

# The Weekly Monitor

AND

## Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER 2 1914

NO 34

### Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to Housekeepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.

### Chas. W. Elliott Blames German Barbarity

In a letter to the New York Times, Charles W. Elliott, President says:

Each one of the principal combatants in Europe seems to be anxious to prove that it is not responsible for this cruellest, most extensive, and most destructive of all wars. Each Government involved has published the correspondence between its chief executive and other chief executives, and between its chancellery or foreign office and the equivalent bodies in the other nations that have gone to war, and has been at pains to give a wide circulation of these documents.

To be sure, none of these Government publications seems to be absolutely complete. There seem to be in all of them suppressions or omissions which only the future historian will be able to report—perhaps after many years.

They reveal, however, the dilapidated state of the concert of Europe in July, 1914, and the flurry in the European chancelleries which the ultimatum sent by Austria-Hungary to Serbia produced. They also testify to the existence of a new and influential public opinion about war and peace, to which nations that go to war think it desirable to appeal for justification or moral support.

These publications have been read with intense interest in all parts of the world and have in many cases determined the direction of the reader's sympathy and good will; and yet none of them discloses or deals with the real sources of the unprecedented calamity. They relate chiefly to the question—Who struck the match and not to the question—who provided the magazines that exploded, and why did he provide it? Grave responsibility of course attaches to the person who gives the order to mobilize a national army, or to invade a neighbor's territory; but the real force of the resulting horrors is not in such an order, but in the government institutions, political philosophy and long-nurtured passions and purposes of the nation or nations concerned.

GERMANY'S DESIRE THE PRIME CAUSE

The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted has ever completely eradicated.

When this desire, which has attacked one nation after another through all historic times, struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms and to the seizure of areas for colonization in many parts of the world. Prussia, indeed, had long believed in making her way in Europe by fighting, and had repeatedly acted on that belief. Shortly before the achievement of German unity by Bismarck, she had obtained by war in 1864 and 1866 important concessions of territory and leadership in all Germany.

FORCE OF ARMS BELIEVED NECESSARY.

With this desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. There

fore, united Germany has labored with the utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world and to equip it for instant action in the most powerful manner which science and eager invention could contrive.

#### ARMY BECAME THE NATION

In order to assure the completeness of this military idea, the army became the nation and the nation became the army to a degree which had never before been realized in either the savage or the civilized world. This army could be summoned and put in play by the chief executive of the German nation with no preliminaries except the consent of the hereditary heads of the several States which united to form the Empire in 1871 under the domination of Prussia, the Prussian King, being German Emperor, being commander-in-chief of the German army.

At the word of the Emperor this army can be summoned, collected, clothed, equipped and armed and set in motion toward any frontier in a day. The German army was thus made the largest in proportion to its population, the best equipped and the most mobile in the world.

The German General Staff studied incessantly and thoroughly plans for campaigns against all the other principal States of Europe and promptly utilized—secretly, wherever secrecy was possible—all promising inventions in explosives, ordnance, munitions, transportation and aviation. At the opening of 1914 the General Staff believed that the German army was ready for war on the instant and that it possessed some small advantages in fighting—such as better implements and better discipline over the armies of the neighboring nations.

The army could do its part toward the attainment of the world-empire. It would prove invincible.

#### THOUGHT ENGLAND UNPREPARED.

The intense desire for colonies and for the spread of German commerce throughout the world instigated the creation of a great German navy and started the race with England in navy building.

In thus pushing her colonization and sea-power policy Germany encountered the wide domination of Great Britain on the oceans, and this encounter bred jealousy, suspicion and distrust on both sides. That Germany should have been belated in the quest for foreign possessions was annoying, but that England and France should have acquired ample and rich territory on other continents and then should resist or obstruct Germany when she aspired to make up for lost time was intensely exasperating. Hence chronic resentments and when the day came—probably war.

In respect to its navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914, and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—in incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the Summer of 1914.

#### TREATIES BROKEN TO GAIN ADVANTAGE

To gain quickly a military advantage in attacking a neighbor came to be regarded as proper ground for violating any or all international treaties and agreements, no matter how solemn and comprehensive, how old or how new. The demonstration of the insignificance or worthlessness of international agreements in German thought and practice was given in the first days of the war by the invasion of Belgium, and has continued ever since by violation on the part of Germany of numerous agreements concerning the conduct of war into which Germany entered with many other nations at the second Hague Conference.

