

# The Weekly Monitor

AND

## Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 2 1914

NO 34

### Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to Housekeepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.

### Chas. W. Elliott Blames German Barbarity

In a letter to the New York Times, Charles W. Elliott, President says:

Each one of the principal combatants in Europe seems to be anxious to prove that it is not responsible for this cruellest, most extensive, and most destructive of all wars. Each Government involved has published the correspondence between its chief executive and other chief executives, and between its chancellery or foreign office and the equivalent bodies in the other nations that have gone to war, and has been at pains to give a wide circulation of these documents.

To be sure, none of these Government publications seems to be absolutely complete. There seem to be in all of them suppressions or omissions which only the future historian will be able to report—perhaps after many years.

They reveal, however, the dilapidated state of the concert of Europe in July, 1914, and the flurry in the European chancelleries which the ultimatum sent by Austria-Hungary to Serbia produced. They also testify to the existence of a new and influential public opinion about war and peace, to which nations that go to war think it desirable to appeal for justification or moral support.

These publications have been read with intense interest in all parts of the world and have in many cases determined the direction of the reader's sympathy and good will; and yet none of them discloses or deals with the real sources of the unprecedented calamity. They relate chiefly to the question—Who struck the match and not to the question—who provided the magazines that exploded, and why did he provide it? Grave responsibility of course attaches to the person who gives the order to mobilize a national army, or to invade a neighbor's territory; but the real force of the resulting horrors is not in such an order, but in the government institutions, political philosophy and long-nurtured passions and purposes of the nation or nations concerned.

GERMANY'S DESIRE THE PRIME CAUSE

The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted has ever completely eradicated.

When this disease, which has attacked one nation after another through all historic times, struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms and to the seizure of areas for colonization in many parts of the world. Prussia, indeed, had long believed in making her way in Europe by fighting, and had repeatedly acted on that belief. Shortly before the achievement of German unity by Bismarck, she had obtained by war in 1864 and 1866 important concessions of territory and leadership in all Germany.

FORCE OF ARMS BELIEVED NECESSARY.

With this desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. There

fore, united Germany has labored with the utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world and to equip it for instant action in the most powerful manner which science and eager invention could contrive.

ARMY BECAME THE NATION

In order to assure the completeness of this military idea, the army became the nation and the nation became the army to a degree which had never before been realized in either the savage or the civilized world. This army could be summoned and put in play by the chief executive of the German nation with no preliminaries except the consent of the hereditary heads of the several States which united to form the Empire in 1871 under the domination of Prussia, the Prussian King, being German Emperor, being commander-in-chief of the German army.

At the word of the Emperor this army can be summoned, collected, clothed, equipped and armed and set in motion toward any frontier in a day. The German army was thus made the largest in proportion to its population, the best equipped and the most mobile in the world.

The German General Staff studied incessantly and thoroughly plans for campaigns against all the other principal States of Europe and promptly utilized—secretly, wherever secrecy was possible—all promising inventions in explosives, ordnance, munitions, transportation and aviation. At the opening of 1914 the General Staff believed that the German army was ready for war on the instant and that it possessed some small advantages in fighting—such as better implements and better discipline over the armies of the neighboring nations.

The army could do its part toward the attainment of the world-empire. It would prove invincible.

THOUGHT ENGLAND UNPREPARED.

The intense desire for colonies and for the spread of German commerce throughout the world instigated the creation of a great German navy and started the race with England in navy building.

In thus pushing her colonization and sea-power policy Germany encountered the wide domination of Great Britain on the oceans, and this encounter bred jealousy, suspicion and distrust on both sides. That Germany should have been belated in the quest for foreign possessions was annoying, but that England and France should have acquired ample and rich territory on other continents and then should resist or obstruct Germany when she aspired to make up for lost time was intensely exasperating. Hence chronic resentments and when the day came—probably war.

In respect to its navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914, and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—in incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the Summer of 1914.

TREATIES BROKEN TO GAIN ADVANTAGE

To gain quickly a military advantage in attacking a neighbor came to be regarded as proper ground for violating any or all international treaties and agreements, no matter how solemn and comprehensive, how old or how new. The demonstration of the insignificance or worthlessness of international agreements in German thought and practice was given in the first days of the war by the invasion of Belgium, and has continued ever since by violation on the part of Germany of numerous agreements concerning the conduct of war into which Germany entered with many other nations at the second Hague Conference.

