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NO. 18

THE CONSOLIDATION OF ENGLISH SPEAKING RACES

Great Britain and Her Colonies and the United States,
Advocated by Harry J. Crowe in the English Press.

The British Empire Club,
12 St. James's Square, S. W.
June 7th, 1910.
To the Editor of the London Times:—

Sir,
I am taking the liberty of submitting for your consideration a suggestion that has for its aim the union of the English-speaking race, the consolidation of which I believe can be used to eventually bring about harmony among all nations.
Assuming that ere long Great Britain will adopt a tariff that will give her industries some protection from the system of dumping from highly protected countries, I would suggest as a step towards bringing about this union, a Commercial Preference between the United States, Great Britain and her Colonies, with a view of increasing the present volume of business between these countries as well as strengthening the sentimental tie.

In the past, the union of the English-speaking race WHO HAVE SO MUCH IN COMMON, has presented such difficulties that the question could not be considered as practicable, but in view of what is now taking place in some of the other nations and the present relations between the United States and Canada, the way seems to be opening up for this Union, making it not only more feasible, but NECESSARY, FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL SUPREMACY OF THE ANGLI-SAXON RACE. Allow me to refer to my reasons for this opinion.

As you are aware, Canada has been patiently waiting a long time for the Mother Country to respond in some measure to the substantial preference granted to her in the Canadian Tariff. The indifference with which the Government of Great Britain has treated these overtures of the Colonies for closer trade relations, has compelled the Canadian Government to seek a preference in foreign markets, resulting in a treaty with Italy, Germany, Belgium and the United States.

CANADA'S TRADE DIVERTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Concessions in the Canadian tariff to these foreign countries naturally reduce the value of the present preference to Great Britain, and will transfer a very large portion of Canada's rapidly increasing trade into foreign channels, which when established it will be very difficult for Great Britain to regain.

If preference for preference is granted the Colonies by certain foreign countries and refused by the Mother Country then we may find in the near future that the British Empire is MORE IN NAME THAN IN FACT.

As you are aware, CANADA NOW PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES GOODS TO THE VALUE OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY WITHOUT TARIFF PREFERENCE. WITH

reciprocity between these two countries the volume of trade would be doubled.

The United States is now alive to the importance of Canadian trade, and the great future possibilities of her Northern neighbor; she probably also appreciates that if Great Britain adopted a Protective Tariff, granting to the Colonies a preference before she secured a reciprocity treaty with Canada, it would be in her interests to participate with her brother kinsmen in this greater Commercial Union of English-speaking nations. Therefore, now is an opportune time bringing about such a union, and continued indifference upon the part of Great Britain to this vital question might be a serious blow to Imperial interests.

SENTIMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN FAVORS PROTECTION.

The recent British election was an evidence that there is a very strong sentiment in Great Britain in favor of adopting a Protective Tariff, granting to the Colonies a Preference, but certain opposition exists in the Mother Country to the Colonies having exclusive Preference fearing that the cost of living would thereby be increased.

This opposition in the minds of these extreme British Free Traders would, I believe, be met if the United States entered their markets on an equal footing with the Colonies, thus enlarging the sphere of Preference and creating more competition.

The Colonies would naturally be unfavourable to this competition from the United States, but it is possible to meet this objection if the United States granted free admission from the Colonies of some of their natural resources, such as wool and the products of the forest, sea and the mines.

CANADA WOULD BENEFIT BY AN OPEN MARKET IN U. S.

Canada probably would feel more than the other Colonies this competition in the markets of the Mother Country, but OWING TO HER GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND POSSESSING ABUNDANCE OF THESE NATURAL RESOURCES SHE WOULD NATURALLY RECEIVE THE GREATEST BENEFIT BY THE FREE ENTRY OF THESE RESOURCES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

I do not think the United States would suffer any disadvantage by the free admission of these natural resources from the colonies. It would mean the conservation of raw material, which is being so rapidly depleted in the United States, and would prevent the sharp advance in cost to their consumers, which is likely soon to take place, especially in the products of the forests, I also believe it would mean a great advantage to the manufacturers and consumers of the New England States if they had free entry into their markets of coal and

New Pastor of Providence Methodist Church

Rev. B. J. Porter, B. A. the new pastor of the Bridgetown Methodist church filled the regular appointment of his circuit on Sunday last and preached for the first time in Providence church Sunday evening to a large congregation.

