

Among the Churches

Parish of St. James, Bridgetown. The services next Sunday (Sundays) will be: 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion...

WEEK DAYS Bridgetown. Wednesday—7.30 p. m., organized Bible Class.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church. Rev. M. S. Richardson, pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church. Gordon Memorial Church, Queen Street. Pastor: Rev. F. C. Simpson. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Bridgetown Methodist Church. Wednesday evening at 7.30. Regular services every Sunday, Feb. 2nd, 9.30 a. m., Epworth League, 7.30 p. m.

Mt. Hanley Baptist Church. Rev. R. W. Lindsay, pastor. Preaching services next Sunday, Feb. 2nd, follows: Mt. Hanley, 11 a. m.; Gate Hill, 3 p. m.; Port George, 7.30 p. m.

PRAYER MEETINGS. Mt. Hanley, Wednesday evenings 8.30; Port George, Friday evenings 8.30.

CONFERENCE AND COMMUNION. Mt. Hanley: Conference, 1st Sunday of every month; Communion Sunday following.

AMERICAN OPINION. The "Wall Street Journal" publishes a leading editorial on what is described as a "flare-up in Western Canada over the agitation for government ownership of all the railways...

Other dispatches say a semi official statement issued in Berlin declares there has been no appreciable increase in the strike since Tuesday, however, adds that "there have been no disturbances anywhere in the empire."

LONDON, February 1.—A three days' strike has been declared in Munich, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today.

In Berlin, the despatch adds the Openstein and Kropfel locomotive works employees have joined the strike movement.

A later despatch says: The proclamation of martial law in Berlin and throughout Brandenburg by the military commander, evidently had its full effect, for with the threat of summary court martial and execution staring them in the face the strikers carried out those garter in the week. Industrial quietude seems to pervade the whole country now, except at Jena, capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, where new trouble has arisen. It is

not improbable that the strike here has been engendered by sympathetic feeling on the part of the numerous students in this educational centre.

AMSTERDAM, February 1.—The Commander in Chief of Brandenburg Province, which included Berlin, has issued a warning to the population against disturbances, which he announces will be suppressed, according to a semi-official statement from Berlin today.

"It is declared in the statement that there are no indications of an extension of the strike in Berlin and that outside the capital there has been little spread of the movement.

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SERIOUS TROUBLE IN GERMANY

MORE THAN A MILLION GERMAN WORKERS OUT.

Industry is Paralyzed as Men and Women Quit Work—Clashes with Soldiers—Hamburg Declared in State of Siege.

LONDON, January 31.—Notwithstanding the most rigid military control, the strike movement is spreading like wild fire throughout Germany, according to the latest advices from neutral countries.

More than a million workers are now reported idle. Industry is near the point of paralysis. Collisions between strikers and soldiers have taken place in some districts, while in others the troops are said to have refused to go against the workers.

Berlin and Hamburg appear to be the most seriously affected. The Copenhagen Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports that 70,000 persons, including 68,000 women, are on strike in the capital. In the suburbs of Berlin thousands more have walked out, closing down huge munitions plants.

The central strike committee has been in session continuously since Monday noon, according to Geneva advices. They are said to have received assurances of support from many districts and to have declared they would oppose to the utmost any reprisals against their leaders.

The socialist party heads have appealed to President Kaempf, of the Reichstag, to summon that body immediately in view of the crisis, according to the "Berliner Tageblatt."

Meanwhile, in Hamburg the strike has extended to include all the shipyard laborers, the Cologne Gazette reports, and the men have adopted a resolution opposing the Pan-German party, and demanding immediate peace without annexations or indemnities, better labor conditions and improved food supply.

The socialist "Hamburg Echo" reports that a state of siege has been declared at Hamburg and its suburbs, Altona and Wandsbeck. The military commander of the district has ordered a cessation of the strike and the avoidance of future strikes, says the "Cologne Gazette."

Fifty thousand men have quit work at Kiel and the strike has become general in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro-Irriendo on January 26, was reported in a despatch from Paris today to the correspondent here of La Prensa, of Buenos Ayres.

GERMANY'S LAST RESORT

ENEMY ENTERED INTO MARINE CAMPAIGN OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

Miscalculated Time—Figuring of Their Experts on Time Required to Subdue England Vindicates Caution of Helfferich.

