

The Weekly Monitor

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An Opportunity for Household Economy

The great advance in price of cream of tartar—which is derived from grapes—due to inability to care for and market the grape crop in the European countries now at war, can be made advantageous to housewives.

Housekeepers will find it more economical and much more satisfactory to use Royal Baking Powder, which is made from highly refined, pure cream of tartar. First, because the price of Royal has not been changed and it will do perfect work; second, because food made with Royal Baking Powder will be finer and more palatable finally, because it insures the absence of all danger from alum or similar unwholesome products.

The old-fashioned custom of buying cream of tartar and mixing it with soda, or using sour milk, may be discarded with profit. The high cost and scarcity of cream of tartar furnishes a temptation to unscrupulous dealers to substitute an adulterated product which may be either lime phosphates or alum, that will change the baking strength and may spoil the food.

Three Months of The War

(“British Weekly” Special.)

Three months have passed, as we write on Tuesday, since that memorable evening of August 4, when Great Britain declared war on Germany. The moment seems opportune for a brief review of the campaign, with a glance at its surprises and lessons. Let us state at the outset that the enemy has surprised us in two ways. We know he was well prepared, but we had to learn of his slow and secret machinations against the peace of Europe, his gigantic system of espionage, and his absolute unscrupulousness of method. For years he has been plotting against us in Turkey, South Africa, China, and in the innermost heart of Britain. Philanthropists like Sir Walter Runciman, who deprecates in Monday's Daily Chronicle the new strictness with which the police are rounding up non-naturalized aliens, are unwittingly doing their country a great disservice. Let them consult France and Belgium as to the treacherous work of Germans who lived as peaceful citizens at Antwerp, Maastricht and elsewhere. The German spy-system encircles the globe like a monstrous serpent. By land, sea and air our foe uses the methods of the secret murderer. Platforms are built, mines are laid, bombs are hung by night on defenceless citizens. The first great surprise for the world has been the discovery that Germany is an assassin-Power.

The other surprise has been the pitiful breakdown of Prussian “Kultur” in actual warfare. The names of Louvain, Aerschot, Termonde, Rheims and many a peaceful village now reduced to ashes will be branded forever, as Mr. Asquith said, on the brow of German culture. The savagery of Attila and his Huns has been equalled and surpassed in three months of strife. The Hun glory in their work of destruction, as is evident from General von Disfurth's article quoted in the Daily Telegraph of Monday. This officer, writing in Der Tag, of Berlin, says, among other things:—

“Even though all the monuments, all the works of art, all the masterpieces of architecture which happen to come between our guns, and those of the enemy are blown to the devil, it will be all the same to us; we may sweep over their loss, perhaps, at a more distant date and in calmer times, but at present there is not a word of regret to be expressed. Here is the lord of the hour, not Apollo. Let them have all that

ing of the cathedral of Rheims and of all the churches and all the chateaux which have shared its fate; we don't want to hear any more of it. For from Rheims we hear of a second occupation, a second triumphant and victorious entry into the town of our glorious troops! What does anything else matter?”

THE WAR ON LAND.

The salient fact of the first three months is that the plans of the War Lord have miscarried. There are likely to be no Winter quarters for him in Paris or Warsaw. His armies are hung back in the west to the Belgian frontier, his brave soldiers dying by thousands among the guns as they strive to force a way towards Calais. In the east the pick of the German troops are in full flight from the Vistula to the Silesian frontier. The Allies have, indeed, abundant cause for confidence, though the strife still rages and the issue is undecided. There have been four factors on which the Kaiser did not count at the beginning of the war.

First in time as in immortal glory came the heroic resistance of the Belgian people. Thomas Fuller, in his “Worthies of England,” makes this comment on the defeat of the Spanish Armada: “When God will have a design defeated, amidst the plenty, yea, superfluity of all imaginable necessities, some unsuspected one shall be wanting to frustrate all the rest.” The unsuspected “necessity” for the swift success of German arms was the meek submission of the Belgian people. The defence of Liege upset the War Lord's calculations, and gave the Allies time to draw their power together. In the later campaign the Belgian Army has amazed the world by its valour and tenacity. A little time for rest was allowed even to heroes in the old battles of chivalry.

“Fight on, my men,” Sir Andrew says, “A little I'm hurt, but not yet slain, I'll hit his down and rest awhile, And then I'll rise and fight again.” The Belgian Army and its glorious King took hardly a day's rest after the fall of Antwerp. Their grandest work has been done in the last fortnight on the Yser.

The next surprise to the Germans was the quality of Mr. John French's “contemptible little army.” The exploiters we need not dwell at present, though historians will probably say that the “contemptible little army” was a “contemptible little army” on French soil was

the decisive factor in the western campaign. Full honor to its work has been paid by the statesmen and people of France.

Thirdly, the Kaiser has encountered in General Joffre a strategist well able to outwit the enemy's generals. We like that saying of the French leader quoted by Mr. George Curzon in last Thursday's Daily Mail, “Let me alone, I am nibbling at them.”

