

# The Weekly Monitor

## AND Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 89

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 20, 1912

NO. 49

### Land Settlement Commission

Discussed at the New Brunswick Immigration Congress at Fredericton Last Week... Meeting Addressed by Charles H. McIntyre of Boston.

Charles H. McIntyre of Boston at the New Brunswick Immigration Congress last week at Fredericton, in the course of a lengthy and eloquent address, discussed the problem of immigration, and a land settlement policy for New Brunswick from many standpoints.

Taking up the remedy proposed, he said in part: "Many remedies for the existing state of affairs have been proposed. Some of them are excellent and some are impracticable. I will not stop to discuss them here. But the question arises, what is the supreme remedy for this critical situation in country life and agricultural affairs? What is the most effective means of settling people on the land, regenerating our rural life and promoting the welfare of the province? After careful consideration of this problem, I have come to the conclusion that the most effective agency of revival would be cheap capital on long terms of credit. There are many other necessary things, but without the living water of capital, you cannot achieve any substantial results.

"Farming today has become a business which requires not only knowledge, but money. The turnover of the cultivator, in these provinces at least, is not rapid. He cannot be cramped with short terms of credit and high rates of interest, which sooner or later lead him to the poorhouse. Speaking generally the average young man without funds cannot purchase a farm and pay the debt before he is worn out. This is a wrong state of affairs and it is the business of the state to correct it as speedily as possible.

"The present banking system of the country is not adapted to the necessities of farmers. It does not encourage people to settle on the land and it does not provide the capital or credit they require. The private wealth of the country is not available in sufficient amounts at cheap rates and for long terms. Business men in other callings can secure a rapid return of their loans, and naturally they will not wait upon the farmer for years. Another thing the farmer requires is moderate payments at fixed periods. If these are within his ability he can ascend the ladder of achievement and rest secure. Here then is where the province must step in with the united credit of all people, and furnish what private individuals cannot.

#### HOW TO RAISE THE MONEY

"But how can the province raise the necessary funds? This is the fundamental query of all. My answer is she can raise it in one of three ways: First, at the present moment there is on deposit at St. John in the Dominion Government Savings Bank, the sum of \$5,000,000 derived from the savings of the people. The finance minister of the dominion holds this fund as a part of the consolidated revenue of the nation, and allows depositors three per cent. interest. It is largely an unproductive and inactive fund. I would use that fund on the

redit of the province, for agricultural loans. This would require an arrangement by which the province could borrow annually from the fund the necessary amounts, securing the federal government by issue of provincial bonds or other obligations at say three and a half per cent. on long terms. At the same time the provincial government should establish what, for want of a better term, I would call a land settlement commission. The funds received from the savings account of the dominion government could then, through the commission, be loaned out to farmers, fruit growers and other persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. The commission would consist of three members who form a body corporate, and manage the business side of the operations.

"Second. Another method of obtaining the funds would be for the province to issue its own debentures at say four per cent for long terms, and from the proceeds of their sale, would turn over to the land settlement commission such amounts annually as the lieutenant governor in council would approve. The funds so received by the commission would be lent out again as above described.

"Third. A third method would be for the land settlement commission itself to issue bonds upon the guarantee of the province, for such amounts and terms as the government might approve. The funds so received would be used by the commission in exactly the same manner.

"The methods described appear to me as desirable in the order named. The first is the most simple and by far the most economical. It is absolutely safe and in my judgement perfectly feasible. All it requires is a slight amendment of the dominion savings bank act whereby funds on deposit in any province can be loaned to the government of that province for use in agricultural pursuits only. The province could pay the dominion government say three and a half per cent. on all such loans, and it could again lend the money out, at say five per cent. Here would be a margin of one and a half per cent upon which the land settlement commission could count for a profit in its transactions. If your provincial government backed by the united voice of this convention, took the matter up, I am convinced they could secure a satisfactory arrangement with the dominion government.

"When I stumbled on this idea a few years ago, I supposed it was original with me. But I was mistaken. On further study I discovered that this identical proposal had been tried in Germany. It is curious to see how men in different parts of the world, in groping around for ideas, will stumble on the same scheme. In Germany, the imperial government has loaned the proceeds of state insurance not only to the state but also to municipalities and associations engaged in erecting cottages for working men. It has been successful here.

(Continued on page 4.)

