

# The Weekly Monitor

— AND —

## Western Annapolis Sentinel

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NO 23

**MORSE'S**  
ESTABLISHED 1870  
16 oz

**BEHIND EVERY CUP OF MORSE'S TEA**

is the Morse Label to protect you—the Morse reputation. The Morse experience of forty-four years of Tea Blending.

### Britain's Naval Supremacy on the Seven Seas Secure

After Four Weeks the German Merchant Marine Has Been Swept Off Ocean, and of Her Fleet Only a Few Fugitive Ships are Beyond the Protection of Heligoland Forts

Since the days of Napoleon, the world has not given such a vivid object lesson in the military importance of naval supremacy and the vital part capital ships play in establishing this supremacy as has been afforded there has been but one fleet action, gaged, of a very minor character, "the day" has yet to dawn.

So far the war has been a most striking vindication of "guerre de mer" over "guerre de terre." Following out the age-old policy of the British Admiralty, the policy of Vincent crystallized into the immortal epigram that, "the first line of Britain's defence must ever be the coasts of her enemies," the policy which believed the most effective way of protecting commerce was to either destroy or blockade hostile warships, the British fleet struck for the German Navy at the outbreak of the war, only to have the command of the sea surrendered without firing a shot.

### GERMANY LOST HOPE.

By drawing her fleet in under the guns of her fortresses, Germany temporarily resigned all design of controlling the seas or carrying on any water-borne commerce. While her battle squadrons have been held in port by a rigorous blockade, her commerce has been destroyed by effective cruiser action. This cruiser action, however, was only possible because of the supremacy of the main British fleets. Had the battle squadrons, or any considerable portion of them been crippled by surprise at the outbreak of the war sufficiently to give Germany even a temporary command of the sea, Britain would be in a very different position from that occupied today. Even had a force of hostile ships been able to escape from their ports, the position as regards the security of merchant shipping would be very different. Not only would Britain be unable to move troops from overseas, but her cruisers could not operate against hostile shipping and she herself would be faced with the immediate prospect of starvation. When British commerce was interrupted for only a few days at the opening of the war because the location of four or five commerce destroyers was unknown, the scare that at once started was sufficient to indicate what would happen in the British Isles if sea communication was seriously interrupted. Prices of foodstuffs trebled and quadrupled in a day with immediate distress to hundreds of thousands, simply because the whereabouts of some light cruisers was in doubt. What the situation would have been if a submarine or airship attack had put sufficient British ships out of action, to let the German Navy take the seas, requires little imagination.

Given granting that Germany's army was kept sufficiently busy on the continent to preclude any descent on British shores, the situation would have been most critical. A close blockade of her coasts would have meant starvation. Her operations against German commerce at sea would automatically have been greatly curtailed, although they would still doubtless have worried the Germans, but superior hostile fleets at sea would have put the British cruisers in the same position which the Karlsruhe and Dresden now find themselves in, and would most strikingly have shown that the operations of light cruisers can only

be carried out when backed up by a superior battle fleet.

### ALL HAS GONE WELL.

So far, all has gone well, but there are so many varieties of naval warfare today, on, under, and above the sea, which have yet to be tried out in actual battle, that the future of the fight afloat is not all rosy, gratifying as it has been so far. The only submarine attack on the fleet of which we know was successfully beaten off, mainly by the excellent gunnery of the British. Another time, the hostile submarines may be more successful. Even if they should not succeed in getting torpedoes home, and one modern torpedo will put a battleship hors de combat, the possibilities of sowing mines across the tracks of British ships is one of the many dangers the Navy has to face. Mines indeed seem to have been sown promiscuously by the Germans all over the North Sea, and any one of these might put a capital ship out of commission.

Today Britain has nearly a three to one advantage in material strength. Her personnel, in the first encounter, has been shown, man for man, to be the superior of the German, but the fleet on the offensive is always exposed to far more disadvantages than that which elects to take the defensive, except in regard to morale. The blockading fleet is open to attack all the time, even if the immediate blockade is chiefly carried out by light ships, with the moral support of distant battle squadrons; but with torpedoes ranging five miles, shells weighing nearly a ton each, aerial attack, new forms of explosives and other methods of warfare yet to be tried out, all of which have such tremendous destructive possibilities, all that can be done is to trust in the sailors of today that the general situation at sea becomes no worse.