Mr. Porter is comparatively a young man and in his first discourse held the attention of his congregation to a marked degree. He is a pleasant and fluent speaker and his earnestness and enthusiasm will no doubt make his pastorate a successful one.

Previous to coming here Mr. Porter had been stationed at Leepport, Sydney Mines, and Bermuda. He is a native of Yarmouth, N. S., as is also Mrs. Porter, who with their two children will arrive this week to take possession of the Parsonage.

A few days before leaving Lockport Mr. Porter was waited upon by his people and presented with a purse of money, and a handsome music cabinet. Mr. Porter was also generously remembered.

iron from the Maritime Provinces.

It would therefore appear that the United States would be making practically no sacrifice in granting these concessions to the colonies.

UNITED STATES SHOULD GRANT IN RETURN FREE ENTRY

It will be admitted by all that the Colonies have a prior right to a preference in the Mother Country, not only because they are British Colonies and contribute to the defense of the Empire, but because of the preference they now grant to Great Britain in their tariffs, (I refer particularly to Canada) for which they have received no trade preference in return. Therefore, if the Colonies waive their objections to the United States entering on an equal footing with them in the markets of Great Britain, the United States should grant in return the free entry from the colonies of such resources as I have previously named WITHOUT DEMANDING IN RETURN CONCESSIONS IN THE COLONIAL TARIFFS.

Thus the Colonies would receive a preference in the markets of the United States as well as Great Britain without granting to the former any reduction in her present tariff. This would enable the Mother Country to continue receiving the full benefit of the Canadian Preference, and would have the products of the United States entering her markets in competition and on an equal footing with the Colonies, which should meet the views of those who fear that an exclusive preference to the Colonies would lack the competition necessary to keep the values of the necessities of life down to their proper level.

This preference granted to the United States by Great Britain would give the former a portion of the trade on manufactured goods now enjoyed by such countries as Germany in this market, in consideration of which IT WOULD BE REASONABLE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GRANT GREAT BRITAIN PREFERENCE ON THE GOODS IMPORTED BY HER FROM OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, thus not interfering with her own industries, and resulting in a large increase of exports from Great Britain to the United States.

EXISTING FOREIGN TREATIES OF NO ADVANTAGE

Great Britain's treaties with certain foreign countries will probably be in the way of granting at present an exclusive preference to the United States, but I presume these treaty difficulties can be overcome when the occasion requires it. These treaties which have been of value in the past have served their good purpose, and are no longer of any particular advantage to this country or the world if the union of the English-speaking nations could be brought about.

(Continued on page 2.)

Rural Deanery of Annapolis Meeting at Weymouth

The "Chapter" meeting of the above held in Weymouth on Monday and Tuesday of last week was both enjoyable and profitable. The clergy attending were Rev. H. How, Annapolis Royal, (Rural Dean) Revs. J. Reeks, Round Hill, J. Lockward, Clementsport, W. Driffield, Digby, C. R. Cumming and J. M. Withcombe, Weymouth; Canon Vroom, Windsor, and E. Underwood, Bridgetown, Secretary.

The Monday afternoon session was taken up with routine business and the customary Testament reading in Greek. On Monday evening a fully choral service was held in St. Peter's church, the Rev. Wm. Driffield being the preacher. This service was the first of its kind in connection with R. D. meetings. The combined choirs of the churches of St. Peter and St. Thomas, had evidently worked hard and faithfully, and more than sustained the fame they have justly earned for their music.

Tuesday's proceedings began with a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. in St. Peter's church and sermon (ad eorum) by the Rural Dean. At 10:30 the second session of the meeting was held, the Rev. Wm. Driffield reading an excellent paper on "The proper reading of lectures and rendering of church services."

This brought forth a profitable discussion, as did also the "Round Table" on Sunday schools, which followed. At 12:45 an adjournment was made for lunch. This was partaken of "al fresco" on the grounds of Mr. St. Clair Jones, who had kindly placed at the disposal of the entertainers, the use of his dining room.

At 3:15 the final session was held when Rev. J. Lockward caused an animated discussion by his able paper on "Mission and Jurisdiction." Under the head of miscellaneous business it was arranged that owing to the Church Congress taking place in September, the next meeting should not be held until the first week in December, at Middleton, for which papers are to be prepared by Revs. W. S. H. Morris, J. Reeks and E. Underwood.

