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AUSTRIA WILL JOIN POWERS

In Mediation Between Turkey and Her Allies.—
Antagonistic Interests of Austria and Serbia.
Endanger European Peace.—Reported
Mobilization of Austro-Hungarian
Forces Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—There are indications that Bulgaria may, after all, forego a triumphal entry into Constantinople. According to some reports, Bulgaria will be content with finding suitable winter quarters while the peace negotiations are going on and subsequent settlements are being arranged.

The question of mediation has made another step forward in the announcement from Paris to-night that the Austrian Government has agreed to join with the other Powers in transmitting Turkey's request for mediation to the Allies, and in inquiring on what terms the Allies are disposed to accept mediation.

The revelation of the danger to European peace lying in the antagonistic interests of Austria and Serbia appears to have quickened the senses of the Powers, and probably of the Balkan States also, to the imperative need of working in amicable co-operation to secure a settlement of the Balkan problems acceptable to all the parties concerned. Another factor making for the speedy cessation

of the war is the approach of severe winter conditions, which would give to the campaign an exceedingly arduous character.

There is still talk in Vienna of sending an ultimatum to Vienna, but it is believed that Germany is exercising an ameliorating influence in the direction of persuading both Austria and Serbia to consent to a postponement of the settlement until the whole matter can be dealt with by the European Conference.

The reported mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian forces is denied at Buda Pesth. Rumania, however, is taking certain military measures with a view to being prepared for eventualities. The War Minister has issued an order to all of the Army Corps to the effect that half the contingent which was to have been dismissed November 14 is to be retained with the colors until further orders. No late news of importance has been received from Adrianople, Scutari or other points where the armies of the Allies have the Turkish troops in close quarters.

The Aboitean Bridge

The new bridge now being erected by the Provincial Government under the direction of Mr. E. A. Cranton will be one of a most durable nature, and of lasting benefit to the town. Its dimensions are 44 feet long, with sidewalks of 8 feet width. The roadway will have a width of no less than 28 feet. The whole structure will be of reinforced concrete, and will carry 8,350 pounds of iron for reinforcement. The culvert for the carriage of the water will be 8 feet 6 inches high by 6 feet wide. The approaches to the bridge on each side are the usual wooden fences, while on the bridge itself a rail 2 feet, 9 inches high of concrete will be constructed. Providing the weather holds fine, the work should be completed about the 25th of this month. Everything is being done to facilitate the completion of the work, consistent with efficiency.

Heroic Act of Quebec Cooper

Crawls Through Burning Building and Stops Gasoline Leak Saving Imperial Oil Co's Plant.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—With the leakage from an open tap from a tank containing 2,000 gallons of gasoline catching fire and threatening to destroy the entire works of the Imperial Oil Company of this city, Albert Guigeri, a cooper in the company's employ crawled on his hands and knees along the floor of the burning storage building and turned off the tap from which the explosive fluid was pouring.

Three streams of water were played upon Guigeri by the firemen as he crawled toward the tank. He cut off the flow of gasoline and saved the company's property from complete destruction. The entire contents of the 2,000 gallon tank were consumed before the fire was under control.

Changing Climatic Conditions

Statements concerning the ever changing climatic conditions, which, he frankly admits, may be startling to the scientific world as well as to the layman, were made in an interview in Edmonton by Dr. James Munro, M. E., of Winnipeg, who has given the subject the study of a life time. He said:

"From information gathered from many sources, both from Europe and America, I am led to believe there is a far-reaching cause which may account for the tremendous rains covering the whole of the north temperate zone; reaching across Canada, across the Atlantic ocean, covering England and Scotland and northern Europe and Asia. The continuous and universal rainfall this last summer extending over the portions of the earth named, following a year that was noted for its large rainfall, has caused me to endeavor to get at the basic principle or cause of the phenomena.

"Newton, by applying his theory of gravitation, combined with so-called centrifugal force to the earth, and assuming that an oblateness or rotation is a form of equilibrium for a homogeneous fluid rotating with uniform velocity, was one of the first to prove that the interior of the earth was a molten mass, and that the rotary motions of the earth, combined with the attraction of the other planets, together with the sun, kept the earth suspended and whirling through space.

"Now, the radiation of the earth's heat is causing a condensation of the surface of the planet, and this contraction at certain points tends to throw up the interior molten matter at points where the earth's shell is perhaps thinner. This has recently occurred in the northern Pacific ocean, where large new islands have been thrown up.

"Reports show that the Japan current has changed its course, striking northern Canada and Alaska at a much higher point than formerly. The mild winds from this current flowing northeasterly are melting snows and ices of the Arctic, and the winds from the north are carrying the moisture-laden clouds south and east, and depositing their moisture in rain and snow.

"This has been a cool, cloudy summer, and we have wondered where all the rain came from, as the cloudy atmosphere did not permit the sun to draw its moisture from ordinary lakes and rivers. Again, it is my belief that the accumulated ice at the South Pole, coupled with the throwing off of the large number of enormous icebergs at the North Pole, has caused the earth to slightly change its centre of gravity, thus throwing the Arctic zone farther south, causing the sun to evaporate its snows and ices to a greater extent at the north than ever before. Note the great number of icebergs that have been reported in the Atlantic ocean the last few years. The Yukon country and Iceland too are experiencing greater heat this year than ever recorded.

