

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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The basis of a good cup of Tea is **MORSE'S TEA**. The foundation on which its success rests is Quality & Flavour.

Through Europe on the Eve of War

A RECORD OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

(III.—IN THE UPPER CHAMBER AT CONSTANCE.)

We reached Constance at 7.30 Saturday evening. Just 1. We had not heard any definite news since the night before, but everything looked ominous in the ancient city. We found thirty of our American delegates already there, all in a state of some nervousness, which was greatly relieved when we appeared. They were afraid we were not going to be able to get through, as the German Government was everywhere mobilizing troops and the trains were becoming uncertain. Furthermore, Germany was beginning to exclude foreigners. Just as we got there an order went out from Berlin that no Frenchman should be allowed to enter Germany, and had it not been that special exception was made for the Frenchmen at our conference, the French delegates would have had to remain in Switzerland. Many of the delegates whom we found there had come down through Germany, the day before. Their experiences with the news of the evening had made them timorous, and when I arrived they surrounded me and put the question, "Shall we hold the conference or make for England immediately before Germany and France close their doors absolutely and seize all trains for mobilizing troops?" It was finally decided that the business committee of the Conference, the American members of which were Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Edwin D. Mead, Rev. William P. Merrill, D. D., and myself, should meet immediately after dinner and decide upon the next step after full conference with Dr. Friedrich Siermund-Schultz of Berlin, who not only knew something of the German situation, but who had that day been in touch with the Kaiser, and with the Grand Duchess of Baden, between whom and him there exists a peculiar and intimate friendship.

We all ate dinner in the garden on the edge of the Lake. Constance is one of the quaintest of German towns. It is also historically famous for it was here that John Huss was tried and condemned by the great Council of Constance, which met here in 1414 and sat for three and one-half years. The old church remains the same as when he was unfringed in it and sent forth to execution. A stone set in the centre of the great floor marks the spot where he stood. A monument has been erected where he and Jerome of Prague were burned at the stake. The Insel Hotel, where we were staying, and where the Conference was to be held, was the old Dominican monastery where he was imprisoned. The monastery remains practically the same, except that the furnishings have been modernized. The great refectory with its massive high columns and arches has been left untouched and is now the hotel dining room. The wonderful cloisters are there just as when the monks walked round and round them years ago. The walls of the cloisters have been painted with famous scenes in the history of the monastery and hotel. The monastery is built on an island and is approached by a bridge from the rear. When one walks through the hotel by the north cloister and reading room one steps out on a terrace to see the great Baden See or Lake of Constance spread out in the deep blue of evening or the emerald green of noon, with the snow-clad Alps towering toward the heavens forty miles across the waters. It is an idyllic spot either for rest or conference of high-minded men together. The whole

island is covered with a profuse growth of trees and flowering shrubs, among which winding paths of gravel have been laid. To the south of the hotel there is a large space which has been reserved for tables, and on warm evenings dinner is served there.

At eight that evening, under quiet stars, with no noise except the lapping of little waves, we ate our evening meal. Most of us were silent, for we felt that around that peaceful haven the tumult of the world was gathering into a great storm.

At nine o'clock the business committee met and for an hour deliberated over the steps to be taken. Here were thirty-five Americans, sixteen Englishmen and some representatives of eleven other nations. It would be a pity if we should run away right when our word was most needed by the nations. Actual war had not been declared. Dr. Siermund-Schultz informed us that the Kaiser had given his sanction, although all public meetings had been forbidden in Germany, and had telegraphed the authorities at Constance to grant us every privilege and protection.

