting, and the like is never seen on this continent. The next day we left Liverpool for old Nova Scotia, and in exactly two days the Lake Winnipeg sailed into St. John. The kindness of the officers of both boats will always be remembered by the passengers, for they vied with each other to make it pleasant for those on board. The Beaver Line boats are good and substantial, and it hardly seems possible they can be equalled by any other line.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

A Form of Conscription in England

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A News Agency despatch from London this afternoon says: Single men between the ages of 23 and 26, inclusive, who enlisted during the recruiting campaign were called to the colors. They are to report for service on February 8. The calls were issued following adjournment of a Cabinet meeting at which the Ministers agreed on the form of conscription. Groups six to ten under the Derby scheme were called to the colors. With the groups already called the British armies will be reinforced by several hundred thousand men.

German Armed Steamer Surrenders

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The German armed steamer Kingani surrendered on December 26, to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, it was announced in an official statement tonight. "The action lasted ten minutes," adds the statement. "All the German officers were killed and the steamer, despite its sinking condition, was brought into port."

British Blockade Being Felt by Germany

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, won tremendous applause from the House of Commons tonight by a speech in which he declared that the Entente Allies must take steps to see that Germany is unable to carry on a trade war against them after peace is signed.

"There are signs," he said, "that at last Germany is beginning to feel the economic pressure of our blockade. Her food supplies are becoming depleted, while ours are increasing. Although our exports have fallen and our imports risen, there is no doubt that the economic strength of Great Britain is so well founded that we can stand the strain far better than the Central Powers."

"Bread riots in Berlin and in nearly every other big German city do not occur without good reasons. We have deprived the enemy of many necessities of warfare and possibly some of the necessities of life. Her stocks of raw material are giving out. Economic pressure, possibly better than any other means, will ultimately persuade Germany of the fruitlessness of continuing the struggle."

Turks in Full Retreat in Mesopotamia

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. There had been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7, Mr Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners. In telling the Commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Mr Chamberlain said:

"General Aylmer left Miam Alligardi on January 6 with troops marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara. On the same day General Townshend, at Kut, reported that the previous night the enemy had opened a heavy fire on the northwest front, and on the opposite Kut, but had made no attack. On the night of January 7, the Aylmer reported heavy firing on the south bank of the Tigris. The Aylmer's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners, and then entrenched. Meanwhile, the main attack on the left bank was retarded by an enemy outflanking movement, and General Aylmer reported that he apparently was opposed by three Turkish divisions."

"On the evening of January 8 he reported that, owing to fatigue, the troops had been unable to make any progress that day. On the 9th, he reported the enemy in retreat, and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit. "From later telegrams it appears that the enemy has reached Khora."

WAR BRIEFS

The Canadian Government, to express appreciation of the heroism of the Russian armies, has contributed \$50,000 towards a Russian hospital of which Queen Alexandra is patron.

The hours for public houses in London to be opened are now only five and a half hours. Better soon take away the five, and then the half.

King Peter of Serbia has exhibited great pluck. He has been so ill that his life was despaired of, but, he insisted on mounting his horse, though he required a soldier on each side to support him.

A noted Serbian novelist, finding things going badly, shot himself. He said he would never be the slave of Bulgarians or Germans.

German aviators have recently made five attacks on Belgian hospitals and medical establishments. On one occasion bombs killed 100 persons, of whom three were soldiers. Queen Elizabeth who is connected with these hospitals refuses to leave the post of danger.

A Rotterdam correspondent says rioting is increasing among the working class women in Berlin. The violence and eloquence of the German women recall the riots of the women of Paris in the early part of the French Revolution.

The Military Government of Vienna refused bullion meat to be sold on Friday. Christmas dinner in the city consisted of vegetables.

The secret service of France has arrested within the army zone 1,125 persons charged with espionage. 55 have been shot, 34 to penal servitude, 14 to solitary confinement.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has passed his 56th year 43, of which have been spent at sea. No seaman has had the confidence of the British people more than he, since Lord Nelson. He has done his bit for Britain in scores of places.

The Boston Transcript says, "Millions of patriotic Americans are praying that Kaiser William may eventually find his place in the sun, on a hot rock on Devil's Island."

The 500 miles of trenches on the first line between the North Sea and Switzerland, with five or six trenches on each side of it, have involved twice as much excavation as the Panama Canal. And it was all done by hard labor.

Gen. Christian DeWitt, and 118 others who were convicted of treason and imprisoned in June, have been released on payment of their fines, and on condition that they take no part in politics and do not leave their districts without permission.

