

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916

NO 22

## Paint that House this Fall

Protect it from the destructive effect of a winter's snow and ice—save valuable time next spring for other work. Fall painting pays. But be sure you choose the right paint—one that will give your buildings the years of protection that you've paid for.

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Formula: 70% Pure White Lead  
30% White Zinc  
100% Pure Paint

It contains 70% of Brandram's B.B. Genuine White Lead—of standard purity for over 100 years—and 30% of pure white zinc—thus combining, in the proper proportions, pure lead and pure zinc, and making a perfect paint. You take no chances with B-H "English" Paint. Be sure you get it! There are cheaper paints, but none more economical when covering capacity and length of wear are considered.

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## Revolting Story of the German Deportations of French Women and Girls as Told by the French Official Documents

(From Public Opinion)

"He is Damned Daily in His Own Handiwork." So said the Special Correspondent of the Times on the Western Front, writing of the deeds of the Germans. "Heaven knows, I would not make war more hideous than it is. But we must be under no misapprehension as to the character of the German. He is damned daily in his own handiwork. And the British Army knows it—even though nothing will ever make the individual British soldier other than gentle to the individual enemy who is at his mercy."

### The Evidence

On the day that serious but truthful condemnation was uttered, still further proof was given of its truth by the publication of official documents.

1. A Blue-book (Cd. 8306; price 94d.) giving proof of German atrocities and breaches of the rules of war (1) in the Cameroons, (2) in East Africa, and (3) in South West Africa.

The outrages described in the documents were committed in the course of the campaigns in the Cameroons, East Africa, and South-West Africa, and may be roughly classified under the following heads:—

Wholesale murder of natives suspected of favouring the Allies. Killing and maiming of wounded soldiers.

Use of poisoned arrows by native troops against the Allies. Use of expanding bullets. Poisoning of wells. Gross ill-treatment of British prisoners of war.

2. The French Yellow-book dealing with the conduct of the German authorities towards the inhabitants of the French Departments in enemy occupation. The evidence contained therein is summarised in the Note which the French Government has dispatched to neutral Powers.

Take that Yellow-book first. The same correspondent, in sending it, says it is "a lasting monument of German shame."

### Horrors of the Deportations

Some idea of the horrors of the deportations of women and young girls

is given by the French official protest mentioned today. "On various occasions the Government of the Republic has had to draw the attention of neutral Powers to the proceedings employed contrary to Treaty by the German military authorities in dealing with the inhabitants of the French territory which they temporarily occupy.

"The Government of the Republic is to-day obliged to place under the notice of foreign Governments the documents which furnish proof that our enemies have decreed fresh measures of even greater inhumanity."

"On the order of General von Graevenitz, and with the aid of the 64th Infantry Regiment detached by the German General Headquarters, about 25,000 French subjects, young girls of between 16 and 20 years of age, young women and men up to the age of 55, without distinction of social condition, have been torn from their homes at Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, separated without pity from their families and forced to work in the fields in the departments of the Aisne and the Ardennes.

"Better illustration of this fresh crime of the Imperial German Government than could be furnished by any comment is to be found in the placards of the German authorities, the sorrowing protests of the Mayor and the Bishop of Lille, which are annexed to this Note."

### Stripping of Territory

"The Note then gives a statement of the facts drawn up by the French Ministry of War and examines the contention of the German military authorities that the massed exodus decreed at Lille and Roubaix is justified as the necessary consequence of the increasing difficulties caused by England in the feeding of the population. It is remarked that the seizure of contraband and the stoppage of the enemy's commerce are acts of war; the deportation without military necessity is not. Further it is pointed out that before the complete stoppage of enemy's trade Germany had stripped the occupied territories of all products which would have ensured the subsistence of the inhabitants and organised the exploitation of the

labour of French civilians for her own profit. After a short examination of the evidence M. Briand continues in his Note:—

"The whole of the declarations which follow show clearly that without immediate necessity or excitement of battle to extenuate the violations of international law, committing the rest of the occupied regions. It is impossible to reproduce all the letters dealing with the slave raids, but the details of the following account are drawn from the official German Placards and from the evidence of the sufferers.

### A Long Martyrdom

"The evidence conveyed to the neutral Powers deals not only with the astounding slave raids in the north of France, but gives in addition a black picture of the long martyrdom imposed upon the inhabitants of the rest of the occupied regions. It is impossible to reproduce all the letters dealing with the slave raids, but the details of the following account are drawn from the official German Placards and from the evidence of the sufferers.