We were in no danger there. The only question was whether or not we ought to leave by the first train before war actually broke out. The status of things at that moment, so far as we could learn, was that every nation except England was mobilizing as fast as possible, that negotiations between Germany and France had been broken off, that Germany had sent her arbitrary ultimatum to Russia and that England was straining every nerve to bring the representatives of the nations together, even at the last moment, for a conference. (As was afterwards revealed when the official correspondence was published, at that last moment Austria yielded and expressed willingness to treat with Russia, but Germany would not withdraw her ultimatum and enter the conference of the powers.) The advice of the braver members prevailed and it was voted to proceed with the meetings of the Conference, and not run away. In view of the fact that practically all the delegates were there, and that those who were due on Monday could not possibly reach there it was also voted to begin the sessions on Sunday morning instead of waiting until Monday.

Sunday, August 2, will remain one of the most memorable Sundays in the lives of all the delegates. In view of the awful catastrophe hanging over Europe it seemed no time for debate. Only prayer was fitting in the gathering darkness. It was a sweet and beautiful Sabbath morning, but in our hearts we heard all over Europe the toll of war drums, the tread of marching feet, the hoarse cries of soldiers for the blood of their fellow-men. Even while we were gathering for prayer the stillness was broken by the sounds of soldiers marching and drunken men in the village still yelling for war after the whole night's debauch. (I would not give the impression that all the people of Constance were yelling for war. It was only the soldier's and the poor, thoughtless youth. The majority of the people were sad and knew not why their nation was going to war, knew not the necessity of Germany bringing the Hell of 1870 and the Napoleonic days upon the people.) At ten a. m. the whole body had assembled in the little hall above the dining room—the room where five hundred years ago the famous Council of Constance had often met to discuss the grave problems of heresy and the problems of Reformation. There were about eighty of us present and there was no desire of us to speak to another.

A solemn hush brooded over the assembly. Every heart was aching. The burden of a world about to be plunged into purgatory weighed heavily on every heart. Everyone knew that on Sunday the fate of Europe, of civilization, perhaps of Christianity itself, was to be decided. Russia had not answered France, as well as Germany was mobilizing. Only England was yet had not begun preparations for immediate war. As we finished our prayer, the King of God may give us His blessing." (Continued on Page 6.)

Premier Murray Appeals to People of Nova Scotia in Behalf of Belgians

Documents which have been placed before me today, move me to address this appeal to the Nova Scotia people.

The heroic stand of the people of Belgium has won the admiration of the whole world. They have made sacrifices so great that it almost passes our comprehension. Their lands have been laid waste, their towns racked, their homes wrecked, their women and children outraged, their famous churches and cathedrals pillaged, their priceless art treasures destroyed—everywhere across the Belgian country is the invader's ruthless trail of ruin and blood.

In the face of this appalling suffering and destruction, almost unparalleled in the history of warfare, I am sure that the people of Nova Scotia cannot remain unmoved. Our brave Belgian Allies are fighting our battles just as much as the men whom we are sending from our shores to join the King's forces overseas. Every sacrifice they have made, every loss they have suffered, has been made or suffered in the cause of freedom for which we are fighting today. The services which they have rendered to the allied forces have been of inestimable value at the most critical stages of the campaign.

I am not unmindful of the duty which we, as Nova Scotians, owe to our own soldiers, and am deeply interested in the success of the campaign for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. I am confident that Nova Scotia will contribute more than her full quota to the support of the dependents of our gallant sons who are going to the front, and that Nova Scotians are ready, not only to do their full duty in that way, but to make other sacrifices, if need be. I know, therefore, that the present cry that comes to us across the sea, from a sorely stricken but unflinching people will not be heard in vain.

It has been my privilege to read a personal letter written from Ostend by M. Lambert Jadot, a prominent Belgian financier and Managing Director of the Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., of Stellarton. This letter will be made public through the press of this Province and will stir the heart and enlist the sympathy of every true Nova Scotian.

A cruel war forced upon an innocent people has left a trail of suffering that is pitiable in the extreme. Thousands of people are left in sore straits and distress. Their needs are urgent and great. What is needed most in Belgium at this moment is a supply of flour, bacon, sugar, pork, beans, apples, dried fish, clothing, shoes, blankets and dress material.

