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WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN TRAINING

The Government's New Scheme Allows for the Men and Their Families

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted for disabled soldiers and for their dependents, in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore to injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength they will naturally expect to use it.

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disease, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade, or when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has already adopted a report of the Military Hospitals summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the Provinces and various Municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training and many others have also been received from private commercial establishments to

provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission. Irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjected for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependents. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men who may have dependents legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is board, lodging and washing.
2. A single man, with pension, living out,—90c a day.
3. A married man, with pension living in,—free maintenance and \$3 a month, with the following additions:—
For wife having no children,—\$35 a month, less her husband's pension.
For wife and one child,—if child is under five \$35; from five to ten, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$1 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and two children,—\$41 to \$47 a pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and four children,—\$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This, of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly,—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

RECRUITING R. C. G. A.

It is desired to call attention to the urgent need of recruits both for Overseas and Home Service in the First Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery.

This regiment has lately transferred to Overseas Units some 200 N. C. O's and men, thus depleting their ranks for Home Service.

Recruits desiring to go Overseas will be attested for Overseas Service and will be enrolled in an Ammunition Column which will shortly leave for England.

Field Artillery Howitzer Ammunition Column

This is an Overseas Unit and the qualifications are the usual Overseas artillery qualifications the minimum height being 5 ft. 4 in.

- The classes of men required are:—
90 Drivers.
31 Gunners.
20 Telegraphists and Signallers.
4 Blacksmiths.
2 Wheelwrights.

4th and 5th Pioneer Battalions

The work of these Battalions as the name suggests is rough engineering work at the front.

Royal Canadian Regiment Reinforcements

Men who wish to go overseas at an early date have an excellent opportunity to do so by joining this unit. Recruits are given a course of training at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, and sent Overseas with the least possible delay.

237th Battalion (American Legion)

Full particulars regarding this Battalion on application.

242nd Forestry Battalion

Recruiting for this has been authorized. Details will be published shortly.

Canadian Engineers for Overseas Service and Overseas Signalling Corps

Men are required for both these units but must have certain qualifications. Particulars will be furnished on application.

No. 2 Construction Battalion

This unit will be composed of colored men recruited all over Canada, and officered by white men, the commanding officer being Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Sutherland, lately of McGill University and now Railway Contractor.

Naval Service

Recruits are wanted for naval service, both Canadian and Imperial. The Canadian Naval Service seeking recruits is the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

The Imperial Service desiring recruits are the following:—
Royal Naval Motor Boat Patrol Service.
Imperial Navy.
Naval Air Service.

Further particulars as to these Services will be furnished on application.

Home Service

There are openings in almost all Units for Home Service:—Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Signalling, etc.

For further particulars and enlistment in the above or any other units apply to the nearest recruiting office or to

REV. E. UNDERWOOD,
Bridgetown, N. S.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE L. O. O. F.

At the annual sessions of Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Maritime Provinces, held at Fredericton last week, the following officers were elected:

Dr. W. V. Goodwin, Pugwash, Grand Master.
George S. Ryan, Charlottetown, Deputy Grand Master.
E. H. McKay, M. P. P., Westville, Grand Warden.
J. J. McKinnon, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary.
J. H. Balcolm, Grand Treasurer.
Rev. C. W. Nesh, Granville Ferry, N. S., Grand Chaplain.

Murdoch McKenzie, Westville, N. S., Grand Representative.
Henry White, Past Grand Master.
The Rebekah Assembly, L.O.O.F., elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Ida Pollard, Yarmouth.
Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Bayne, Moncton.
Warden—Mrs. W. V. Goodwin, Pugwash.

Secretary—Mrs. Mary McKean, North Sydney.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jamie McGowan, Moncton.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Italians Make Important Capture

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Gorizia, the key to Trieste, has fallen to the Italians. After three days of furious battling General Cadorna's men have entered the fortress town on the Isonzo and set the seal on Italy's magnificent offensive. Their quick victory is a sure sign that the concerted Allied offensive has begun to tell. While the Allies in Picardy are slowly pressing forward, and the Russians scoring swift and more substantial gains in Galicia, the Italians are smashing through the whole Isonzo line.