### — SWEEPED OFF THE SEA.

With the hostile battle squadrons bottled-up, Britain was able to turn her attention to commerce destruction and has practiced "guerre de course" just as effectively as she carried out "guerre de mer." Today with the possible exception of a few stragglers, the German or Austrian flag is not to be found at sea. The vast mercantile marine by which Germany has threatened Britain's commercial supremacy, has been obliterated either by capture or blockade, while British shipping so far as risk of capture is concerned, is now almost as free as in time of peace. Less than one-tenth of one per cent of Britannia's maritime tonnage has been captured by the Germans. Save for the ships temporarily commandeered for Admiralty or military purposes, the rest are plying their usual avocations. About 20,000 tons of British shipping, out of a total of 20,000,000 tons has been taken by German commerce destroyers. Over 500,000 tons of German and Austrian shipping, on the other hand, has been taken by the British and French, while all the rest of their three or four million tons of shipping is lying idle, many of the ships in neutral foreign ports, unable to take the sea because of the almost certainty of capture. All this represents so much capital which has suddenly stopped earning, and a significant indication of how the Germans expect things to continue to go at sea is found in the endeavors now being made by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines to sell such of their ships as happen to be in American waters to the United States. Apparently the ship-owners of Hamburg and Bremen don't expect very much from "Der Tag."

"Grand War" or seeking an encounter with the enemy's fleets, has been the policy of Britain in every successful naval conflict she has waged.

(Continued from page 1)

### The Typhoid Fever Season

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia.)

Nova Scotia enjoys a comparative immunity from typhoid fever. The average death rate for the past five years has been 13.6 per 100,000 of population, which is fifty per cent less than the average for the United States. We are very favorably situated with reference to this disease in our Province, as it is comparatively easy for us to control the source of our public water supplies, which are not so subject to contamination as in those countries where towns are obliged to take their water from streams into which other towns are drained at higher points. In certain localities, however, the disease is quite too prevalent, and this is especially so of some towns which are not well sewered, and where wells are still in common use. And, of course, we should be ever on the alert to prevent the occurrence of this disease, which is so tedious, so expensive and so frequently fatal.

The data at hand are insufficient to permit of an estimate being made of the proportion of cases of typhoid in our Province which are water borne. The object of this bulletin, however, is rather to direct attention to the means by which the disease is spread other than through the water supplies.

Filth, fingers, flies, food, fever, funeral—this is the pithy alliterative history which one authority gives of typhoid. Fingers and flies deserve our especial attention. The handling of foodstuffs by those who have recently suffered from typhoid, or who are in attendance upon patients ill with this disease, should not be permitted. Many of those who have recovered from typhoid continue to discharge the germs of the disease for long periods, and several epidemics have been traced to such "carriers." Females are more likely to be "carriers" of the infection of typhoid than males, which is of importance inasmuch as the preparation of food for the table usually falls to the lot of our women folk.

No one would have typhoid fever if everyone were particular to observe the practice of cleanliness. The role of the fly in the spread of this disease has been well established. The best criterion of cleanliness, during the warm months at any rate, is the absence of flies. An abundance of flies is a sure indication of uncleanly conditions somewhere in the neighborhood. It should never be forgotten that the exposed manure heap, the unscreened privy, and the unprotected garbage pail have irresistible charms for the fly, and that it is in such places that the fly breeds and multiplies at a rate which almost transcends imagination.

That cheerful and usually optimistic philosopher, Walt Mason, sang in his inimitable way a spring song on the conquest of the fly. More recently he has versed a characteristic protest against the careless neighbor, whose inattention has made his own efforts appear vain. Uncle Walt will at least have the cordial sympathy of all sanitarians, who suffer with him in the annoyance which results because of indifference to the fly menace, and who in addition realize it in the defeat of their desire to save the lives which are now being sacrificed because of this indifference.