PEACE RESTS ON SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

This German view of the worthlessness of international agreements was not a cause of the present war, because it was not fully evident to Europe, although familiar and of long-standing in Germany; but it is a potent reason for the continuance of the war by the Allies until Germany is defeated; because it is plain to all the nations of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey at the moment, that the hopes of mankind for the gradual development of international order and peace rests on the sanctity of contracts between nations and on the development of adequate sanctions in the administration of international law. The new doctrine of military necessity affronts all law and is completely and hopelessly barbarous.

THE STRONGEST SHALL BE RULER.

The objects of Germany's adoration have become Strength, Courage and Ruthless Will Power; let the weak perish and help them to perish; let the gentle, meek and humble submit to the harsh and proud; let the shiftless and incapable die; the world is for the strong, and the strongest shall be ruler.

This is the religion capable of inspiring its followers with zeal and sustained enthusiasm in promoting the national welfare at whatever cost to the individual of life, liberty or happiness, and also of lending a religious sanction to the extremes of cruelty, greed and hate.

It were incredible that educated people who have been brought up within earshot of the Christian ethics and within sight of all men and women should all be content with the religion of valor plain. Accordingly, the finer German spirits have invented a supplement to that stone age religion. They have set up for worship a mystical conception of the State as a majestic and beneficent entity which embraces all the noble activities of the nation and guides it to its best achievements. To this ideal state every German owes duty, obedience and complete devotion.

GERMAN NOT A FREE MAN

The modern German is always a controlled, directed and drilled person, who aspires to control and discipline his inferiors; and in his view pretty much all mankind are his inferiors. He is not a free man in the French, English, or American sense; and he prefers not to be.

The present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic Government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valor. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and northern France during the past three months amply demonstrates.

The civilized world can now see where the German morality—the efficient, the virile, the hard, the bloody, the rulers—would lead it. To maintain in practice that new morality and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Serbia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events.

BARBARIC STATE OF MIND THE CAUSE

The real cause of the war is this gradually developed barbaric state of the German mind and will. All other causes—such as the assassination of the heir of Austria-Hungary, the sympathy of Russia with the Balkan States, the French desire for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, and Great Britain's jealousy of German aggrandizement are secondary and accidental causes—contributory, indeed, but not primary and fundamental. If anyone ask who brought the ruling class in Germany to this barbaric frame of mind, the answer must be: Bismarck, Moltke, Treitschke, Nietzsche, Bernhardi, the German Emperor, their like, their disciples, and the military caste.

Many German apologists for the war attribute it to German fear of Russia. They say that although Germany committed the first actual aggression by invading Belgium and Luxembourg on the way to attack France with the utmost speed and fierceness, the war is really a war of defence against Russia, which might desirably pass over, after France has been crushed, into a war against Great Britain, that perilous and world obstacle to Germany's world Empire.

GERMANY NEEVER FEARED RUSSIA.

The answer to this explanation is that, as a matter of fact, Germany has never dreaded or even respected the military strength of Russia, and that the recent wars and threatnings of war by Germany have not been directed against Russia, but against Denmark, Austria, France and England. In her colonization enterprises it is not Russia that Germany has encountered, but England, France and the United States.

The friendly advances made within the last twenty years by Germany to Turkey were not intended primarily to strengthen Germany against Russia, but Germany against Great Britain, through access by land to British India. In short, Germany's policies, at home and abroad, during the last forty years have been inspired not by fear of Russia, or of

(Continued on page 4.)

## THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

### Germans Gradually Retiring in West; Allies Advancing

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Allied lines are now being advanced, South of Ypres. It is declared here today that a gradual withdrawal of the Germans is evident. British and French troops are pressing forward, occupying abandoned trenches. Throughout last week the artillery attack of the Germans gradually slackened, and it is now declared that many of the trenches, in the inundated section of Flanders, have been evacuated by the enemy. South of Ypres, which is in ruins, from the German bombardment, the allied advance has been cautious. Heavy artillery fire has been directed against the Germans, under cover of which new trenches have been occupied, but a general offensive has not yet developed.