"At the beginning of April the German authorities issued an appeal for agricultural labour. At last year when the crops were got in they were all displayed to Germany, and the labourers were robbed of the fruit of the toil, the response to this appeal was meagre. An order for wholesale deportation followed in these terms:—

"All the inhabitants of the house with the exception of children below fourteen years of age and their mothers, and old men, must be ready to be transported within an hour and a half. An officer will finally decide who is going to be taken to the concentration camp. The inhabitants of the house therefore must gather in front of their domicile. In case of bad weather they will be allowed to remain in the lobby. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inhabitant, even those who will not be deported, will be allowed to leave his home before eight in the morning, German time. Everyone must have his own baggage (about 27lb.) of luggage. If there is any excess weight everything belonging to that person will be refused without ceremony. The baggage must be separate for each person, and must have a label clearly written and firmly fixed. The address will give surname and number of the identity card. It is absolutely necessary in your interest to take utensils for eating and drinking, linen. Everyone must have his identity card. Anybody trying to escape deportation will be mercilessly punished—Etappen Kommandatur."

### You Bishop, Be Quiet!

"The 64th Infantry Regiment was removed from its more heroic duties at Verdun, and sent on an order from the General Headquarters to see to the carrying out of this inhuman proclamation, which should make of the Holy Week of 1916 a week of shame for every German, in the town where the blackest misery has long prevailed, rumour as to what was about to befall had filled the hearts of every one with apprehension. During the three weeks which preceded the posting of the placard there had been isolated raids. A tramcar would be stopped by a detachment of troops, and three or four men or girls ordered out of it, and taken off there and then for unknown destinations. The protests of the bishop and French civil authorities against these inhuman proceedings were unheeded. The only reply of the general to the bishop's personal remonstrances was, 'You bishop, be quiet, and get out!'

"A meeting of protest was arranged and while that meeting was actually in progress the placards appeared upon the walls of Lille. The town was full of troops and a new general arrived to direct operations. The placards appeared on the 18th. Never had Holy Week seen the churches in Lille crowded with congregations so fervent in their prayers. Never were the words of pity and consolation uttered by the clergy listened to with more hope.

"At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning at Tourcoing, Roubaix, and Lille the soldiers of Germany marched down to occupy positions for this victory. By 4 o'clock in the morning they had surrounded the Fives quarter which was the first district attacked. At cross-roads, and at the end of each street, they installed machine-gun sections, and then patrols of ten or

(Continued on page 2)

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### British and French in Joint Attack Make Important Captures

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The villages of Forest and Clerly-Sur-Somme and all the German positions between these two points have been captured by the French and British in a joint attack, after intense artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners, as well as 13 cannon and 50 machine guns, were taken. The official statement issued by the War Office tonight, making this announcement, also reported, progress for the French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury, with the capture of 300 prisoners. The text of the statement reads: North of the Somme, after artillery preparation, French infantry, in conjunction with the British army, attacked, shortly before midday, the German positions on a front of about six kilometres (33-4 miles), reaching from the region north of Maurepas to the river, with remarkable dash, against which the resistance of the enemy was useless for the moment. Our troops swept away large enemy forces and carried all their objectives. The villages of Forest, east of Maurepas and Clerly-Sur-Somme are entirely in our possession. North of Forest we have taken all the German trenches along the road from Forest to Combles, as far as the outskirts of Combles. Between Forest and Clerly-Sur-Somme we also carried all the enemy positions, and crossed at numerous points the road connecting these two places.

German counter-attacks, with heavy forces, launched against our conquered positions south of Forest, broke down under the fire of our batteries, and the enemy retired in disorder, leaving numerous dead. Up to the present the number of unwounded prisoners in our hands exceeds 2,000, while the captured war material included 12 cannon, taken in the single sector of Forest, and fifty machine guns. On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun), the Germans made, since this morning, a series of violent attacks on our positions at Vaux and Chaptire. Repulsed several times along the whole front with heavy losses, the enemy had succeeded, at the end of the afternoon, in setting foot in one salient of ours. Shortly after beginning this action we attacked the German positions east of the village of Fleury. Our troops carried several trenches and powerfully organized works. Another attack was made by us northwest of the village of Fleury and enabled us to occupy a part of the crest which goes from the village to the Thiaumont work. In the course of these attacks we made 300 prisoners.

### British Capture German Defences and Take Eight Hundred Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 3.—As the result of the fighting yesterday north of the River Somme in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defences on a 3,000 yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and included the village of Guillemont. The whole of Ginchy at first was captured but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village despite heavy counter-attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners. Fighting between the Somme and the Ancre was very severe, the British advance being stubbornly contested, and the enemy making repeated determined counter-attacks, supported by very heavy artillery fire, says the statement which concludes: The British advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset and most of the enemy's counter-attacks, which cost him heavy losses, completely failed to shake the hold of the British troops on the ground won. The British line is the same as reported last night.