The Red Cross Society of Windsor presented the No 7 Overseas Stationary Hospital with a motor field ambulance. Col. Dr. Stewart expressed the thanks of the Unit for the munificent gift amid cheers and a tiger for the Society.

Four new Major Generals and four new Brigadier Generals have been appointed in the Canadian Militia. Among the former is L. Benson, of Halifax, and of the latter three belong to Toronto, and one to Montreal.

The grand total of alien enemies, prisoners in England is 66,954. Of these 32,274 are civilians, 13,475 military and naval, and 21,205 prisoners of war.

Several large corps of German professors are going to Turkey; under a three year contract, to teach the German language.

The Bulgarian troops seized the American Red Cross Stores at Monastir, after tearing down the American flag.

GERMAN-AMERICAN: "Hello, Pat, got you doing now?"
IRISHMAN: "I'm making war ammunition."
GERMAN: "Well, dot's a nice way to be neutral."
IRISHMAN: "But, I'm making it for the Germans."
GERMAN: "Oh, well, dot's different, but how do you get the ammunition to the Germans?"
IRISHMAN: "I ship it to the Allies and they shoot it at 'em."

SEVERAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVALENT

(Issued by the Department of Public Health, Nova Scotia)

A variety of infectious conditions are prevalent in several parts of our Province just now, notably diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, influenza, and pneumonia. Previous bulletins have discussed most of these diseases from the stand point of prevention. It is felt however, that the present situation is so serious as to warrant another reference to the means to be adopted to limit the spread of these affections.

It will be noted that all five of these diseases involve more particularly the organs of respiration. The infectious element is given off, not so much in the breath as in the spray ejected from the mouth and nostrils in the acts of coughing and sneezing and in the discharges from the throat and nose. It is, consequently, most important that the nose and mouth of a patient suffering from any of these conditions be carefully covered with gauze or old linen while coughing or sneezing, that the discharges from the throat and nostrils be received on similar materials, and that bits of cloth so soiled be promptly burned or placed in a strong disinfectant solution.

One is more apt to become infected where one is brought into contact with a large number of people. Every crowd is likely to contain someone who is just developing or is just recovering from one or other of these diseases—or who is a "carrier." If the crowd is gathered in a hot, stuffy room of other enclosed place, the liability to infection is increased, especially if one must pass from such a place into the cold out-door air without being suitably wrapped.

Unnecessary exposure to infection by association with anyone likely to transmit any of these diseases should, of course, be avoided. Crowds, especially indoor crowds, should be avoided. Proper ventilation of houses, places of business, and all places where people assemble, should be insisted on. Over heating of such places should not be permitted.

Persons who suffer from any illness involving the respiratory system should realize that carelessness on their part may lead to a widespread and possibly very fatal epidemic. A physician should be consulted, in order that a proper diagnosis may be made. The greatest difficulty in the control of these conditions is the fact that many people continue to go about mingling with others although actually suffering from an infectious disease, the real nature of which is not recognized because a doctor has not been consulted. If you won't consult a doctor for your own sake, do it for the sake of others!

Anything which tends to reduce one's general health renders one especially liable to infection. Hence at such a time as this one should be particularly careful to avoid any cause for ill health. Excesses of any kind, and the abuse of the body in any way should be rigidly abstained from.

As young children are not only more susceptible to infection but more liable to succumb than adults, it follows that especial care should be taken to avoid the exposure of young children to any infectious disease.

Should anyone be unfortunate enough to develop one of these diseases it should be the aim of those caring for him to provide him with plenty of air. He should occupy a large, well lighted and well ventilated room. Lack of sufficient air space is a serious hindrance to recovery from infections involving the organs of respiration.

It should not be forgotten that all diseases of an infectious nature should be reported to the Medical Health Officer and the Local Board of Health both by the householder in whose house such a disease develops and by the physician in attendance. Failure to comply with this requirement constitutes not only a violation of the law, punishable by fine, but must be regarded also as unpardonable neglect of a simple precautionary measure, intended as a safeguard to the community, which may result most disastrously.