No foodstuff should be considered safe for consumption which has first been trodden by the feet of the filth-feeding fly. Patronage should be withheld from dealers and caterers who are not particular to keep their wares carefully screened against this filthy pest—and against dust, which is never clean.

It should be unnecessary to add that all excreta of those suffering from or recently recovered from typhoid, and all articles which might in any way be contaminated by such discharges, should be disinfected with the utmost thoroughness. This is absolutely essential to the prevention of the spread of the disease. The Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia, issues a leaflet containing instructions to those who have to minister to typhoid patients. This may be had free upon application to the Provincial Health Officer, Halifax, or to any Medical Health Officer in the Province.

Should there be any reason to doubt the purity of the water, it should be boiled. Similarly milk from a source which is not above suspicion should be boiled or properly pasteurized.

## THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

### MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

PARIS (official)—German retreat has been checked. They are now putting up strong rear guard resistance. In Alsace situation continues unchanged. General Von Kluck's army reported to have surrendered. Captors mainly British.

LONDON (official)—Allied troops have occupied Rhemis; 600 prisoners and 12 guns taken.

ANTWERP—King Albert again leading offensive operations despite protest that he should not expose himself to danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Turkey finally decided to remain neutral on direct warning from England. PETROGRADE—Despatch says Serbians bombarded and destroyed Orsora.

PARIS—German Crown Prince's army has been repulsed in attempt to break through between Verdun and Toul officially announced.

PARIS—Emphatically declaring that all danger of siege is now past, General Gallieni today notified Minister of War Mellesand, that French capital can be returned to Paris at any time.

PETROGRADE—200,000 Austrians taken prisoners to date by Russians.

### WAR BRIEFS

While the people of Brussels are starving, the city is forced to provide the German army of occupation with 70,000 lbs. of bread daily. One suburb supplies 40,000 lbs. of meat, and another 400 bottles of wine daily.

Houses, shops and factories within 60 miles of Paris were blown up so as to clear a field for the guns of the forts when the Germans attempt to take the city.

The head of the American Red Cross Society in Belgium has sent a lengthy protest to President Wilson against German barbarity.

"MONEYLESS MILLIONAIRES"—Americans by the thousands and with letters of credit for large amounts are stranded in different parts of Europe. The Banks will not honor their letters.

Louvain is in ashes. The splendid Church of St. Peter, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were set on fire by Germans. The reason given is that a German army corps met a repulse and were driven back toward Louvain. The Germans on guard at the city took them for Belgians and fired upon them. Then notwithstanding the assurance of the authorities that the inhabitants, including the police, had not been armed for more than a week, the German Commander to cover up his mistakes ordered the burning of the city.

The Czar has issued an edict ordering that the name of St. Petersburg be changed to Petrograd, because, it is believed, "burg" is of German origin.

A harmless looking box was presented to a London bank to be locked up in the strong room for safety. Some one heard a ticking, and it was found that an explosive machine was in the box.

Rudyard Kipling was arrested on suspicion of being a German spy, as he was walking on the sea front. He was not annoyed, but glad, as his arrest showed that diligent watch was kept for enemies.

The Queen of Belgium and her children have crossed to England.

Two German merchant ships were sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Cunde and Des Cartes, aided by the British cruiser, Bristol.

3,000,000 men now on the European battle field.

Nearly 700 native rulers of India have offered their services and means to Great Britain in the war.

The Russians estimate that they seized in the capture of Lemberg a year's provisions.

The Germans rely upon their artillery and give way before bayonet attacks.

The value of the German and Austrian ships captured by the British is estimated at \$350,000,000.

8,000 German reservists are detained in a special camp in Johannesburg, South Africa. One of them, Prince Salm Salm, is a captain in the Prussian Army.

The Russians in East Prussia are widening the gauge of the railways to suit their own cars.

Mr. Churchill says there are 150,000 sailors and marines in the British navy, twice as great in number and four times as long in training as those of the next largest naval power.

Speaking of Germany the Scientific American says the odds are two to one against her on the land, and three and a half to one on the sea.