"Only the other day it was reported that a great glacier more than a mile in length had broken from that fringe of Alaska, which cuts the Yukon from the Pacific ocean. Nature is slowly unfolding her wondrous plan. With the melting of the northern snows and the warming of the waters of Hudson's Bay, she will give Canada access to new sources of wealth which for centuries lay latent and undeveloped."

Reception and Presentation

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Layte, Paradise, left on Monday for Geneva, N. Y., where they expect to spend the winter. On Saturday evening a surprise party was given them at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Covert. During the evening the Rev. A. N. McNintosh, on behalf of the company, presented Mr. and Mrs. Layte with a suit case, after which refreshments were served, and at a late hour the friends departed, voting it an evening well spent.

Minard's Liniment cures Pains, etc.

Well-Known Granville Man Dies in St. John

W. Rupert Willett, Prominent Fruit Dealer of St. John, Well-Known Throughout the Annapolis Valley, Passes Away from Sudden Attack of Heart Trouble.

The very sudden death occurred at his home in St. John on the night of November sixth, of W. Rupert Willett, a native of Granville, and well-known throughout the Valley.

Mr. Willett was 53 years of age, and was a son of the late Gilbert Willett, of Granville, who lived to be an octogenarian. Mr. Willett, senior, was a direct descendant of the first of New York's English-speaking Mayors, being a great-great-grandson. His wife, the mother of Mr. Rupert Willett, still survives, and lives on the old homestead.

Mr. Willett carried on farming in Granville until five years ago, when he went to St. John and joined his son, John G. Willett, in the commission business known as the Willett Fruit Co., in which they have been successful. He was a member of the Church of England, and in politics a Conservative.

Though a sufferer from heart trouble for some time, no immediate danger was apprehended, and it was with a deep shock and sense of bereavement that his many friends and relatives have learned the sad news of his death. The day before his death he was in his usual health and spirits, and retired as usual. About three o'clock in the morning Mrs. Willett was aroused by his distressed breathing, and in a few minutes he had passed away.

After service at his late residence on Friday evening, the body was removed to the steamer Yarmouth on the Bay line, by which it was conveyed to Digby, en route for his former home in Granville.

On Sunday the funeral took place from the home of Mrs. Gilbert Calnek, Granville Ferry, Rev. F. P. Groatorex conducting the service, and interment was in the Wadeville Cemetery in the family lot.

Besides his wife and one son and his mother, Mr. Willett is survived by three brothers, Rev. Simcoe and Norman, all farmers of Granville, and two sisters, Mrs. Calnek, of Granville Ferry, and Mrs. H. O. Walker, of Bridgetown, with a large circle of family connections.

The widow and her son, Mr. John Willett, on their sad journey across the Bay were accompanied by Sheriff G. B. Willett, of Moncton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Clarke, of St. John. The floral tributes from St. John friends were very beautiful and numerous.

Vandalism at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal

This beautiful spot, so richly endowed with the earlier history of the Province and the Mecca for American visitors and others to our shores, has during the past summer been desecrated by the hand of some miscreant, who, if the vandalism could be brought home, should be deservedly punished.

The famous Sieur de Monts memorial, so prominent a feature within the fort and erected by the Canadian Government as a tribute to the memory of the great Sieur, has upon one side of it a bronze bas-relief, depicting the landing of the Sieur des Monts upon the banks of Annapolis Royal in 1604, and his meeting with the Indians, one of whom in a semi-kneeling attitude carries a bow in the left hand and an arrow in the right, and to the left, another Indian holding in his hand the "pipe of peace"—the scene representing "Is it peace or war?" The whole meaning of the bas-relief is now lost, inasmuch as the bowl of the pipe has disappeared, being broken clean off near the palm of the hand. It is to be hoped the authorities will look into the matter and try to discover the author or authors of the destruction, also repair the defect as soon as possible.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Slump in Apple Prices in London Markets

Nova Scotia apples have declined from two to three shillings per barrel in the English market within the past few days, according to cable advices received by local importers. The slump followed the almost simultaneous arrival at London of two steamers from Halifax laden with 40,000 barrels. Ribstons, Bienheims and Kings, the only varieties now being exported, are selling at prices ranging between 10s. and 12s. per barrel. This brings the market value of the Annapolis Valley fruit down to a figure less than what they sold for a year ago, when the crop was half a million barrels larger than the present yield and over double the average. The steamships referred to are the Furness liner Rappahannock, which had the season's record export of 33,000 barrels, and the Norwegian steamer Salvadore di Giorgio, loaded with nearly 10,000 by the United Fruit Company. In this instance the Rappahannock left port several days later than the other craft, but being faster she steamed up the Thames at practically the same time.

It is estimated that 375,000 barrels of our apples have been shipped from Halifax to date. Most of these were Gravensteins and met with a good demand, though last week the market was well supplied with two cargoes in course of discharge.