#### PEACE RESTS ON SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

This German view of the worthlessness of international agreements was not a cause of the present war, because it was not fully evident to Europe, although familiar and of long-standing in Germany; but it is a potent reason for the continuance of the war by the Allies until Germany is defeated; because it is plain to all the nations of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey at the moment, that the hopes of mankind for the gradual development of international order and peace rests on the sanctity of contracts between nations and on the development of adequate sanctions in the administration of international law. The new doctrine of military necessity affronts all law and is completely and hopelessly barbarous.

#### THE STRONGEST SHALL BE RULER.

The objects of Germany's adoration have become Strength, Courage and Ruthless Will Power; let the weak perish and help them to perish; let the gentle, meek and humble submit to the harsh and proud; let the shiftless and incapable die; the world is for the strong, and the strongest shall be ruler.

This is the religion capable of inspiring its followers with zeal and sustained enthusiasm in promoting the national welfare at whatever cost to the individual of life, liberty or happiness, and also of lending a religious sanction to the extremes of cruelty, greed and hate.

It were incredible that educated people who have been brought up within earshot of the Christian ethics and within sight of all men and women should all be content with the religion of valor plain. Accordingly, the finer German spirits have invented a supplement to that stone age religion. They have set up for worship a mystical conception of the State as a majestic and beneficent entity which embraces all the noble activities of the nation and guides it to its best achievements. To this ideal state every German owes duty, obedience and complete devotion.

#### GERMAN NOT A FREE MAN

The modern German is always a controlled, directed and drilled person, who aspires to control and discipline his inferiors; and in his view pretty much all mankind are his inferiors. He is not a free man in the French, English, or American sense; and he prefers not to be.

The present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic Government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valor. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and northern France during the past three months amply demonstrates.

The civilized world can now see where the German morality—the efficient, the virile, the hard, the bloody, the rulers—would lead it. To maintain in practice that new morality and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Serbia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events.

#### BARBARIC STATE OF MIND THE CAUSE

The real cause of the war is this gradually developed barbaric state of the German mind and will. All other causes—such as the assassination of the heir of Austria-Hungary, the sympathy of Russia with the Balkan States, the French desire for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, and Great Britain's jealousy of German aggrandizement are secondary and accidental causes—contributory, indeed, but not primary and fundamental. If anyone ask who brought the ruling class in Germany to this barbaric frame of mind, the answer must be: Bismarck, Moltke, Treitschke, Nietzsche, Bernhardi, the German Emperor, their like, their disciples, and the military caste.

Many German apologists for the war attribute it to German fear of Russia. They say that although Germany committed the first actual aggression by invading Belgium and Luxembourg on the way to attack France with the utmost speed and fierceness, the war is really a war of defence against Russia, which might desirably pass over, after France has been crushed, into a war against Great Britain, that perilous and world obstacle to Germany's world Empire.

#### GERMANY NEVER FEARED RUSSIA.

The answer to this explanation is that, as a matter of fact, Germany has never dreaded or even respected the military strength of Russia, and that the recent wars and threatnings of war by Germany have not been directed against Russia, but against Denmark, Austria, France and England. In her colonization enterprises it is not Russia that Germany has encountered, but England, France and the United States.

The friendly advances made within the last twenty years by Germany to Turkey were not intended primarily to strengthen Germany against Russia, but Germany against Great Britain, through access by land to British India. In short, Germany's policies, at home and abroad, during the last forty years have been inspired not by fear of Russia, or of

(Continued on page 4.)

## THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

### Germans Gradually Retiring in West; Allies Advancing

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Allied lines are now being advanced. South of Ypres. It is declared here today that a gradual withdrawal of the Germans is evident. British and French troops are pressing forward, occupying abandoned trenches. Throughout last week the artillery attack of the Germans gradually slackened, and it is now declared that many of the trenches, in the inundated section of Flanders, have been evacuated by the enemy. South of Ypres, which is in ruins, from the German bombardment, the allied advance has been cautious. Heavy artillery fire has been directed against the Germans, under cover of which new trenches have been occupied, but a general offensive has not yet developed.

### WAR BRIEFS

Paderewski, the celebrated pianist, has his home in Switzerland. Conspicuous for the army has taken from him all his servants and all his horses. He uses a cow to haul his baggage to and from the railway, and he is trying to feed from 25 to 45 Belgian refugees.

Balmoral Castle, Queen Victoria's Scottish residence is now a temporary hospital for the army and navy.