### Death From the Clouds

Lieutenant Rossi of the Italian army, who flew over a Turkish and Arab force in an aeroplane and dropped bombs upon them until their flight crippled the flying-machine, has written an account of his adventure. He ranks as the first soldier to direct a crippled aeroplane under fire, and so, even in this age of wonder-working his narrative should win a hearing. So matter-of-fact is his language one might almost suppose the business of dealing death from the clouds, or encountering it there, had become an everyday occurrence. While Rossi steered Captain Montu handled the explosives. Let the lieutenant tell it:

"Captain Montu and I ascended the morning of January 31st, and took the direction of the enemy's camp some eighteen miles distant. We were out on a reconnoitering expedition, and also to test a new bomb.

"We were flying at a height of some 1,800 feet. After we had covered half the distance to the camp we sighted the first group of Arabs, who at once opened fire on us. At this point I felt I should not be sorry to abandon our trip, but was ashamed at my want of courage and steered resolutely for the camp.

"After signalling to my comrade to have his bomb ready to drop on the enemy, a hundred yards from the centre of the camp I gave a second signal and received a response from Montu that the bomb had fallen. In order to watch the effect I steered to the left, saw a thick cloud of dust rise from the ground, and men, horses and camels cowering in all directions. It was a wonderful sight; the bomb had fulfilled our expectations.

"But while the bomb caused damage and confusion, the Turks and Arabs did not give the 'birdmen' an extended opportunity to enjoy the view. For the lieutenant proceeds:

"But our joy over this realization was greatly damped by the incessant volleys which were fired at us. I endeavored to escape from the range of firing by making for the right, but had to give up the attempt on seeing that this would take me right into the enemy's camp. I then steered to the left, and to my fresh sorrow discovered that a ball had struck the machine.

"I tried to ascend higher in the air, but in vain. Then I resolutely set my course toward the left side of the camp, when my comrade shouted that he was wounded. As I turned back to look at him the motor temporarily stopped and the machine began to descend. Happily the motor started again immediately, as two more bullets struck the machine.

"The motor caused me great difficulty, and to add to my misfortune, the wind which had been favorable, began to drive me from my course. The Arabs never ceased firing. For a moment I hung up in the air swaying in agony, almost beaten by the wind, with a motor on which I could no longer rely, with a fuel tank that was fatally wounded and no longer under my control, and no longer master of his actions, which would inevitably upset the balance of the machine.

"I expected death every minute, but we managed gradually to return to our headquarters, when Captain Montu's injuries were attended to. Happily, he was not fatally wounded.

"They used to tell us that service aboard torpedo craft and submarines was the most hazardous imaginable, but that of the soldier-aviator in the next big war will be worse. Just as the torpedo-boat made the destroyer necessary, so the small aeroplane will reproduce the air-cruiser; the hawk will be chased by the eagle. In the old days the general moved behind a screen of cavalry; in future his air fleet will not only bring word of the enemy's disposition but will try to sweep the sky clear of the enemy's airship's. Someone may say volunteers for such service will be scarce. The contrary will be found true. There is no danger men will not face voluntarily if the cause be good enough; there are few perils, indeed, they will not encounter eagerly if the service be picturesque and give full play to that spirit which is ready to stake life and something more if honor and glory may be won.

"That \$600,000,000 of new capital has come to Canada in the past eleven years as the result of immigration, is stated in the annual number of the Monetary Times.

### Rights of People Recognized

(Dartmouth Patriot)  
The local government is getting in touch with the people again. There were sure indications that the ground was slipping from under their feet, consequently the government has promptly started out to get on secure ground, and it is getting there. A few more stunts like two pulled off this week and it is goodbye to the conservative hopes, unless they too take the air.

Last year there was a stormy session or two in committee over the rights of the plain, ordinary common man to catch a trout or a salmon now and then.

The way the thing was going it was quite plain that in a few years that right would have passed entirely away so far as the poor man was concerned and the only man who could throw a fly in a stream or lake would be some fat broker, promoter or banker. The rest of the human family would just have to go way back and sit down. No fish or sport for them. The air, by that time, would be about the only thing left to them that they could use without permission.

Last year Hon. A. K. Maclean favored the men of wealth and refused legislation which would leave the wild lands and the streams running through them free to all. This has been remedied.