MELBA RAISES \$5,000 FOR RED CROSS

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—More than \$5,000 will be given to the Canadian Red Cross Society by Madame Melba, the noted songstress, as a result of a concert in the theatre here to-night. Madame Melba and Edmund Burke, of Montreal, donated their services free, the former also paying for the rental of the theatre. A distinguished audience was present, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Patricia, Sir Wilfred Laurier and members of the Dominion Cabinet.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The Baptist Quarterly of Annapolis County was in session in Bridgetown on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The following clergymen were present: Rev. S. S. Poole, Middleton; Rev. A. E. Wheeler, Melvern Square; Rev. H. G. Mellick, Lawrencetown; Rev. J. D. MacLeod, Paradise; Rev. G. C. Warren, Bridgetown; Rev. L. F. Wallace, Annapolis Royal; Rev. T. F. MacWilliam, Lower Granville; Lic. R. W. Lindsay, Mt. Hanley; Lic. T. R. Russell, Parker's Cove; Rev. R. E. Gullison, returned Missionary from India; Rev. I. D. Little and Rev. M. C. Higgins.

The first session was held Monday afternoon. A short devotional service was followed by a business session at which time the constitution was read and adopted.

Monday evening a devotional song service conducted by Rev. A. E. Wheeler was followed by the ordination of three deacons recently appointed by the Bridgetown Church, viz.: A. D. Brown, Karl Freeman, F. V. Young. Rev. L. F. Wallace offered the ordination prayer and an address on "The Duties of Deacons" was given by Rev. H. G. Mellick. This was followed by a most helpful and inspiring sermon by Rev. J. D. MacLeod, subject, "Marks of Discipleship."

Tuesday morning's session was the Pastors' Conference, when two very able papers were read, viz.: "Who are Eligible for Membership in a Baptist Church," by Rev. L. F. Wallace; and "Should the Churches Pray for Peace," by Rev. A. E. Wheeler. Both papers have been most favorably spoken of.

Tuesday afternoon's session was in charge of the Women's Missionary Union. Mrs. W. C. MacPherson of Lawrencetown, presided, and Miss Ida Newcomb, returned Missionary from India, gave a very interesting address on Missions.

The last session, Tuesday evening, was opened with the usual devotional song service. Following this a most able and intensely interesting address was delivered by Rev. R. E. Gullison on "India and the War." Mr. Gullison having just returned from India, was able to speak with authority on the subject.

A pleasing and very enjoyable part of the services on Monday and Tuesday evening was the singing of Rev. A. E. Wheeler. The Reverend gentleman possesses a rich tenor voice, and sings with a feeling and interpretation that appeals to his hearers.

Altogether this gathering of the Quarterly was considered one of the best in its history.

HENRY FORD RETURNS WITH HIS VIEWS CHANGED

New York, Jan. 2.—Henry Ford, who led the peace expedition which left here December 4, on the steamship Oscar II, for Copenhagen, in the hope of bringing about a conference of neutral nations that would end the war, arrived here to-day on the steamship Bergensfjord. He confirmed cable reports that his return had been hastened by illness, but said it made a difference of only a few days, as he intended when he left to come back this month.

Mr. Ford declared his views regarding the cause of the war have undergone a marked change. When he left, he said, he was of the opinion that bankers, manufacturers of munitions and armament makers were responsible, but he returns with the belief that it is the people themselves, those now being slaughtered, who are responsible. The men doing the fighting have been too content to let those who rule them do their thinking and they have not taken advantage of their divine right to say for themselves what they shall do and think, the pacifist asserted.

BEAVERS DID MUCH DAMAGE

Beavers did such damage at Merry Brook, Victoria County, N. B., that it became necessary for the Department of Lands and Mines to issue instructions to the game warden in that section to kill a number of them. A colony of beavers were damming the brook so successfully as to cause destruction to property in that section and the residents asked that some measures be taken to protect their interests. The only way out of the situation was to order the game warden to kill some of the beavers. Ten of the beavers were accordingly killed and their skins are to be sold by the Department during this month. The case is an exceptional one. The colony of beavers near Merry Brook is the largest in the Province.

Federal customs revenues for December show an increase of nearly 100 per cent, compared with December, 1914.

This year, as during the past
my constant aim will be:

"The Greatest Good to
the Greatest Number"

Boys' Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, sizes
20 and 22 inch, for 20c. All other
sizes cheap.

Men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 34 to
46 inch, 45 cents.

Heavy Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers.

Unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers, all
sizes, to clear 90c.

This quality usually sells at \$1.25.

Winter Work Shirts only 65 cents.

Heavy Fleece-Lined Top Shirts

Either Tan or Black, 14 to 17 inch
While they last only 85c.

Heavy Wool Stockings

6½ to 10 inch, 20 to 24 cents pair

Heavy Cloth Pants, \$1.25 upwards

One lot of English Shakers
at Cost to clear

WALTER SCOTT

"The Keen Kutter"

Granville Street Next Door Public Telephone Office Bridgetown N. S.