A dead whale was washed ashore on the isle of Thanet, which, it is believed was killed by a floating mine.

Woodside sugar Refinery, Halifax, shipped to England last week 10,000 barrels of sugar.

A Dartmouth lady, 102 years old has knitted and sent to the Red Cross Society, Halifax, four pairs of socks and is knitting more.

Wilhelm Avenue, Toronto because of its suggestion of the Kaiser, has been changed to Sydney Avenue, in memory of the Cruiser which sank the Emden.

Wealthy Belgians have contributed to the United States Belgian Relief Fund the sum of \$3,000,000.

In parts of France potato digging has been stopped for fear of unexploded shells found in the ground.

The German government is offering a mourning brooch to bereaved women with the motto, "With pride I sacrificed a loved one for the Fatherland."

One London firm is working night and day in building 800 motor lorries for Russia.

Shipyards at Quincy Mass have rush orders for twenty submarines from some foreign power, which is believed to be England. The order will amount to \$10,000,000.

One of our exchanges says Cardiff has sent the heaviest rabbit to the war, viz., a policeman weighing 266 pounds. The same paper says later, that he weighs 270 pounds. Perhaps by this time he weighs 300 pounds.

Liverpool, England, has contributed one in every 15 of her population to serve the state, 27,000 to the new army, 13,000 Territorials, 4,000 to the navy, and Doctors and nurses to make up the total to 50,000.

It is reported that the French regard the American Ambulance Hospital as the best equipped in the field and are sending there their wounded of high rank, rather than to their own hospitals.

The Nobel Peace Prize has this year been diverted to the relief of the Belgians.

Chas. G. Roberts the well known author, especially of books relating to the early history of Canada, was in England when the war began, and enlisted in an English Regiment. He is a native of New Brunswick, and son of a clergyman. His wife was a Miss Fenerty of Fredericton.

It is believed that the Kaiser was behind the trouble with the Sikhs last spring in Vancouver.

Lord Roberts was a lover and collector of curios. His house was crammed with them, and most of them were connected with interesting stories. The gem of the collection was kept in a cabinet. It was a dirty white rag, and few could judge its significance. It is the flag of truce which Gen. Cronje sent in to announce his surrender at Paardeberg.

Prime Minister Asquith paid an informal visit to Salisbury Plains and had several conversations with Canadian Officers.

A picked team of Rugby players, from the Canadians Contingent, went to Newport, and had a game with a Welsh team. The game went 24 to the Welsh, against nil to the Canadians.

The Botha Government officially declares the rebellion in South Africa crushed. Only six men remain with Gen. DeWet.

The Canadian Automobile Gun Battery, organized by the Hon Clifford Sifton, reached Glasgow. The men are under training.

Word has come from Ottawa that the first of the Canadian troops to go to front will be the Princess Patricia Regiment, and the next will not be the men now at Salisbury but the reinforcements sent from Canada to the first named Regiment.

Because of the spy agitation, every person leaving England for the Continent must leave at a designated Station, and all luggage must be examined for maps, etc.

The Emperor Nicholas, in reply to a number of Moscow merchants declared that no peace negotiations would be considered until the enemy was completely crushed.

A German Spy, Carl Hans Lody, was found guilty by a court martial of war treason by conveying news to Germany and was shot in the Tower of London.

Lord Roberts' last request to the British people was to refrain from treating the soldiers. John Barleycorn was, he said, a most effective aid of the enemy.

### "Will Canada Help Us" the Cry of Starving Belgians

(By Haratio C. Crowell, correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 30.—"Will Canada help us!" This is the pathetic cry which meets me everywhere as I have gone up and down the lines of the starving and homeless Belgians.

It is now more than a week since I landed here from the good ship Tremorah which bore Nova Scotia's first offering. I have visited the concentration camps. I have seen with my own eyes the human evidences of the Prussian scourge which strangely enough has at once degraded and ennobled a free people. I have talked with many of the countless victims of this matchless tragedy. I have been in close touch with the American Relief Commission who are devoting themselves to the work of mercy with praiseworthy energy.

From what I personally know and from the information which I have received from those who are in touch with the whole field of relief enterprises, I am convinced that the situation of the Belgian refugees is becoming most desperate.

The American Commission have exhausted the immediate sources of food supplies. They cannot obtain food in Holland or in England for immediate needs. Another sight of Belgians toward Holland has begun, and already the panic-stricken people are streaming across the frontier into the border towns which already were over-run with wandering refugees.