About 50 horses for Valcartier were purchased at Wolfville over 60 at Kentville, 70 at Berwick and 80 at Kingston.

The British Admiralty announced in Parliament that any person caught laying mines under a neutral flag would be court-martialed.

Harry, only son of Hon. W. S. Fielding was in Belgium when the war broke out, and went to the front in the army reserve corps.

Wiley Smith of Halifax contributed \$10,000 to Patriotic Fund. The total contribution from Halifax is \$25,000.

The Canadian Post Office Department will send Postal Clerks with the Canadian contingent to look after the receiving and dispatching of letters for the soldiers.

The hospitals, schools, hotels and public houses of Vienna are overflowing with an incredible number of the wounded.

The war number of the Scientific American, with its colored war map is full of fine illustrations. The Canadian Pictorial War Number is not so large, but its illustrations are equally fine.

### Empire Has Moved With one Mind and Purpose

King George Expresses His Gratitude for Splendid Responses of India and Overseas Dominions.

LONDON, Sept. 9—(3 p. m.)—The Official Information Bureau today gave out a message from King George to the British Dominions and Colonies. It is as follows:—

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire, at home and overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind.

"The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of the strife, and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor, and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

"Paramount regard for a treaty of faith, and the pledged word of rulers and peoples, is the common heritage of Great Britain and of the Empire. My peoples in the self-governing Dominion have shown, beyond all doubt, that they heartily endorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my Overseas Dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails.

### FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION.

"The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show the world that my peoples overseas are as determined, as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

"The Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the Empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all British troops and undertaken important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the Empire.

"Newfoundland has doubled the number of its branch of the Royal Naval Reservists, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way, for use both by my naval and military forces, and for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of the war.

"All parts of my overseas Dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner, the fundamental unity of the Empire amidst all its diversity of situation and conditions."

A message similar to the foregoing has been addressed by King George to the Princes and peoples of India.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



## Your Future

Life insurance experts say that three out of four persons who attain old age are obliged to rely upon others for support. If you wish to be independent when your earning days are over you should begin to save at once.

Depositors in our Savings Department are protected by our Total Resources of \$50,000,000, our large Surplus, and our adequate holdings of Cash Reserves.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000  
Surplus - - - - - \$11,000,000  
Total Resources - - - - - \$60,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH  
J. S. Lewis, Manager

## PARADISE

Sept. 15.  
Miss Mary Longley is attending Acadia Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Marshall, of Lempster, N. H., are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Henry Calnek, of Granville Centre, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Longley.

Miss Ruth Ward, of Clarence, has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bowley.

Rev. A. M. McNinch returned from Woodstock last week. He was accompanied by his parents.

Mrs. Horace Bishop, of Bridgetown, has been visiting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crosscup, of Karadale have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bishop.

The "Willing Workers" will give a missionary service "The Pink Rose," in the Baptist Church on Sunday, evening, Sept. 20th. Music by the male quartette.

Mr. George A. Jerauld and bride, of Boston, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Covert. Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Annapolis Royal spent Sunday at the same home.

The Mission Band on Sunday morning was conducted by the Vice-President, Miss Jessie Bowley. The lesson in "Vizagapatam" was taught by Ronald Longley. Little Miss Beth McNinch was made a life member of the Band.

## Blessings Never Come Singly

### Herpicide and Beautiful Hair

Having a head of nice hair is a blessing within the reach of anyone who will use Newbro's Herpicide before the dandruff germ has denuded the scalp and left a condition of chronic baldness.

Herpicide imparts that snap and luster to the hair which are so attractive.

Having a subtle fragrance Herpicide appeals directly to persons of refinement. It has been for years, and boasts of more satisfied users than all other hair dressings combined.

Newbro's Herpicide is recommended and used by the best barbers and hair dressers.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and \$1.00 sizes is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Bear River Drug Store, Bear River, N. S. Special agents.

## Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$11,500,000  
RESERVE FUND - - - - - \$12,500,000  
AGGREGATE ASSETS - - - - - \$175,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

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