Shipment of the United States apple crop has begun to the Old Country, and as it is larger this year than ever before, more competition with the Nova Scotia product is anticipated. Halifax Herald.

Annapolis Royal Branch Protection Feeble-Minded

Saturday evening Mr. John Weir was at Annapolis Royal and held a meeting in the Town Hall, Judge Savary acting as chairman. A representative gathering was present, and all listened with intense interest to the speaker. At the close of Mr. Weir's address, one gentleman stated that he had come with the intention of being partially antagonistic to the work, but after hearing the facts stated by the lecturer, his antagonism was withdrawn and he would wholeheartedly support it in every way.

The usual Resolution was passed, and the following officers were elected:— President: F. C. Whitman. Vice President: Rev. H. How. Secretary: L. De V. Chipman. Treasurer: Mayor Geo. A. Hawkesworth.

Council: Judge Savary, Revs. T. Grace, W. B. Muir, H. I. Wainwright, C. W. Porter-Shirley, and R. L. Allen. Drs. A. Robinson, R. Withers, O. R. Peters, and Messrs. G. E. Corbett, W. E. Collins and A. M. King.

Steamer Royal George Ashore Near Point St. Laurant

C. N. R. Liner, Bound to Montreal, Deceived to be Seriously Damaged.

Quebec, Nov. 6.—The Canadian Northern royal mail steamer Royal George grounded this evening during a fog on the St. Lawrence river, one mile east of Point St. Laurent, Island of New Orleans. Besides a general cargo she carried 900 passengers.

The Royal George sailed from Bristol (Eng.) on Wednesday, Oct. 30, to make her last trip in the St. Lawrence trade this season. She reached Grosse Ile quarantine station this afternoon and at 4.10 o'clock this afternoon started for the port of Quebec, having a distance of 25 miles to cover before she could reach her moorings at the Louise docks, and in order to reach port in time to allow a landing of her steerage passengers in compliance with the immigration regulations, came up the river at full speed feeling her way through the fog with a rush when she crashed into the rocks.

The passengers were removed by Government steamer, sent to their assistance and landed at Quebec. The steamer is still on the rocks.

BRANCH LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Mr. John Weir, Organizer, Visits Bridgetown and Establishes Branch League for Protection of Feeble-Minded.—Officers and Directors of the Local Branch Elected.

On Friday evening in St. James' schoolroom a considerable number of persons gathered to hear from Mr. John Weir, the organizing Secretary of the League, his views with regard to the work the League contemplates carrying out as to the care and education of the feeble-minded in this Province. Rev. E. Underwood occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Weir stated that he had been sent on this mission by headquarters at Halifax to organize and form a branch at every town in which he was lecturing, and up to the present his efforts had been exceedingly successful. He thanked the audience for their attendance there that evening, considering the very bad weather, and hoped that he would be able to convince them that Bridgetown should also fall in line and have its accredited branch.

The organization was formed in 1908 by a number of persons in Halifax, with Dr. C. F. Frazer (the Superintendent of the School for the Blind) at its head. Headquarters has now 150 members resident in Halifax and Dartmouth.

The objects of the League were as follows:—

First, to educate the public as to the need that exists for protecting and training feeble-minded persons. Second, to impress upon the government and Legislature of Nova Scotia the necessity for making some provision for the education of boys and girls who, owing to mental deficiency, are unable to take advantage of the training given in the public schools.

Dr. G. L. Sinclair, Inspector of Humane and Feeble Institutions, in several of his annual reports had drawn attention to the pitiable state of feeble-minded persons who were to be found in poor-houses, Salvation Army homes, orphanages, infants' home and other institutions throughout the Province.

That excellent body of women the Halifax Local Council of Women, wishing to find out the extent

of feeble-mindedness in this province, had collated facts bearing upon the problem, and found that there were many feeble-minded adults in different parts of the province, who, had they been trained might have materially aided in their own support, but were now charges upon public or private charity. Secondly, that many feeble-minded women were mothers of feeble-minded children, and that these latter were also public charges without receiving any proper training. The lecturer gave some very startling figures in support of this contention, and altogether the report by the Council was of a very deplorable nature. Thirdly, that many a poor family was burdened with the care of mentally deficient members. Fourthly, many feeble-minded children were growing up without proper training, and likely to become a very serious menace to the different communities in which they lived.

The speaker stated that there were no less than 700 adults and 500 children in the province who were feeble-minded, a most serious state of affairs. The speaker added: "Was it right that feeble-minded persons should be placed in poor-houses and other institutions amongst the aged sane who had gone there to end their last days in peace, and by their presence and behaviour preventing those aged persons from the repose they so needed?"

Mr. Weir instanced over and over again cases where not only in the homes of the rich parents had failed to perform a proper duty to their afflicted ones—where one would have thought money would have secured this much desired end—but also in the homes of the poor, who were unable through lack of means to look after their own.

The speaker divided the classes into three:—the idiot, the imbecile, and the more, the latter being to some extent a curable class. The

(Continued on Page 8.)



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