Fourthly, the Russian campaign has developed with a speed and efficiency which have amazed the experts. General Samsonoff, who hung his life away in East Prussia in a premature offensive for the sake of the general cause, will rank with the foremost heroes of the war. His valiant spirit will one day lead the Tsar's conquering hosts to Berlin.

The rzed of the hour at home if for “Men, men, men!”

THE WAR ON SEA.

In order to appreciate the work of our Navy let us glance back to the newspapers at the opening of the war. One writer foresaw our resort to a system of barter, owing to the expected scarcity of money. A second prepares the public for an early distribution of daily rations by the Government, rich and poor receiving an exact proportion of necessary supplies. A third warns us to look out for the enemy's air-ships in every quarter of the sky. A fourth predicts immediate and all but universal unemployment. After three months the life of our people is proceeding very much on its accustomed lines. It has not been necessary to “guard every drop of milk for the children,” or to give up eggs and bacon, or confine the dinner menu to haricot beans. Thanks to the Navy's ceaseless vigilance in keeping open the seas, British commerce has been little disturbed by the war, while German trade has been crippled in every region of the globe.

The course of the war so far has justified Sir Percy Scott's prediction of the growing importance of the submarine. The phrase “A fleet in being” is much heard in Berlin at present, and the German people are content that their Dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers should hide in canals and bays, while their submarines, bold and cleverly handled, sail forth on errands of mischief. British submarines, which far outnumber those of the enemy, have had some successes.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

German Submarine Rammed by a British Patrol Vessel—Slight Advantages Gained by Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 11.23 p.m.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the German submarine boat U-18 which was reported off the North coast of Scotland this morning, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel, and foundered.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—According to an official statement French artillery succeeded last night in getting the range of a Chateau, south of Dixmude, where the German general staff was installed. The French shells compelled twenty officers to run from the building in night attire, during a blizzard. A semi-official statement giving some of the particulars of the fighting at the front in Belgium and France from November 15 to 21, was issued here to-night. It says:

“These last few days, except on certain points, have been characterized by a perceptible slackening of the German actions. On the other hand, our artillery and infantry have gained on the enemy noticeable advantages in the regular siege war necessitated by the configuration of the country and the positions of the two fronts.

“From the sea to the Ys, our artillery, thanks to the information supplied by our aeroplanes, was able to rectify its fire, and succeeded many times in silencing the German artillery.

“On November 17, in the region of Ypres, we destroyed several German guns, and on the 19th and 20th obtained the same result at Nieuport. It was due to our artillery spiritedly returning the fire of the enemy, that on the 19th we silenced the German batteries which were shelling the Ypres station and the road from Bopringhe to Ypres.

WAR BRIEFS

Arthur Lauf, an immigration department interpreter in Halifax was arrested in Halifax last week for espionage. He had naturalization papers, but a complete wireless outfit was found in his room. He is now held as a prisoner of war.

Four deaf and dumb men called at the Cardiff recruiting office and asked to be enlisted.

More than 2000 Swiss families have offered to adopt Belgian orphans.

A German ship with nitrates from Chile was towed in Queenstown as a prize of war. The Captain said he had not heard of the war.

Sir Percy Scott has rejoined the Admiralty. He is an expert in gunnery, and a believer in submarines rather than dreadnoughts.

A servant in the employ of Rev. John Robbins, of London, formerly of Truro, was arrested as a spy. Bombs and charts, were found hidden in her room.

In Detroit there are about 80,000 Germans in a mass meeting of sympathisers with Germany met and raised about \$1,000. In Berlin, Ont. where there are about 18,000 people, of whom 12,000 are of German descent, nearly \$100,000 were raised to aid Great Britain.

Parliament grants Premier Asquith's request for a further grant of \$1,250,000,000 for war purposes.

Correspondents report that the Germans after having taken Dixmude, were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, with a loss of eighty percent of the force which took the town.

25,000 troops left Australia in 23 cruisers, supposed to be bound for Egypt.

Five hundred thousand men sent to the fighting line now, will be worth a million sent in eight months is the opinion of a correspondent whose word has great value. He favors asking the Japanese to send over the 500,000, and believes they would turn the scale at the present juncture.

Rev. G. L. Pagan, Minister of one of the historic Churches of Scotland has, of his own choice, joined the army as a simple private.

A million of men are now training in Great Britain. “One who knows” says, a million more would volunteer if they but knew that their families would be as well-cared for in their absence as they now are.

A Motor-buss returned to England from the war had scratched on a glass shield, “If you meet Marguerite, tell her how I love her.”

Practically all the swords in the British army were made in Germany, but they were tested in Sheffield.

The Kaiser is spoken of as the Admiral of the Kiel Canal!

A soldier writes home, “Our men would not leave a man anywhere. I have seen dozens of them with wounded soldiers on their backs. They will even give their last drop of water to the wounded.

Probably the oddest gift offered for the benefit of the war has been that of 5000 goats by the Kavirondo Chiefs of South Africa. They were gladly accepted, and will be very useful among the Indian troops.

A cablegram from the Russian Minister of Commerce to the Governor General thanks the Canadian Government for the gift of the ice-breaker, Earl Grey. The vessel is now at Archangel.