AMSTERDAM, February 1.—The Handelsblad today publishes a series of documents obtained secretly from German archives, showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago.

At the close of 1915 the German Admiralty prepared a memorandum to show that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The words of this memorandum indicate that the Admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office of the certainty of the good results on economic and general grounds rather than merely on military grounds.

Accordingly the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out the effect which even the restricted submarine war had shown on prices of the essential commodities, on the balance of trade and on the morale of the English people, and deduced from this that with unrestricted submarine warfare England could hold out only a short period against these factors.

HELFFERICH WISELY CAUTIOUS. The memorandum was submitted to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and then to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice Chancellor. The latter rejected it on the ground that it was impossible to set a limit on England's staying powers and the absence of authentic estimates of her stocks on hand, and also because he feared the action which would result from neutrals, especially the United States.

The authors of the memorandum then sent in a reply in which they pointed out the gravity of the internal situation in Germany and assured Dr. Helfferich that a desperate remedy was necessary. They reinforced their argument as to the seriousness of the internal state of affairs by calling in nine experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture.

These experts were: Waldemar Muller, President of the Dresden Bank; Dr. Salmonsohn, Director of the Disconto Gesellschaft; Paul Reusch, Prussian Councillor of Commerce; Dr. Springorum, an Iron and Railway Magnate; Max Schinkel, President of the Hamburg Norddeutsche Bank; Herr Zuckschwerdt, Councillor of Commerce of Magdeburg; Wilhelm Von Finck, President of the Munich Bank; R. Schmidt, representing the German Agricultural Council, and Herr Engelhard, President of the Boden Chamber of Commerce.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS. As experts these men were invited to reply to three questions: First, what would be the effect on England of an unrestricted submarine war; second, what would be the effect on Germany's relations with the United States and other neutrals, and third, to what extent did the internal situation of Germany demand the use of this drastic weapon?

All the experts agreed on the first point that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Herr Moller said England's supply of foodstuffs was smaller than in peace time and therefore a ruthless U-boat war would probably accomplish the purpose in three months.

HUNGARY PREMIER SEEKS PEACE

Only Condition Required is that the Integrity of Hungarian Territory be Unimpaired.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, in addressing the Diet today declared: "Our readiness for peace is sincere and earnest. We never strove nor do we strive for conquests."

"We are ready to seek a just understanding which will lead to lasting peace and the security of that peace and of international agreements," Premier Wekerle added, according to the advices reaching here from Budapest.

The Hungarian Premier asserted that the only conditions required were that the integrity of his country's territory should remain unimpaired and that it should have liberty to regulate its internal affairs. He continued: "We will oppose attempts to sow dissension among us, but whether the near future brings us peace or unavoidable battle, it is certain we desire to maintain our alliance with Germany as one of the most effective safeguards to peace."

Premier Wekerle said that he hoped that the arrangement which Hungary was about to make with Germany would make secure his country's economic life. "That large field of activity which we need for our strong development and our effort to create close economic relations with Germany are not directed against other states," he concluded.

Five Explosions Sunk Irriendo. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The sinking in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro-Irriendo on January 26, was reported in a despatch from Paris today to the correspondent here of La Prensa, of Buenos Ayres.

The despatch quoted the captain of the Irriendo as saying that the ship sank two hours after having been damaged by five explosions. No submarine was seen. The French destroyer Bambara unsuccessfully attempted to take the ship in tow. The crew were rescued and taken to Barcelona, Spain, and a report of the circumstances of the sinking sent to the Argentine Counsel at Toulon, France.

BUENOS AYRES, January 31.—The steamer Ministro-Irriendo, left Buenos Ayres under the French flag. The captain of the Spanish steamer Reina Victoria Eugenia, which is now in port, says he met the Ministro-Irriendo, in the Mediterranean Sea, sailing under the Argentine flag and that he saluted the steamer as an Argentine vessel. The Government is investigating the matter.

There is to be no exhibition at Halifax in 1918.

A GOOD THING FOR BRIDGETOWN

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES BEGINS NEXT WEEK.