Stanislau an Important Railway Centre Captured by Russians

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11, via London.—Stanislau, an important railway centre, southeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia has been occupied by Russian troops. The capture of Stanislau is announced in the official statement given this evening. The troops of General Letchitzky captured Stanislau Thursday evening, and pursued the Austrians who retreat in the direction of Halicz. The Russians have also made important successes in the Sereth region. They compelled the Austro-Germans to retire from the fortified position of Gliadka and Voroblevsk and have occupied the town of Monasterzyska.

French Captured Germans Third Lines Trenches

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The third line of German trenches have fallen. The official War Office report states that the French attacked the third German positions last of Hardecourt to the Somme, opposite Buscourt. The infantry made a gallant dash on a six and one half kilometre front, and captured all the trenches and fortified works for a depth of six hundred to one thousand metres. The southern portion and the cemetery of Maurepas to Clercy are now in French hands. One thousand prisoners and 30 machine guns were taken.

British Continue to Push Forward Their Lines

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An important advance on the Somme front north-east of Pozieres was announced today by the War Office. The British pushed forward their lines 300 or 400 yards over a front nearly a mile. The announcement follows: On the plateau northwest of Bazentin-Le Petit we gained ground toward Martinpuich and captured enemy trenches. Northwest of Pozieres we also made a further important advance of 300 or 400 yards over a front of nearly a mile. Our losses were light in spite of a heavy barrage by the enemy's artillery.

Last night we carried out three successful raids on trenches of the enemy; the first south of La Folie farm on Vimy ridge; the second opposite Calonne, and the third east of Armentieres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy and captured a machine gun and prisoners. The enemy attempted a raid near Hohenzollern redoubt, which was repulsed with loss by our infantry. Several Bavarian prisoners were captured. The enemy exploded a mine east of Chant Rouge, but we occupied the lip of the crater. We fired three mines north of Neuve-Chapelle and also south of the quarries northeast of Hulluch. The enemy made no attempt to occupy the craters.

Situation in the Balkans

NEW YORK, August 14.—The correspondent of the Tribune cabling from London last night says: Fresh indications that the long-awaited Balkan offensive of the Allies is about to begin comes in the news today from Vienna that the Italians also have started active operations there. No mention is made of this in the official statements, from any allied source but the Vienna communication says that there was "skirmishing along the lower Voynas in Albania."

Military experts here attached the greatest importance to this news. The Voynas, or Viosa, empties into the Adriatic, a little North of Valona, where the Italians had an army of around 100,000 men at last accounts. This is, of course the extreme left of the allied line across Northern Greece and Southern Albania. All previous activity along this line has been at the Eastern end, near Saloniki, where unofficial reports on Aug. 11 said that the allied forces had gained important positions near Lake Doiran. The important fact in today's news is the extension of activity all along the line. While there is nothing to indicate a general offensive has been begun it is apparent that the entire Allied force in the Balkans is feeling out the enemy's positions. It is possible that operations so far reported are similar to the raids which were made by the British along the line in France, to find how greatly the enemy has been weakened by the withdrawal of men to other fronts.

WAR BRIEFS

Canadian Aviators are now doing good work at the front. More than two hundred have gone over.

A number of Danes are organizing a fleet of motor boats, which will be sent out to pick up the wounded after fighting.

60,000 horses have gone from Canada to the war. It is probable that 20,000 more will be required for war purposes this year.

Mr. J. W. Flaville, a member of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued a plea for the employment of Canadian women on munitions.

It is believed that as many as 200,000 Germans have been put out of action by the offensive of the Allies in the regions of the Somme.

Mr. J. W. Flaville, chairman of the Munition Board has received a check for \$758,248, being war-profits, from Mr. F. W. Baillie of Hamilton, Ont.

The New York Tribune says, it is doubtful if there ever was a blockade under which the victims were so utterly helpless as the Germans are today.

The Boston Transcript asks, Why the new shade of red dye which has come from Germany should not be called "Lustania Crimson," or "Arabia Scarlet."

About 300 young Serbs are standing in Oxford and Cambridge. At a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, they sang the Serbian Royal Anthem.