Hon. O. T. Daniels brought down a bill on Monday, respecting the rights of fishermen in the Province. The Bill provides that any resident of the Province may have the right to go on foot along the banks of any river, stream or lake, upon or across any wild or unincorporated lands for the purpose of fishing, with or without a license. It also gives the right to go on or across any lake or river in a boat or canoe. The Bill, however, does not deny the owner of the land the right to secure compensation for any actual damage sustained, nor does it give the fishermen the right to build or cause to be built, fires upon such land.

This bill will undoubtedly pass. It should pass. The streams that certain rich men have practically acquired are again open. The procedure was to buy up all the land on each side of a stream and then prosecute anyone who came on it. Without getting on the land of course a person could not fish except in a very few cases where the streams were wide and deep enough to go in a boat or canoe. The boat could not be permitted to touch the shore or there was the trespass again.

Mr. Daniels has had a clear vision. He has seen the storm coming before it struck the government of the day and he was wise enough to get his finger on the people's pulse. He has acquired merit thereby. Mr. Daniels is today far stronger than he was a week ago. He deserves much credit, for in this case, Mr. Daniels will certainly make a lot of enemies among the plutocrats and the members of certain very exclusive country clubs which hoped to own large stretches of fine fishing which undoubtedly belonged by right to the people at large.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO ANNAPOLIS CO. HISTORY

To the Editor of Monitor:— Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to inform the public that the subscription list for my forthcoming volume, the Supplement to the County of Annapolis, must close by the 31st of March and that the edition will be limited in number according to the number of advance subscribers that I get, and that it will be absolutely necessary after the subscription list closes to increase the price and to add postage or express charges to it. I am satisfied that this Supplement, and the original volume together will form by far the best County History that has ever been published, not excepting the brilliant work of Rev. Dr. Eaton on Kings County. The revelations it will contain about events in the days of the arrival of the early English settlers and from then till the coming of the Loyalists, omitted in the former volume, including the election of 1785 will be a surprise to most of our people.

Those to whom I have failed to send circulars may order by post card. A. W. SAVARY, Annapolis Royal, Mch. 16th.

### A Big Freshet

A great down-pour of rain last Friday night broke up the ice in streams and rivers and caused ice-jams which flooded the marshes. It carried off an immense quantity of snow and was accompanied by a heavy gale.

At the bridge here a big ice-jam threatened the safety of the supports and swelled the volume of water until the marshes and the roadway on the other side of the bridge were deeply flooded. At noon and for some hours after, the water reached the waga-bodies of teams passing over the bridge and foot-passengers had to go around by the railroad bridge. By five o'clock the ice was moving down the river and the flood had begun to subside.

The express train from Halifax was about four hours late, having been held up by washouts at Port Williams, Kentville and Munro's brook, between Paradise and Bridgetown. The express from the west arrived at Bridgetown on time but was stalled for an hour at Munro's brook and was only able to proceed as far as Kentville, the washout having damaged the track at Port Williams so that no train was able to pass over it until ballast trains had repaired the damage. The passengers on the express were held up by the D. A. R. at Kentville until Sunday afternoon, when it was considered safe for the train to proceed to Halifax.

The freight from Halifax to Annapolis for Saturday was cancelled and went through on Sunday afternoon. The trains were running as usual on Monday.

#### FOR BETTER ASSESSMENT

(Pictou Advocate.)

One of the things Nova Scotia will have to do if it wants to keep pace with the Western provinces is to secure a better assessment law. Under the present system there is much inequality and much injustice and the progressive citizen who improves his property bears the brunt.

In order to bring this question to the front of the Council, of the Pictou Board of Trade at a recent meeting passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Board of Trade of Pictou considers the present assessment system unequal and opposed to progress and requests all the Boards of Trade of the province to join with it in asking the legislature to pass a law more in keeping with modern thought on this question."

While the Pictou Board of Trade was starting to move in this matter Mr. R. M. McGregor was taking it up in the House of Assembly and on Wednesday introduced a bill under which an opportunity to resort to single tax will be given the towns and municipalities of Nova Scotia. The bill, which is modelled somewhat along the lines of legislation recently secured by Vancouver and Edmonton, permits any town or municipality in the province to tax personal property or improvements at a lower rate than the regular rate of taxation. This change in the method of taxation may be brought about after the ratepayers have voted in favor of such a change. It also provides that all taxes may be raised on real estate alone.