They Will be Held Under the Auspices of the Young People's Societies of the Different Churches—interesting Subjects by Good Speakers

The Young Peoples' Societies of the Town Churches have arranged to have a course of six popular lectures beginning Feb. 13th and continuing one each week for the following six weeks. These lectures are part of a University Extension Course. The first will be given at the school room of the Baptist church Wednesday evening, the 13th, by Rev. Dr. Cutten, President of Acadia University.

Below we give a list of the whole course as far as made out. It is proposed if this venture proves popular that the course may be extended still further through the Spring months, and other popular and distinguished lecturers secured.

Feb. 13.—George Barton Cutten, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D. "The Human Stampede." Feb. 20.—Henry Todd DeWolfe, D.D. "The Growth of the English Bible." Feb. 27.—Alfred Burpee Balcom, B.Sc., M.A. "Financing the War." March 6.—Neilson Campbell Hannay, B.D., M.A. "Twentieth Century Literature."

March 13.—Horace Greely Perry, M.A. (Subject to be announced.) March 20.—Simeon Spidle, B.D., Ph.D. "The Science of Religion."

Last of the Social Gatherings. The last of the series of social gatherings arranged under the auspices of the St. James Church Organized Bible Class for this season was held in their school room last Monday evening. A very large company gathered and a delightful evening was spent. Those contributing to the program were: Mrs. R. H. Whiteway Mrs. A. R. Bishop, Miss F. Reynolds, Miss E. Taylor, Miss M. Fowler, Miss A. M. FitzRandolph, Miss A. Jackson, Mr. R. W. W. Purdy, Mr. C. FitzRandolph and Mr. Charles Dodge.

The Class will continue to meet for study on Wednesday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30 until the end of March, and a cordial invitation to attend is extended to any who may feel interested. The subject to be taken up during Lent is "The Epistle of St. James."

U. S. Suspends Spanish Clearances. AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 31.—The sailings of five passenger steamships announced on orders from Washington. Special officers representing the making ready here for voyages to Spain were suspended today. It was Government, were placed on guard in the vicinity of the piers where the Spanish vessels are berthed.

Beyond posting a public bulletin announcing the suspension, officials of the Spanish line withhold information. The bulletin said the postponement was for an indefinite time.

DON'T WANT OUR FARES

The International Conference Hears Protests Against Fresh Fish Being Landed Direct From Canadian Vessels.

BOSTON, January 31.—Massachusetts fishermen, registering their objections to any proposal which will allow Canadian fishing vessels to bring their fares to the United States, declared today, at a hearing given by the Canadian-American international conference, that the very existence of the industry in this state will be endangered. Speakers admitted that such an agreement would result in a larger supply of fresh fish for the people of the United States, but insisted that it would be hardship on the producers' point of view.

Chief Justice J. Douglas Hazen, of New Brunswick, headed the Canadian mission, with William A. Found, Dominion superintendent of fisheries, and Arnold Robertson, first secretary of the British embassy at Washington, as his assistants, while the United States was represented by Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, and Dr. Hugh B. Smith, chief of the bureau of fisheries.

In opening the hearing, Secretary Redfield characterized the work of the conference as "open diplomacy." He said that purpose was to give opportunity for all interested to express their views. "It is hoped," Secretary Redfield added, "that it will be possible to make arrangements to remove the causes of irritation wherever they exist." The main object of the conference, it was explained by Secretary Redfield and Chief Justice Hazen, was to devise mutually equitable regulations for the joint use of American and Canadian ports by fishermen, both in the matter of obtaining supplies, and, if it were found desirable, in disposing of their catches.

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE To Aid in Farm and Garden Production and Preservation. [Middleton Outlook.] On Wednesday evening the joint committee of the Board of Trade and Patriotic Planting Club appointed re suggested agricultural short course met in the office of G. F. Freeman, president of the Board of Trade. The committee organized by appointing Fred E. Cox, chairman, and Rev. D. K. Grant, secretary.

A letter replying to a verbal inquiry if a short course could be obtained at Middleton if desired was read from Capt. L. W. Elliott, secretary of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association, stating that the writer a few days ago at Truro had mentioned the matter to Prof. Cummings, who had informed him that it was not the intention this year to put on any short courses, but the Agricultural College staff propose to visit a number of centres and would give Middleton a day.