### Greece Has Accepted Demands of the Allies

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Greek Government has accepted the demands of the Allies, and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph stations.

ATHENS, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived at Piræus. Diplomats of the Entente Allies had demanded that Baron Von Schenk and sixty co-workers in behalf of the Central Empires be expelled from Greece. It was reported that he had barricaded himself in his house in Athens, and surrounded it with a score of armed guards and his friends to protect him.

## WAR BRIEFS

The Russian Minister of Finance estimates Russia's war expenditures at present to amount to 500,000,000 dollars a month.

The usual means of transportation in the Bulgarian army was the ox cart. Now one motor car does in a day the work of 500 oxen, 250 carts and 300 men.

The exports of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1916, amounted to 6,500,000,000 dollars being roughly 60 per cent more than the preceding year. This increase was due largely to the war.

The Springfield Union accuses the Kaiser of being troubled with "the big head" when he remarked that he was "the instrument of heaven." He may be an instrument of heaven, but in a very different sense from that which he intended.

It is reported that when wounded prisoners are exchanged between Germany and England, Germany will not allow the wounded British to leave until the wounded German is actually in Germany. As if Britain would not keep her promise in the exchange!

People living in the Zeppelin Zone in England are fined two shillings if the smallest gleam of light is shown through the windows. This is heard in the boarding schools and Colleges, as the masters are responsible and not the careless students who neglect to keep the blinds secure.

London has a museum of curios, collected by the watchfulness of the British navy. A pound of lard concealed in an American newspaper, pure rubber made to look like narcissus bulbs, apparent bundles of newspapers containing anything from sliced ham, and Para rubber to rice and tobacco, medals commemorative of the sinking of the Lusitania, her decks bristling with guns like a battle cruiser.

Peace will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and principles that made the war inevitable says the Nineteenth Century.

General Joffre says that two thirds of the German strength is now in the West, and that the Allies cannot expect any marked progress at present.

During the last six months the State of California has given 80,000 dollars for the relief of Belgium need. An organization of business men has the matter in hand.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech at the meeting to commemorate the close of the second year of the war, remarked, "How little German nature understands human nature."

The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that the war may be far from ended, and the Allies may meet with disasters, but, the handwriting on the wall is becoming ominously plain.

Persons who have examined the matter very carefully says that the victory of the Marne was a direct interposition of Providence, otherwise the Germans would have entered Paris the first week in September, 1914.

"You're looking pretty poorly, Mrs. Smith."

Yes, mum, I've been to see the doctor, but e'es away, and I'll have to wait till he comes back. I wouldn't think of having the local demons (locum tenens).

A story is told of a wounded soldier who dragged himself among the bushes, and began to sing the 143rd Psalm.

"Lo, I do lift my hands, "To Thee, my God alone," etc. When he stopped a voice cried, "Don't stop, go on." Then the two joined in singing the remaining verses. The brave man thus encouraged each other in their distress.

## FALKLAND RIDGE

Sept 4

Miss Ethel Gaul went to Middleton on Sept. 2nd.

W. A. Whynot of Lunenburg, was the guest of W. L. Sproule.

Ellwood and Edgar Mason attended the Review at Aldershot.

The memorial service for the late Lieut. Vere Mason was well attended. Mrs. R. A. Weaver is spending the week with friends at New Germany.

Mrs. Emily Levy and two children spent the week end guests of Mrs. R. A. Weaver.

Berlice Sproule expects to leave Sept. 4th for Lunenburg to attend the Academy there.

George Roop went to Kentville on Sept. 2nd taking with him his brother's two children.

Ruth Swallow left on Saturday for Halifax, where she intends to enter the Maritime Business College.

Leila and Ora McNayr and Mrs. Ernest Whynot were the guests of Mrs. H. A. Marshall this week.

Mrs. Hume and little children, who have been spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. C. R. Marshall, returned to Dalhousie on Thursday.

Mrs. Wilfred Stoddard went to Harmony on Monday to see her father who is very low, returning on Thursday. Mrs. Sylvania McNayr who was under the doctors care, is better.

## ST. CROIX COVE

Sept 4

Mrs. Naomi Banks returned home from Inglisville last week.

Pte. Ira B. Brinton is spending a few days with friends in St. John.

Mrs. Susanne Poole is visiting her nephew, Mr. Lansdale Hall, Beaconsfield.

Mr. Rupert Banks, Halifax, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall.

Mrs. Zacheus Hall accompanied her sister, Mrs. Janet Marshall, to Wolfville last Wednesday.