At 8 p.m. a service was held in St. Thomas' church similar to that in St. Peter's on Monday evening, the preacher being the Rev. A. S. Madill, of Toronto. This brought the exercises in connection with the Deanery meeting proper to a close, but on Wednesday morning the visitors ere their departure for home, were given a delightful trip up the river by Mr. Giddens Campbell in his motor boat "Maldonado". The meeting will long be remembered by all present.

Solid Gold Story a Myth

Ottawa, July 11.—The directors of the geological survey has received a report from Stewart, at the mouth of the Portland canal, which would seem to give the death knell to the stories cabled to England, which have caused such a furor over there as to the discovery of a "mountain of solid gold," etc. While the report is not an official one from a member of the survey staff, it comes from a gentleman in whom Professor Brock has the utmost confidence, and it is to the effect that the find is a ledge of low grade pyrite zone in slate, with free gold confined to the surface. This it would look as if the men who hoisted the cables a couple of weeks ago, will have their journey for nothing, unless they choose to devote their time to cultivating the golden orchards of British Columbia.

The Royal Nickel

The Moving Picture Show is now running Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, with entire change of program each evening. As an addition to the regular show of Thursday and Friday evenings this week, will be shown the funeral pageant of King Edward VII. Every Saturday evening an illustrated song will be given.

Town Swept out of Existence by Terrific Fire

MONCTON, N. B., July 14.—The town of Campbellton in North New Brunswick, was swept off the map by fire today. Four thousand people are homeless, and the property loss is estimated at \$2,500,000. The I. C. R. loss alone is said to be \$100,000. It is feared that lives have been lost. There is a report here that seven men were killed in an explosion of dynamite, but this is not confirmed. The body of a baby was found. The little one had been suffocated.

WIPED OFF THE MAP.

Little however, in the way of valuables were saved, the reports say, and many people comfortably off yesterday are penniless today with no roof to shelter them. The fire is one of the most destructive in the history of the Province, and no place of proportionate size has been so obliterated from the map by the fire as the hitherto busy North Shore lumber town.

Campbellton was the home of some of the biggest lumber concerns in the Northern part of the Province. Shires, Richards and Mowats, and smaller concerns operated from this section. The three former had large mills in Campbellton, and were the backbone of the place industrially. They were all swept out of existence, mills lumber and all.

LOSS IS TWO MILLION.

A rough estimate of the total loss by the conflagration would be \$2,000,000, and if the residential portion is as completely destroyed for a mile or more around, as reports seem to indicate, the loss may even exceed this by half a million or more.

TRAINS MOVED PEOPLE

The Ocean Limited and local express leaving here today were unable to reach Campbellton on account of the bridge over Mill Creek, just east of the town being burned out. These trains were utilized by the I. C. R. authorities getting people out of the fire district to places of safety. At midnight about five hundred people had been forwarded to Dalhousie for shelter, while a number of people escaped to Mission, (an Indian village) just across the Restigouche, opposite Campbellton.

FIRE STILL RAGING.

The latest report says that the fire is still raging furiously, and that the brook that runs at the back part of the town.

A Truly National Fair

St. John Dominion Exhibition Will Represent Canada From East to West.

At the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, N. B., visitors will be treated to an array of exhibits surpassing by long odds the industrial display seen at Maritime Provincial fairs for a quarter century back and closely approaching the great Toronto Exhibition itself. Already scores of applications have been received from manufacturing concerns in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and other points west, as well as from notable American establishments. It will be somewhat familiar and exceedingly interesting to come in close contact with the exhibits, personal representatives and demonstrators of goods which most eastern folks see advertised extensively in magazines and the national press. Aside from this, the national character of the exposition will bring with it a large number of displays usually seen at the official fairs of the Dominion Government, which distinction St. John will enjoy this year. Spurred to special effort because of these conditions, St. John, New Brunswick, and Maritime Provincial manufacturers and others are planning upon making extensive displays, and the St. John Board of Trade is putting forth a great deal of effort towards the same end. During the last few weeks prior to Dominion Exhibitions, a great number of smaller exhibitors, entertainers, promoters, exhibition "camp followers," etc., will arrive on the scene.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LAWRENCETOWN BAPTIST CHURCH

Read by Pastor H. G. Mellick at Recent Jubilee Celebration
of Church's Organization in June 1873.

A half century makes many changes in a community. Most of those who initiated this movement and many who have been identified with it along these years have passed to their reward. Some remain and after all these years of service are faithful and untiring in their efforts for the Redeemers Kingdom.