Camp Borden continues unsatisfactory as a military station. Complaints are also made against Aldershot, near Kentville, chiefly because of scarcity of good drinking water.

Fifty thousand dollars have been given by Sir James Roberts for the Leeds University, to establish a chair in Russian, as an expression of his appreciation of the possibilities of the Russian peoples.

Manchester, Robertson and Allison of St. John have contributed \$1000.00 to the British Sailors Relief Fund.

Krupps are reported to be building a new munition factory to supply the German navy. But, will the German navy repeat its late experience.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions report that Turkey is threatened with famine and pestilence. Cholera is feared.

American dentists working in the war hospitals say that wounded men whose teeth are sound, recover much more rapidly than those whose teeth are decayed.

New York manufacturers have received an order for a million dollars worth of artificial limbs, for Austrians and New Zealanders, crippled at various theatres of the war.

Tommy tells his trouble to the Dentist. "I've got dugouts and trenches on one side of my mouth, and a Hill 60 gumball on the other."

The New York Sun believes that Germany is now reaping the harvest of the lies she has told to blind the eyes of her people to facts relating to her mistakes and failures in the war, but she cannot conceal the facts much longer.

Col. Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., has given to the Government the fleet motor yacht, Wabana, for special dispatch work. The boat is being refitted with high power, sterling motors, and will shortly be taken to Halifax.

The Kaiser's proclamation, boiled down,—"Comrades, we have licked the world, and all that is left to do is to convince the world that it is licked. This may take time."—Chicago Tribune. It will, it will, but notice how time is flying? And still a stiff necked generation refuses to be convinced.—N. Y. Telegram.

PRETTY OUTDOOR WEDDING

MILLS-BUCKLER

An event of an interesting nature took place in West Dalhousie on the 9th inst., on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Buckler, when their second daughter, Alma Louise, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Carmon Eugene Mills, son of Captain and Mrs. S. Mills, of Granville Ferry.

Friends and relatives of the bride and groom elect came from various districts, including besides Dalhousie West, Granville Ferry, Belleisle, Carleton's Corner, Annapolis Royal and Pargildie.

An arch had been erected on the lawn, and whilst the lovely strains of the wedding march were being heard the contracting parties proceeded thither, and standing beside it, and surrounded by well wishers they pledged their troth each to the other and were united in that holy estate which was adorned and beautified by the presence of Christ at the marriage festivity in Cana of Galilee, and which none may sever. The service was performed by the Rev. John Reeks, the Rector of Rosette.

The bride's gown was of white silk crepe de chene, with the conventional veil, and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of white carnations. Her groom-away suit was of navy serge with hat to match.

Her gifts were numerous, consisting of silver, cut glass, linen, and a substantial cheque, all of which bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which both bride and groom were held by their large circle of friends and companions.

The groom's present to the bride was a handsome pearl necklace, and to both organist and flower girl a signet ring.

After the wedding breakfast the happy couple entered the motor which was to take them to Annapolis Royal, being well showered with confetti by the festal party. At Annapolis they boarded the train en route for St. John, where they intend to make their future home.

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY

The foremost social event of the past week was the garden party in aid of Red Cross work, held on the beautiful lawn of Mr. and Mrs. John Chadwick at Centrola.

The grounds were further decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, and tables and groups of chairs were conveniently placed about the lawn. As the twilight passed and the moon rose clearly in the heavens, the scene was most delightful.

A very carefully arranged program of a high class order was unfailingly rendered, and was greatly enjoyed by the large number present.

Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Harry Ruggles, Miss Louise Ruggles, Mr. W. Cook and Mr. Fred R. Beckwith, interspersed with piano duets by Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Manners, and cornet solos by Mr. Jack Ruggles.

A unique feature of the event, and one which added greatly to the net proceeds, was the sale of an immense patriotic cake made and donated by Mrs. (Dr.) I. B. Freeman, which netted \$13.60. Mrs. Freeman also gave and sold flowers to the value of \$2.00. Ice cream and cake were sold, and the gross proceeds amounted to \$60.00.