The distress is great, and the situation has become so acute that the American Commission has asked the British government to sell to it the Canadian gift of flour which is now in England and is immediately available for distribution among the starving Belgians on condition that the flour so used be replaced from Canada.

I cannot exaggerate the necessities of these poor wretches, despoiled of their homes and all that life holds dear. You meet them everywhere you turn—poor, forlorn wanderers upon the face of the earth, prowling like dogs in search of food and too often finding little to satisfy their hunger.

Many of them have been offered work by the Germans in digging trenches, but with true patriotism and true loyalty to their Allies they spurn the tempter's suggestion. They will die before they lend aid to the enemy.

The Belgian people, driven to desperation are becoming sullen and are arming themselves with any weapons upon which they can lay their hands. The danger of the movement is that they will precipitate a riot, and that they will bring upon them military reprisals by the Prussian tyrants which are too awful to contemplate.

The needs of the hour are urgent. The present relief fund is being exhausted and the American Commission estimates that it will require five million dollars a month for the next eight months to feed the seven millions of Belgians who are even now not merely facing but actually experiencing starvation.

It is heart-breaking as I go to and fro among these poor people to hear the despairing appeal, "Will Canada help us?"—and yet not despairing to me, for I believe that my countrymen will hearken to the cry of distress and out of the generosity of their hearts will promptly send succor and relief. Never in history has there been such an imperative call to the humanity of the world.

(Canada has done well already to help the starving Belgians, but Canada is able to do more and will do more.—Ed. Monitor.)



### Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

### The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$6,000,000  
Surplus \$11,000,000  
Total Resources \$17,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH  
J. S. Lewis, Manager

### Lower Granville Telephone Holders Dissatisfied

Lower Granville Telephone holders are much exercised and puzzled over the higher mathematics of increased rates and terminal limits.

When the line was first operated, the agreement was fifteen dollars (\$15.00) a year for each of the seven who then subscribed. Soon the rate was raised to eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per year. Now, we understand, the company are adding twelve dollars (\$12.00) for the phones we already hold, thus increasing the rate to thirty dollars per year with the alternative of twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) per year, and a five cent toll to our Central at Annapolis Royal. The telephones on the Lower Granville line have doubled in number since the line was first got in; and, now, for the fourteen instruments, if we understand correctly, we must pay thirty dollars per year as compared with seven telephones at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per year, which was the original arrangement.

Poles are very cheap just now, and can be found lying about almost anywhere. In fact, there is so little demand for them, that one of our coasters has hauled up his vessel because there is no sale for them at the Boston end of the route.

Are the Company intending to put in new poles, and are they to be gold plated ones? If so, we think all would be satisfied to have the wood in its primitiveness.

Iron also is cheap, and the road has not grown an inch longer since the first installment of the line.

"Oh dear! What can the matter be?"

Can the management be going to build a skyscraping central office, and thus would compel its patrons to subscribe.

Possibly subscribers would wish to know the identity of the most august utilities commission that, to its patrons, would assume the attitude, so familiar to us at present, of "Myself and Gott," and that has so uniquely ordered its utilities, that when the problem is worked out, seven miles of Lower Granville finds itself minus either in moneys or in its equivalent utilities.

Yours in the interest of uncurtailed utilities

All Russia is now under Prohibition. No booze is to be had by all and sundry.

## Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

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

Bank Money Orders A safe and economical method of remitting SMALL amounts.

Rates: \$5 and under ..... 3c  
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10 ..... 6c  
Over \$10, not exceeding \$30 ..... 10c  
Over \$30, not exceeding \$50 ..... 15c

Payable without charge in Canada (Yukon excepted) and Nfld. at any bank—in U. S. A. at all principal cities—and in Great Britain and Ireland at over 500 points.

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

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

Manufacturers of

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings and Building Material

FINISH OF ALL KINDS

Lumber Clapboards, Shingles, Lathes Staves, Heading, Etc.

MIDDLETON, Annapolis Co., N. S.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co. TORONTO

OFFERS

Perfect Protection

Good Investment

Absolute Security

CAPT. S. M. BEARDSLEY, Wolfville, N. S. Provincial Manager

Consistency

"Consistency thou art a Jewell." We have very strict laws regulating the sale of morphine, cocaine, opium and other poisonous drugs.