This record should stir up our minds by way of remembrance and encourage us to press on in the service of our Lord. He shall not fail nor be discouraged and those who are faithful to Him shall not lose their reward.

It is encouraging to see how the small beginning expanded and increased in power and influence. Like the mustard seed of Christ's parable the church has grown large and high and has spread its branches far and wide. Besides sustaining herself the church has sent out many noble men and women to help carry the gospel to other parts. We have now representatives among the foremost pastors and missionaries both in our own country and in foreign lands.

It is with gratitude to God we look back on the way He has led us and recount His goodness to us throughout these fifty years. Let us renew our views of consecration to Christ and make this a year of Jubilee.

In 1860 there were only ten Baptists in Lawrencetown; these belonged to five different churches. During the first nine years, or up to 1869, occasional Baptist services were held in the town. Through the influence of Mr. E. Crisp, Rev. Robert Burdett, who was pastor at Pine Grove, came occasionally and preached during parts of 1871 and 1872. Meetings were held in the building now occupied by Mr. Forman Bishop.

About 1871 a meeting of the Baptists was called and the following brethren were appointed a committee for the purpose of building a house of worship: Manning Brown, George Starratt, Edward Crisp, W. B. McKeown, George Bishop, Hanley Fitch, P. H. Saunders and Dr. L. R. Morse. The site where the church now stands was purchased at that time from Mr. Alfred Starratt and was paid for by the sisters through their circles.

The material for the building was supplied by subscription. Outside friends also helping, notably through the efforts of the late John James. The contract for raising and boarding the building was left to Mr. Thomas Shaw who completed his contract. Mr. J. A. Brown was then put in charge of the work, and finished the outside and the vestry in 1873.

Regular services were held in the vestry for about three years, when the auditorium was completed and dedicated. Rev. Davenport Cox conducted the dedication service, there being no settled

pastor with the church at that time. Very kind mention is made of Rev. A. Colchon who gave the church much help and encouragement in these times when it was pastorless.

On June 2nd, 1873 a request was made by a number of members of the Nictaux church, and a few others, who were living in Lawrencetown, Valley West and Ingleville, for a council to be called for the purpose of organizing a church. Brother J. A. Brown, M. C. Beals and Samuel Fitz Randolph were appointed a committee to meet the council.

The following are the names of those who composed the council:—
Revs. Geo. Armstrong, M. P. Freeman, A. Colchon, Deacons Rice and Fellows; Brothers A. M. Gidney, S. L. Chipman, W. C. Felch, Avard, Longley, Geo. Dodge, Maynard, Wheelock, Walter Welton, Clark Neily and Isaiah Dodge, Rev. L. Morton, Brothers William Bishop, John Whitman, William Shaffner, Geo. Charlton and John Chorlton.

The council met in the Valley West meeting house. Rev. George Armstrong was appointed moderator and Rev. A. Colchon secretary. The council, fearing the church would be so small and weak it would be a burden to the Mission Board at first decided not to give their consent to organize, but through the persistence of the committee representing the members they reconsidered this decision and advised to proceed with the organization. The recognition service was held the same day. The sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. Armstrong. An address was also given by Rev. M. P. Freeman.

The church as organized was named the Lawrencetown and Valley West Baptist Church. There were 33 charter members, other names are given in the first list recorded making a total of 50. Some of these are still with us but most of them have gone to the heavenly home.

The first members were:—

Geo. J. Bishop, Charles Burbridge, Harriet Daniels, Samuel Bishop, Mrs. Ichabod Newcomb, Mrs. Beriah Daniels, Mrs. Wallace Balcom, Beriah B. Daniels, J. G. Charlton, Mrs. Geo. L. Bishop, Judson Daniels, Mrs. Jacob Beals, Lalia A. Balcom, Mrs. Samuel Bishop, Mrs. Judson Bishop, Mrs. John A. Brown, Avard Daniels, Mrs. John F. Randolph, Mary E. F. Randolph, Minard E. Beals, Mrs. Minard E. Beals, Ingram Bishop, S. Fitz Randolph, Robert Fitz Randolph, Phineas Charlton, Geo. Fitz Randolph, Delia Fitz Randolph, Cordelia Fitz Randolph, Mrs. Isaac Bishop, Mrs. Wm. Whitman, Anna G. Barteaux, Ambrose E. Banks, Mrs. Albert Whitman, E. R. Whitman

(Continued on page 5.)

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(Continued on page 2.)

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