### WAR BRIEFS

Paderewski, the celebrated pianist, has his home in Switzerland. Conscription for the army has taken from him all his servants and all his horses. He uses a cow to haul his baggage to and from the railway, and he is trying to feed from 25 to 45 Belgian refugees.

Balmoral Castle, Queen Victoria's Scottish residence is now a temporary hospital for the army and navy.

A dead whale was washed ashore on the isle of Thanet, which, it is believed was killed by a floating mine.

Woodside sugar Refinery, Halifax, shipped to England last week 10,000 barrels of sugar.

A Dartmouth lady, 102 years old has knitted and sent to the Red Cross Society, Halifax, four pairs of socks and is knitting more.

Wilhelm Avenue, Toronto because of its suggestion of the Kaiser, has been changed to Sydney Avenue, in memory of the Cruiser which sank the Emden.

Wealthy Belgians have contributed to the United States Belgian Relief Fund the sum of \$3,000,000.

In parts of France potato digging has been stopped for fear of unexploded shells found in the ground.

The German government is offering a mourning brooch to bereaved women with the motto, "With pride I sacrificed a loved one for the Fatherland."

One London firm is working night and day in building 800 motor lorries for Russia.

Shipyards at Quincy Mass have rush orders for twenty submarines from some foreign power, which is believed to be England. The order will amount to \$10,000,000.

One of our exchanges says Cardiff has sent the heaviest rabbit to the war, viz., a policeman weighing 266 pounds. The same paper says later, that he weighs 270 pounds. Perhaps by this time he weighs 300 pounds.

Liverpool, England, has contributed one in every 15 of her population to serve the state, 27,000 to the new army, 13,000 Territorials, 4,000 to the navy, and Doctors and nurses to make up the total to 50,000.

It is reported that the French regard the American Ambulance Hospital as the best equipped in the field and are sending there their wounded of high rank, rather than to their own hospitals.

The Nobel Peace Prize has this year been diverted to the relief of the Belgians.

Chas. G. Roberts the well known author, especially of books relating to the early history of Canada, was in England when the war began, and enlisted in an English Regiment. He is a native of New Brunswick, and son of a clergyman. His wife was a Miss Fenerty of Fredericton.

It is believed that the Kaiser was behind the trouble with the Sikhs last spring in Vancouver.

Lord Roberts was a lover and collector of curios. His house was crammed with them, and most of them were connected with interesting stories. The gem of the collection was kept in a cabinet. It was a dirty white rag, and few could judge its significance. It is the flag of truce which Gen. Cronje sent in to announce his surrender at Paardeberg.

Prime Minister Asquith paid an informal visit to Salisbury Plains and had several conversations with Canadian Officers.

A picked team of Rugby players, from the Canadians Contingent, went to Newport, and had a game with a Welsh team. The game went 24 to the Welsh, against nil to the Canadians.

The Botha Government officially declares the rebellion in South Africa crushed. Only six men remain with Gen. DeWet.

The Canadian Automobile Gun Battery, organized by the Hon Clifford Sifton, reached Glasgow. The men are under training.

Word has come from Ottawa that the first of the Canadian troops to go to front will be the Princess Patricia Regiment, and the next will not be the men now at Salisbury but the reinforcements sent from Canada to the first named Regiment.

Because of the spy agitation, every person leaving England for the Continent must leave at a designated Station, and all luggage must be examined for maps, etc.

The Emperor Nicholas, in reply to a number of Moscow merchants declared that no peace negotiations would be considered until the enemy was completely crushed.

A German Spy, Carl-Hans Lody, was found guilty by a court martial of war treason by conveying news to Germany and was shot in the Tower of London.

Lord Roberts' last request to the British people was to refrain from treating the soldiers. John Barleycorn was, he said, a most effective aid of the enemy.

### "Will Canada Help Us" the Cry of Starving Belgians

(By Haratio C. Crowell, correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 30.—"Will Canada help us!" This is the pathetic cry which meets me everywhere as I have gone up and down the lines of the starving and homeless Belgians.