CHURCH WEDDING AT DALHOUSIE

HUNTER-MARSHALL

All Saints' Church at West Dalhousie was the scene of a pretty wedding at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Aug. 15th, when Miss Ida Maynard, third daughter of Mrs. Jane Marshall, was united in marriage to Mr. Nathaniel Smith Hunter of St. Croix, Hants Co.

The church was neatly decorated with flowers, and a large congregation witnessed the ceremony. The bride and groom were unattended. Miss Carrie Buckler played the wedding march, and was presented with a brooch set with pearls.

The bride had been teaching at St. Croix for two years. The Rev. J. Reeks officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter took the H. & S. W. train for Bridge-water and other South Shore points for a honeymoon, before returning to their future home at St. Croix.

The display of a large number of very handsome presents denoted the popularity of the bride.

The street car trouble in New York was settled on Monday, the strikers securing the recognition of their organization. The question of increased pay is left to arbitration.

EARLY MORNING FIRE

Barn Belonging to Mrs. Jas. E. Burns Burned, and House and Store Badly Damaged

Shortly after one o'clock on Friday morning last, the citizens of the town were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the fire alarm.

A barn belonging to Mrs. James E. Burns, situated in the rear of her dwelling and store, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity that when the firemen arrived on the scene the building was completely enveloped in flames, and it looked for a time as though the adjoining house and store would also be destroyed.

Fortunately there was no breeze at the time, and but a few minutes elapsed after the firemen succeeded in getting two streams upon the burning building that the fire was considered under control.

However the firemen had to maintain a strong fight over an hour to completely extinguish the blaze, and to keep the adjoining buildings from burning. As it was the rear of Mrs. Burns' house and store were badly damaged, and a large barn belonging to Mrs. Otterson, near by, caught fire and was slightly damaged.

Mrs. Burns' furniture and considerable of the stock in the store was carried out onto the street to a place of safety, but was returned to the building after the fire had been extinguished.

In the barn were sets of carpenters' tools and apparatus belonging to Mr. Arthur C. Charlton and Mr. Chas. Ruffee. These were entirely destroyed.

The origin of the fire is unknown. A discarded khaki uniform was found in the ruins of the barn the following morning.

Mrs. Burns had \$1000 insurance on her house and store and \$200 on the barn. There was no insurance on the furniture or stock in store.

The firemen did good work, and the efficiency of the Bridgetown fire department was again demonstrated.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1916

The Provincial Exhibition is scheduled to open at Halifax on September 13th and run until the 21st. It is twenty years since the Exhibition Commission was organized, and the big enterprise has been carried on with varying success during that time, but always in the endeavor to achieve the highest possible degree of excellence.

The Fair, which will begin on the 13th of next month, will have some new features, and in all its departments there will be an earnest striving to have something really worth seeing.

The Management believe that the Exhibition of 1916 will be first-class and fully worthy of all the preceding Shows of this Nova Scotia Exposition.

The applications for space in the Main Building are coming in well, with excellent prospects for a very big display, the applicants including many from outside the Province. The Annex to the Main Building promises also to be well filled with striking exhibits and good attractions. A number of novelties are assured, and a splendid all-round exhibition may be confidently expected.

No Provincial Fair being held in New Brunswick this year should insure a large entry in the different Live Stock classes, particularly as the Prize List has been largely increased in these classes.

The Speed Program consists of 19 events on the seven days, and promises to be one of the best meets ever held.

The Management has closed for the Midway Attractions. These will include a Trained Animal Show, as well as a Motorcade, and will be contained in nine large tents, and a number of smaller ones. There will be a Ten-in-One Show, Diving Girls, Ferris Wheel, Merry-Go-Round, an Acrobatic Show, and a Sparring Exhibition Tent.

Then there will be the usual small attractions of fairs, the wheels, pick-outs, knife boards, etc. The Show Management will give two free acts daily, probably the cliche on wire for life, and May Eccleston, the champion lady high diver, who dives 80 feet into a shallow tank of water.

The threatened strike of 400,000 railway employees of the United States was averted last week, when the railroad brotherhoods accepted a proffer of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to mediate their differences with the rail-roads.