Rev. D. K. Grant and Capt. G. H. Vroom were instructed to communicate with Prof. Cummings and Capt. Elliott thanking them for the offer contained in the letter of the latter and asking if instead of one day the food production seance at Middleton could not be made two or three days. It was suggested that the questions of fertilizer, seeds, the canker worm menace, garden preparation, fruit and vegetable canning, dairying, poultry keeping, swine raising, the vital problems now before the people of this vicinity might receive attention at the suggested meetings.

On motion A. L. Davidson M. P., and F. R. Elliott, M. P. P., were added to the committee.

Conducting Three Shops. In September last, Mr. Gordon Crowe withdrew from the firm of Crowe-Elliott Co., and is giving his attention exclusively to his special line of heating and plumbing. He is conducting three shops in this line, one in the Crowe-Elliott building, Middleton, one in Bridgetown and one in Annapolis Royal.

War, Trade Board has suspended issuing licenses for exports to Spain. This effectually embargoes all shipments to that country.

The reasons have not been fully disclosed, but it is known that the state of exchange rates with Spain at 60 is causing American business men to pay a high rate on commercial transactions with that country.

Red Cross Report for January 1918. Treasurer reports for the month: Total receipts \$63.40 Total expenditures 49.63 In spite of stormy weather the Red Cross rooms have been open every Thursday afternoon in January, with a pretty good attendance.

Articles sent off during month: 84 pairs socks, 17 suits pyjamas, 32 shirts, 2 pairs bed socks, 1 sweater. On one meeting day a sale was carried on of household effects donated by Miss Crosskill. There are still a few things left. Call early, before the article you want is sold.

Our next special work is to be the filling of a fine big scrap book for the use of soldier boys. This work is under the direction of Mrs. Harry Hayward and Miss Newcomb; but they need your help. Short stories, pictures, jokes, cartoons,—anything that would be of interest to a soldier boy will be gratefully received. Please hunt among your papers and bring or send to the Red Cross rooms on Thursday. Everyone will want a hand in this scrap book.

MARY S. JOST, Red Cross Secty.

Shipping Clothing From Annapolis to Winnipeg. There are too many shipments of clothing and other goods coming east to the Maritime provinces, but seldom are they going west. Last week there was an exception, when the well known clothing firm of A. M. King & Son, Annapolis, sold several cases of underclothing to the Hudson Bay Co. and shipped more than \$500.00 worth of goods to that firm's Winnipeg office. This was the last of 30 large cases of underwear purchased by Messrs. King & Son from the Canadian Government Railway at Moncton, and so extensively advertised by this enterprising business house last summer in the Digby Courier, Annapolis Spectator, Bridgetown MONITOR and Middleton Outlook. A member of the firm informs us that the whole investment proved a profitable one, notwithstanding the fact that some of their retail customers were able to obtain great bargains, especially at Tiverton and other places on Brier and Long Islands and on Digby Neck.

YESTERDAY'S CIVIC ELECTIONS. The Result of the Contests in Middleton and Digby. MIDDLETON. For Councillors: C. S. Tupper 93, S. H. Morrison 84, Dr. F. S. Messenger 74, P. R. Bentley 78, John H. Potter 69, Robie Morton 44. The first three were therefore elected.

DIGBY. For Mayor: F. W. Nichols 116, T. E. G. Lynch 82. Mr. Nichols was therefore elected. For Councillors: W. S. Winchester 137, H. E. Jones 133, A. J. Dillon, 132, G. C. Jones 128. The first three were therefore elected. As announced in last issue, there were no contests in Bridgetown or Annapolis.

WE HOPE THAT ALL BUSINESS MEN RESIDING HERE GET THEIR PRINTING IN BRIDGETOWN. With the most modern plant in this part of the province we can give excellent satisfaction. I wish to thank all my old customers and personal friends who are sending me mail orders from all parts of Digby and Annapolis counties, and I assure them their patronage is very much appreciated. O. S. DUNHAM, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

The Weekly Monitor is the only newspaper featuring the news of both Digby and Annapolis counties, and with its rapidly growing circulation is therefore the best advertising medium for those who want to reach the homes in both counties. Try an ad. in its columns and watch results.

ARIL Soup meals