In my judgment, an opportunity is presented to the people of Nova Scotia to fulfil, in part, the Empire's obligations to Belgium and to do so in a tangible way. There is scarcely a home in this Province which could not afford to give a bushel of vegetables, a sack of potatoes or some articles of clothing which the Belgians particularly need. Already in the town of Stellarton a large number of packing cases have been filled with useful articles for this purpose. All donations may be addressed to the Belgian Relief Committee at Stellarton or to the Belgian Relief Committee at Halifax. Arrangements will be made with the various railway companies in this Province to transport these materials free of charge to Halifax and Stellarton. Once arrived at Halifax or Stellarton the gifts will be properly packed, and it is my hope that we may be able to make arrangements to send a steamer from Halifax direct to Belgium carrying the contribution of the people of Nova Scotia.

I appeal, then, to the people of Nova Scotia, in all confidence, that out of their plenty and prosperity they will make a response which will be worthy of our liberty-loving traditions and will convey to our brave Allies in Belgium a substantial expression of our appreciation of all that they have wrought and suffered in defence of the greatest principles for which a nation ever fought. Let our response be prompt, generous and worthy of Nova Scotia.

G. H. MURRAY.

King George signed the Home Rule Bill on the 18th inst., which thus goes on statute books. Parliament prorogued until October 27th. The King said: "I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects and pray Almighty God may give us His blessing."

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22

LONDON.—British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk in North Sea by submarine. Official announcement.—Each vessel carried 755 men.

PARIS.—Convinced that Germany now has entire field strength available, officers here declare that in fortnight she will be fighting defensive contest outside French Territory. On left at Aisne, Germans giving ground, slowly but surely.

BONDEAUX.—All along line, reports received by German staff indicates allies are succeeding.

ROME.—Fresh defeat of Austrians. Reported that they will not likely take offensive again for months.

PETROGRAD.—Germans have lost in France, Belgium and East Prussia no fewer than one million.

WAR BRIEFS

Two of the Kaiser's sons reported killed and two wounded. A German spy, near Windsor Castle, said to have entertained by Royalty, taken prisoner.

German half starved prisoners eat ravenously beef and biscuits supplied by British army.

Fifty British cyclists, from the cover of a small wood, wiped out 150 of German Cavalry.

Only 80 persons out of 9 Hungarian regiments survived when attacked by three Cossack regiments.

A Russian priest took 26 Austrians captive and led them to the Russian camp.

Lloyd George's two sons, Rich. and Gwelyn are in active service among the Territorials, the youngest is a Lieutenant, 2,600 of the volunteers at Volcar tier were found unfit.

The Prince of Wales Patriotic Fund has reached the \$10,000,000 mark.

Unless some action is soon taken thousands of carloads of apples will rot on the ground. The mayor of Hamilton suggests that everybody be invited to gather them, and dry them for the poor of the cities and for the army.

When Ulster was smuggling arms for the purpose of resisting Home Rule, Sir Edward Carson ordered 10,000 rifles from a German firm. When the cases were opened it was found that generous Germans had sent 40,000 more as a gift. All of them are now used in the service of King George.

The war has closed every theatre in Paris. Thousands of starving actors and actresses are being given two meals a day by theatrical societies.

A number of big Massachusetts textile mills have shut down for one month, because of inability to get materials from Europe.

Uhlans looted a town cashbox in Flanders, and left an I.O. U. reading, "Received for Emperor William II."

We have the comfort of being assured by indisputable and glorious facts that the British soldiers, man for man, are the best in the world.—British Weekly.

The town walls of Ripon, England, were placarded with "Petticoats for all able-bodied youths who have not joined the army."

A Khaki scarf, knitted by Queen Victoria is to be awarded after the war, as a prize to the Yorkshire woman who has had the greatest number of near relatives serving in the army and navy.

"Khaki or cold shoulder" should be offered by every young woman to the loafer or the shirker.