It is now more than a week since I landed here from the good ship Tremorah which bore Nova Scotia's first offering. I have visited the concentration camps. I have seen with my own eyes the human evidences of the Prussian scourge which strangely enough has at once degraded and ennobled a free people. I have talked with many of the countless victims of this matchless tragedy. I have been in close touch with the American Relief Commission who are devoting themselves to the work of mercy with praiseworthy energy.

From what I personally know and from the information which I have received from those who are in touch with the whole field of relief enterprises, I am convinced that the situation of the Belgian refugees is becoming most desperate.

The American Commission have exhausted the immediate sources of food supplies. They cannot obtain food in Holland or in England for immediate needs. Another sight of Belgians toward Holland has begun, and already the panic-stricken people are streaming across the frontier into the border towns which already were over-run with wandering refugees.

The distress is great, and the situation has become so acute that the American Commission has asked the British government to sell to it the Canadian gift of flour which is now in England and is immediately available for distribution among the starving Belgians on condition that the flour so used be replaced from Canada.

I cannot exaggerate the necessities of these poor wretches, despoiled of their homes and all that life holds dear. You meet them everywhere you turn—poor, forlorn wanderers upon the face of the earth, prowling like dogs in search of food and too often finding little to satisfy their hunger.

Many of them have been offered work by the Germans in digging trenches, but with true patriotism and true loyalty to their Allies they spurn the tempter's suggestion. They will die before they lend aid to the enemy.

The Belgian people, driven to desperation are becoming sullen and are arming themselves with any weapons upon which they can lay their hands. The danger of the movement is that they will precipitate a riot, and that they will bring upon them military reprisals by the Prussian tyrants which are too awful to contemplate.

The needs of the hour are urgent. The present relief fund is being exhausted and the American Commission estimates that it will require five million dollars a month for the next eight months to feed the seven millions of Belgians who are even now not merely facing but actually experiencing starvation.

It is heart-breaking as I go to and fro among these poor people to hear the despairing appeal, "Will Canada help us?"—and yet not despairing to me, for I believe that my countrymen will hearken to the cry of distress and out of the generosity of their hearts will promptly send succor and relief. Never in history has there been such an imperative call to the humanity of the world.

(Canada has done well already to help the starving Belgians, but Canada is able to do more and will do more.—Ed. Monitor.)



### Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

### The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - \$6,000,000  
Surplus - \$11,000,000  
Total Resources - \$17,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH  
J. S. Lewis, Manager

### Lower Granville Telephone Holders Dissatisfied

Lower Granville Telephone holders are much exercised and puzzled over the higher mathematics of increased rates and terminal limits.

When the line was first operated, the agreement was fifteen dollars (\$15.00) a year for each of the seven who then subscribed. Soon the rate was raised to eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per year. Now, we understand, the company are adding twelve dollars (\$12.00) for the phones we already hold, thus increasing the rate to thirty dollars per year with the alternative of twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) per year, and a five cent toll to our Central at Annapolis Royal. The telephones on the Lower Granville line have doubled in number since the line was first got in; and, now, for the fourteen instruments, if we understand correctly, we must pay thirty dollars per year as compared with seven telephones at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per year, which was the original arrangement.

Poles are very cheap just now, and can be found lying about almost anywhere. In fact, there is so little demand for them, that one of our coasters has hauled up his vessel because there is no sale for them at the Boston end of the route.

Are the Company intending to put in new poles, and are they to be gold plated ones? If so, we think all would be satisfied to have the wood in its primitiveness.

Iron also is cheap, and the road has not grown an inch longer since the first installment of the line.

"Oh dear! What can the matter be?"

Can the management be going to build a skyscraping central office, and thus would compel its patrons to subscribe.

Possibly subscribers would wish to know the identity of the most august utilities commission that, to its patrons, would assume the attitude, so familiar to us at present, of "Myself and Gott," and that has so uniquely ordered its utilities, that when the problem is worked out, seven miles of Lower Granville finds itself minus either in moneys or in its equivalent utilities.

Yours in the interest of uncurtailed utilities

All Russia is now under Prohibition. No booze is to be had by all and sundry.

## Royal Bank of Canada

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