A riot in Constantinople and a revolt in Adrianople against the Germans serve to show that the people of Turkey do not favor the war.

The Kaiser is reported to have shorn off the spikes of his moustache, because they pointed him out as a good mark to the snipers.

A competent authority says that the Southern States will lose at least five hundred million on the cotton crop this year as a result of war. Many of the negro and poor white people feel the loss of market very keenly.

Capt. Samuel Purdy Heard From

A letter has been received by relatives in Bridgetown, from Captain Samuel Purdy, of Yarmouth, of the steamship “Condor,” owned by W. H. Chase & Co., of London, which was captured on October 11, on the trip to South America. The Condor sighted two steamers in 2°-4' s. 34' west, and Captain Purdy signalled, “have you seen my war ship?” The answer came back, “No.” And the stranger ran up the British ensign. But as the ships drew nearer the flag was lowered and the German ensign was hoisted instead. The two boats proved to be German scout ships in disguise as merchantmen. One of them had a wireless and a call was sent to the “Karlsruhe” which was thirty miles away. In an hour she came up and ordered the “Condor” to stop. At 4 p. m. a German officer came aboard and took possession of the ship. Captain Purdy was given half an hour to get ready and leave his ship with his crew. The officer was very particular in going over the ship's papers and getting information about the cargo. He decided that as the cargo was neutral it would not be safe to sink her. Captain Purdy was allowed to take his books and instruments and half of the “slop chest.” And with his crew was put on board one of the scout boats, the “Creffield.” All that the Captain saved was stolen from him the first night, making his personal loss over \$500. The scout ships were British merchantmen that had been captured and remained. These with 12 other steamers and crews of 420 men had been taken in four weeks. For two days and nights the Germans hung around the “Condor” with the captured crews working day and night discharging the cargo into the war ship and scout boats. Afterward the “Creffield” was ordered to take her load of passengers to Tenerife. Captain Purdy learned that most of the captured ships had been sunk, although 5 had been retained as scouts. These were stationed 100 miles apart and in communication with the fast cruiser that went back and forth for 600 miles and formed a drag net across the Atlantic from Cape St. Boque. Few ships could escape. Captain Purdy writes that for eleven days while on the “Creffield,” it was a scramble to get anything to eat. They were short of water and what they had was not fit to drink. Fortunately Captain Purdy had left his wife in New York this trip, but there were two other wives of Captains whose ships had been sunk, with them, one commander having his wife on their honeymoon trip. The whispered talk among the passengers to Tenerife was, “Oh, where is our British fleet.” Captain Purdy arrived in New York on the 14th inst.

Letter from Mack Selig

Salisbury Plain, November 5th.

My Dear Mother: Just a line to let you know I received your letter yesterday and was very, very pleased to get it. I was away for three days on leave.

I went to London. I had a dandy time taking in the sights. I went to a number of places of interest: the King's palace, Westminster Abbey, the Tower (I was all through the Tower), Hyde Park, Zoo museum, Leicester Square, Piccadilly, Strand, St. Paul's Cathedral, and other places too numerous to mention. We were reviewed by the King and Queen and a lot of the big generals. I was not more than three feet away from the King and Queen when they walked through the lines. I have a fierce old cold. We have had terrible wet weather ever since we landed. Herb Layte is well. He is orderly for Capt. Harris from Round Hill. We fellows that came from Middleton are all together. Will MacLeod was over to see me last night. He has been sick with a cold but is better now. Gus Spurr is coming home. He is from Round Hill. He is to be recruiting Sergeant down there. I like it fine and hope to get a chance to see some of the real things.

Will MacLeod wishes to be remembered to you all.

Give my love to all that inquire about me.

MACK.

Rev. W. J. Smith's Lecture on Canada's Waste.

Rev. W. J. Smith, Field Secretary, of the Temperance and Moral Reform Department of the Methodist Church delivered a very strong address in the Providence Methodist Church on Friday evening last. The main idea of the address was Waste, the waste especially of human life, and energy by ignorance or disregard of the laws of God regarding these matters, which are as unalterable as the law of gravitation. Mr. Smith had evidently been making enquiries about the morals of our town, and indicated a state of things which ought to receive the careful attention of every citizen, and especially that of the civic authorities. “Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.” Evils should be nipped in the bud. Otherwise, they are likely to grow and become strong and in many cases taint and weaken the whole moral sentiment of the community, to the injury of both old and young. “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” Mr. Smith reminded us that the department which he represents shares with that of the Presbyterian Church in the Home for Girls, recently established in Truro. The work of the two churches referred to deserves the sympathy and support of every lover of his fellow creatures.

Home Guard for Bridgetown

All citizens are requested to attend a public meeting to be held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening next, the 27th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a Home Guard and to arrange details, thus following the good example set by a number of other towns in the Province. Every citizen is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

By the request of His Worship, Mayor Freeman.

HARRY RUGGLES, Clerk. Dated Nov. 24, 1914.

One of the most popular organizations in the Lord Mayor's parade at London on the 9th inst., consisted of several battalions of Canadian troops.

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