Punch says, The curator of the London Museum would be glad to add to the collection of curiosities any Londoner who is still in favor of a small British navy.

An old laborer expressed his sympathy with the king, in his anxiety about the war by saying, "The King, I do be vexed for he."

The French have trained dogs to creep close to where the battle is raging. Every dog wears a Red Cross badge, and carries a little case in which are stimulants and first aid remedies.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland have offered temporarily to provide homes and relief for 1,000,000 Belgians driven destitute from their homes. 100,000 have already arrived and more are on the way.

A British submarine entered the harbor of Dremenhaven, fired two torpedoes and then "went to sleep" on the bottom for several hours, while the Germans traveled to find her but were unsuccessful. She then rejoined the fleet in safety.

The "Daily Mail" says, that the present head of the Krupp works, a reputed partner of the Kaiser, made a friendly visit with his most experienced engineer, to the British war supply works, just before the murder of the Austrian Archduke, and reported his observations to the Kaiser.

The Home Rule Bill was signed by King George, just before Parliament adjourned until Oct. 25th.

Read this carefully, Lord Kitchener addressing the soldiers said, "You can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium, in the true character of a British soldier, by being invariably courteous, considerate and kind."

Now, read this from the German side, "The only means of preventing surprise attacks from the civil population has been to interfere with unrelenting severity, and to create examples which, by their frightfulness, would be a warning to the whole country."

Bridgetown Has Organized to Help in Belgian Relief Contributions

In view of the dire need of war-ravaged Belgium and in response to the noble and stirring appeal of Premier Murray to the people of Nova Scotia, Mayor Freeman, in conjunction with the clergy of the town, has organized a total Belgian Relief Committee as follows:—

Mayor Freeman, Chairman
Rev. G. C. Warren, Sec'y.
Rev. E. Underwood, Treas.
Rev. J. F. Duxton
Rev. A. R. Reynolds
Dr. Jost
Fred E. Bath
A. O. Price
J. Harry Hicks
A. F. Hiltz

Believing that every citizen of Bridgetown desires to make a hearty and generous response to Belgium's need and the Premier's appeal, solicitors have been appointed to visit every home. As the vessel bearing Nova Scotia's gifts to our Belgian allies in distress is expected to sail from Halifax early in October, let the response be prompt in this whirlwind campaign of patriotic humanitarianism. The D. A. R. Station is the centre at which to bring your contributions of food and clothing. All gifts should be delivered there by Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Should any be unable to convey their contributions to the station, just notify the solicitor who calls at your home or any member of the above committee and a team will call for the goods which should be ready by Monday, Sept. 28th. Where convenient to give food or clothing, please send your monetary contributions to Rev. E. Underwood, Treas.

GIFTS SOLICITED

What will be particularly useful are all kinds of foods, not perishable, such as flour, sugar, meal, cheese, butter, cured meats, dried salt fish, dried apples, potatoes and other vegetables, barrels of apples, all kinds of clothing for men, women and children, such as party-worn suits, dresses, underwear, stockings, socks, boots and shoes, overcoats, shawls, hats. Any contribution that a grocer might give or a drygoods or shoe merchant would select would be most acceptable.

G. C. WARREN, Sec'y.

First Dose Ends Indigestion, Heartburn, or Gas on Stomach

The question as to how long you age going to continue a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia or out-of-order stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking Tonaline Tablets.

People with weak stomachs should take Tonaline Tablets occasionally, and there will be no more indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, sour risings, gas on stomach, or belching of undigested food, headaches, dizziness or sick stomach, and besides, what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are generally relieved five minutes after taking Tonaline Tablets. Go to your druggist and get a \$1.00 box of Tonaline Tablets and you will always go to the table with a hearty appetite, and what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh, and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. Tonaline Tablets freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

Tonaline Tablets cost \$1.00 for a fifty days' treatment. At druggists or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of ONE DOLLAR. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. C. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown.
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.