The deaths from drink, in the United States have been estimated to be ten per cent of the total. If we estimate ours at even one half of that it gives us over five thousand deaths every year from drink.

Look at the trouble and expense we take over one case of smallpox yet here is something that is a thousand times worse than smallpox allowed to be sold freely and one man allowed to urge and even force another to partake of it.

Hard times are ahead of us and yet two millions of dollars are spent every year over the bars of a small city for that which does more harm than opium, cocaine, and heroin all put together.

War is terrible but the Outlook, one of the highest class journals in the United States, in speaking of Russia having prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, said that "Russia has already conquered a worse enemy than Germany."

When will people learn the dreadful fact that beer and whiskey are our greatest enemy, debauching and destroying the vitality of the race so that half of our young men are not able to pass the medical examination for service in the army?

A. A. BARNETT, M. B., M.C.P.S. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Sydney Boy's Appeal to His Friends to 'Join the Colors'

SYDNEY, Nov. 16.—The following letter has been received from a well-known Sydney boy now on service with the Fifth Regiment Royal Canadian Highlanders:

5th Regt. Royal Canadian Highlanders, West Down, South Camp Salisbury Plains, Oct. 24. Dear Dad—I just thought that as I have a little time and a chance to write you, I would drop a few lines to let you know how I am.

We have just been reviewed by "Bobs" in the middle of a big down-pour of rain. Poor old "Bobs." He looks pretty old.

General Alderson is in command of the "Canuck" troops. He seems to be a fine fellow and has seen a lot of service. He told us the other day that if any man had any complaints to make to come to him. What do you think of that for a decent general, Eh?

I found the "seventeenth" (Sydney) fellows the other day. Now I tell you they look fine.

What is the matter with all the bunch down in Sydney? Why don't all these sports get out and join the colors? They are a "great" bunch of Canadian Brits. Here are thirty-four thousand troops from Canada in these camps, and we are told there is not five thousand native Canadians in the lot.

What the Cape Breton boys here want to know is why the men of the Ninety-Fourth who wanted to get away to active service with Watson were not allowed to go.

Try and get some of the boys in Sydney to feel and realize the call to service and advise them to join the second contingent they are raising. Britain needs every obtainable man and it is up to Canada to do her share in that respect as in others. Stick a letter in the papers and see if it will do any good.

I am going to London on a pass for a little trip. Tell the Sydney girls that we shall try and send them the Kaiser's moustache as soon as we get to Berlin.

The appeal to the Sydney boys in the above might well apply to the whole of Nova Scotia. The Regt. now forming in Halifax is not nearly up to strength as yet. Of those who are there only about a dozen and a half are from Annapolis County and those are not all Canadian born.

Middleton

Nov. 30th.

Mr. E. M. Archibald is home from Richibucto.

Major Purdy, of Deep Brook was in Middleton last week.

W. E. Roscoe, K. C., was in Middleton on Wednesday last.

Lt. Henshaw, of Bear River, spent a few days in Middleton recently.

Miss Gladys Webster, of Kingston, was the guest of her friend Mrs. Wm. Eaton.

Mrs. J. C. Hardy with her little daughter Enid returned to Avonport last week.

We are sorry to report Dr. F. W. Young, of Lawrencetown, not in good health.

Miss Susie Smith spent a few days in Brooklyn, the guest of Miss Julia Middlemas.

(Rev.) Mrs. Cunningham, of Bridgewater was a guest at the Rectory last week.

Rev. A. C. Archibald is now pastor of the First Baptist Church of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Robert Clements came from Hantsport last week and is spending a few days at his home.

Miss Harriett Newcomb, of Brooklyn Corner, is spending a few weeks with Miss Florence Cox.

Miss Gretchen Gates, of Acadia Seminary spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gates.

Mr. Stevens, of Ottawa, who has been in charge of the improvement at the hatchery left on Saturday last.

Lt. H. L. Gates returned last week from Halifax, having failed to pass the medical examination as a volunteer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Edwards spent a few days quite recently with their son, Conductor Edwards, of Caledonia.

Mrs. Awalt, of Cherryfield, Lunenburg County, with her little daughter Iris, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Isaac Feindal.

The "Happy Workers" gave an oriental supper in the basement of the Methodist Church on Friday evening making over seven dollars.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. MacDonald were deeply grieved to learn they were to leave here so soon, Mr. MacDonald being transferred to Woodstock, N. B.