#### DEATH'S HARVEST.

The Acadian records with regret the death of Mr. Horace W. McKenna, the well-known barrister-at-law and lumber merchant, of Parrsboro, which occurred on Wednesday of this week after an illness extending for over a year. He was a son of the late J.L. McKenna, of Kingston, this county and a brother of Dr. A.J. McKenna, of this town. Mr. McKenna graduated in the class of '89, and after being admitted practised law at Amherst and Parrsboro. During late years he has been engaged extensively in lumbering. Last summer he spent some time at a sanatorium in Massachusetts and although it was known that his health was in a precarious condition he was able to be around until about ten days ago. Deceased was a popular and esteemed citizen and had many friends. He leaves a widow and five daughters.

### Government Wage Bill

Will Empower Government to Open and Work Mines When Owners Refuse to Operate Them Under Minimum Wage Bill

LONDON, March 16—The failure of the conference between the striking British miners and the coal owners to reach a settlement of the coal strike, has brought Great Britain to the realization of the serious position of other industries beside the one directly affected. In many places manufacturers have kept their works going only by means of extraordinary efforts. They will now no longer be able to do this, and within a few days hundreds of thousands more men and women will be added to the two million and more already idle.

This morning, the Great Western Railway Company shut down its construction works at Swindon, throwing out of employment 10,000 skilled mechanics. The London & North-western railway has given notice that after Monday a large number of cars will cease running, while many other railroad lines and factories have been compelled to give their men notice to leave.

SITUATION MUCH WORSE  
At Sheffield, many of the works have continued in operation during the last week only by the most careful hoarding of coal, but even with this thriftiness more than 20,000 men in that city have been discharged, and on Monday it is feared that every factory in the town will be closed.

Not only have the passenger services of the railroads been cut down, but the freight trains have been reduced in number to such an extent owing to the lack of coal that it is impossible to ship any goods at all. A few small collieries are still working and wagons from the neighboring towns form long lines overnight waiting the doling out of the scanty supply.

Thus far the strike has been carried out without any disorder except in a few isolated cases. The critical moment has now arrived, however, and precautions are being taken by the authorities to check any outbreaks that might be engendered by the return of non-unionist men to work. A case in point occurred this morning in Lanarkshire, Scotland, when 230 non-unionists returned to work. When the men left home, the trades unionists started to rob their houses. They came in conflict with the police, one of whom was seriously injured.

From present appearance Woltville will experience a genuine building boom during the coming summer, says the Acadian. Dwellings are to be erected by Dr. Tutts, Messrs J. D. Sherwood, J. L. Franklin, F. W. Woodworth and Dr. Moore, and a number of others are projected. In addition to this there will be the new Royal Bank building, the government building, D.A.R. station, the new Manual Training Hall and Library etc. The new Baptist church will also probably require another three or four months for its completion. Mr. F. J. Porter is preparing to erect a large warehouse and garage on the site of the old laundry building and the college authorities will build their new up-to-date dairy barn. This and the continuation of the permanent street construction will make plenty of work for all who want to work in Woltville this summer.

EXPRESS HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Moncton, N. B., March 16.—No. 10 express from St. John this morning had a narrow escape from being wrecked at Salisbury and but for the sharp look out kept by Driver E. W. Rushton there might have been a smash-up. A car on a siding at Salisbury was blown out on the main line by the wind, and when Driver Rushton saw the danger he barely had time to bring his train to a standstill. He was then within a few yards of the car. It was a case where the piercing rays of the electric headlight had much to do with averting an accident.

### THE Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869  
STATEMENT TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, SHOWING CONDITION OF THE BANK ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1912

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid up.....	\$7,361,220.00
Reserve Fund.....	8,272,342.00
Undivided Profits.....	231,250.50
Notes in Circulation.....	6,298,729.44
Deposits.....	87,611,225.50
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,705,416.37
	\$111,069,447.17
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$23,217,653.00
Government and Municipal Securities.....	1,048,837.49
Railway and Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	9,015,322.48
Call Loans in Canada.....	237,337.09
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	87,611,225.50
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation.....	310,000.00
	\$45,498,775.99
Loans and Discounts.....	6,058,150.04
Bank Premises.....	2,650,260.82
	\$111,069,447.17

To Keep Tea At Its Best  
It Must Be Kept In  
An Air Tight Package.



# RED ROSE

## TEA

"is good tea"