Misses Ella and Gemma Beardsley, Port Lorne, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley on Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Wood and three children, Van Buren, Maine, are visiting Mrs. Wood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Healy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole and family and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley and daughter Alice, enjoyed an outing to Beaconsfield last Thursday.

Mrs. Johnson Beardsley left for Halifax last Wednesday to join her husband on his passage to Sydney, where she will remain for an indefinite time.

## FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICE

The Lawrencetown Woman's Missionary Aid Society met on Monday afternoon at the parsonage. Miss Ida Newcombe returns to India this week and it was the last meeting of the Society before she leaves. A large number of ladies were present, who expressed their love and sympathy for her, and regret at her departure.

Mrs. W. R. Morse and Mrs. Beaman, missionaries from China, were at the meeting. Miss Beaman spoke on the work in China, where she has been for the last 23 years, in a very interesting way. Mrs. Morse exhibited a large number of water color pictures which she had sketched from nature while in China, beginning from their landing at Shanghai in 1909, and illustrating their passage up the great Yang Tse river for 2000 miles. The pictures were beautiful, especially those through the gorges, and it was a great treat to see them. Copies of these pictures may be procured from Mrs. Morse; proceeds used in their medical missionary work.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The Government refused to accept any tenders for the construction of the station buildings in connection with the Canadian government railway ocean terminals at Halifax. Prices quoted were too high. The question of proceeding with the work as soon as possible in the public interest is to be considered.

In the recent provincial election in this province there were 92,265 votes polled. The Liberals secured 46,541 the Conservatives 45,073, and the Independents 651.

Everyone interested in this important matter is urged to make it a point to be in the city on that particular day.

A business meeting will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms at 10 in the morning for the purpose of affecting the organization of a Provincial Good Roads Association.

Moving Pictures on the subject will be shown at the Exhibition in the afternoon, and it is probable that something of interest will be arranged for the evening.

REMEMBER THE DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

GOOD ROADS DAY AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

"Good roads for Nova Scotia" will be the slogan on Friday, September 15th, at the Provincial Exhibition in Halifax.

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## FARMERS' PICNIC AT LAWRENCETOWN.

Lawrencetown was in gala dress on Wednesday, August 30th, for another of the Farmers' Picnics for which it is celebrated. Gaily decorated autos and carriages commenced to arrive early in the morning, and a goodly crowd had assembled for the first event, which was the Calithumpian parade. One of the most amusing features of this parade was the "Fashion Show," in which about 20 ladies were dressed to represent the fashions of different periods, from the hoops and voluminous skirts of the olden times to the narrow, abbreviated costume of the present day.

Shortly after dinner the auto parade was formed, in which about twelve cars took part. The most striking was the car trimmed to represent England and her Allies. This was filled with white robed children who sang the National Anthem as the cars slowly drove through the town. A flower-trimmed car was also much admired. Others were prettily trimmed with flags and bunting.

The horse parade, which was the next event, was somewhat disappointing in the number of entries, but some beautiful horses were exhibited.

The Lawrencetown Band then marched through town, and the crowd followed to the Park on Hall's Island, where the speeches, which are always the most important event of the day, were delivered. Mr. Patterson, President of the Farmers' Association, was chairman, and introduced Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College, as the first speaker. Principal Cumming, who is always listened to with pleasure and profit, spoke on Fertilizers. In conclusion he said that if he had the power to solve the problems of the farmers in Nova Scotia, he would provide cheap fertilizer. Then with our soil, our climate, our markets, we would have a country which would compare favorably with any on the globe.

Mr. Moore, the next speaker, gave an instructive address on seeds. He was followed by Prof. Truena and Rev. Mr. Langille.

Just as preparations were being made for the sports on the river, the fire alarm was heard and the people rushed over to town to find the beautiful residence of Mrs. F. Sanford in flames. The elaborate decorations on this house had been much commented on by the visitors, and much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Sanford and her son. This unfortunate occurrence rather spoiled the closing exercises of what would otherwise have been a very successful picnic.

W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT BRIDGETOWN.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland of Boston, has been employed by the Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union to tour the Province in the interests of the work of the Society, and will be in Bridgetown about September 15th.

Mrs. Howland comes well recommended, not only by the organization in the United States, but in other places where she has worked.

Maine W.C.T.U. official organ says: "Mrs. Howland is certainly one of the most interesting speakers who ever spoke to us. Her charming personality won for her the admiration of all."

St. John's, Nfld., Daily News says: "She brings a message to the people and places it before them in the best possible way."

"Be sure to hear her. For further notice see posters.

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