The ladies of Holy Trinity Church held their annual supper and sale on Nov. 26th and met with good success. Over one hundred dollars was taken, proceeds of the orange tree going towards the Red Cross Society, and on Saturday evening gave a ten cent tea at which they made ten dollars.

FALKLAND RIDGE

Nov. 30th.

Mr. Lee Mader spent the week-end with Mr. Emerson Wagner.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Wagner on the birth of a daughter on Nov. 26th.

A "Shadow Sale" was held in the hall on Tuesday evening. The proceeds are to help with the Red Cross Work.

The young ladies' "Sunbeam Class" met at the home of Miss Rita Marshall on Saturday afternoon to sew for the "Red Cross."

Mr. Robert Swallow and son George and the Misses Ruth Swallow, Bessie Marshall and Benjie Sproule spent Monday in Middleton.

MELVERN SQUARE

Nov. 30th.

The Rev. A. E. Wheeler recently spent a few days at Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin entertained friends from North Williamston quite recently.

Mr. Alden Brown left last week for Lowell, Mass., where he intends to spend the winter months.

Miss Cara Robinson, teacher at Kingston Village, recently spent Sabbath here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. [redacted].

Miss [redacted] Morse, of Acadia Seminary accompanied by two young lady friends from the Seminary recently spent the week-end here.

Miss Muriel Lantz, of Port George, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lantz, of Lilac Villa, Melvern Square.

The interment of the late Silas Lantz, of Kingston, a former resident of this place, took place on Thursday last in the Melvern Presbyterian cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Oakes, of Bridgewater, arrived in Melvern a few weeks ago, and will remain the winter with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pales.

Mr. Aubrey Lee, who has been occupying part of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith on Pleasant St., for the past two years, moved his family and their household goods to Port George, during last week, where they will remain for an indefinite period.

The supper and sale held in the hall on Wednesday evening last, by the ladies of the Baptist denomination was a fair success, about forty two dollars being realized to help raise the debt on the Baptist parsonage.

Mrs. J. N. Bars, who has been visiting relatives in Melvern for the past two weeks leaves this week for her home in Vergennes, Vermont, followed by the best wishes of her many friends, who wish her a safe and pleasant voyage.

On Sabbath morning, Nov. 29th, the choir of the Baptist Church in this place was assisted by Prof. Morse, who is leader of a Musical Club in Melvern Square. At the close of the service, the Professor favored the congregation with a solo.

Our Melvern branch of the Red Cross Society meets in the hall every Thursday afternoon, and much interest is felt in the work; also, what is more important still, a fair share of good work is being done in knitting, sewing, etc., by the energetic ladies of the society.

On Monday, Nov. 16th, our respected neighbor, Mrs. Sarah MacNeil, celebrated her eighty-first birthday, at her home on Pleasant Street. Her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Bars, of Vermont, being present, a few old neighbors, and friends were invited in and with "Grandma" McNeil acting as hostess, the day passed very pleasantly for all present.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has been busy since the war began supplying New Testaments to the different military hospitals and other Red Cross organizations. The society works amongst all the armies, and has distributed 100,000 gospels amongst the Germans alone, and expects to distribute 500,000 amongst the Russian troops.

Lawrencetown

Nov. 30th.

Mr. Edmund Stevens, of Halifax, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Prince.

Services for Sunday, Dec. 6th, Baptist 11 a. m.; Episcopal 3 p. m.; Methodist 7.30.

Mrs. A. A. Reid, of Berwick, is visiting her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Reid.

Miss Mabel Morrison is preparing to leave for Halifax the first of the year to train for nurse.

Miss Winnie Chute, of Bear River, is the guest of her cousins, Misses Blanche and Pearl Bishop.

Doctor J. B. Hall lectured in the Methodist Church, Bridgetown, on Friday evening, Nov. 27th.

Mr. E. R. Pearson, of Union Square, Kings County, is visiting relatives here for a few days.

Rev. Mr. Boyer, Secretary of the Bible Society will speak in the Baptist Church on Friday evening.

Rev. H. G. Mellick lectured on "The North West" in the Baptist Church, Bridgetown, on Friday evening.

Dr. F. W. Young returned from Halifax on Saturday where he has been receiving medical treatment at the hospital.

Miss Josie Banks, teacher of Meadowdale School is spending the week-end with her parents, Principal and Mrs. B. S. Banks.

Mrs. John Shaffer has returned from an extended visit to her daughter and husband, Rev. and Mrs. O. Chipman, Hampton, N. B.

Councillor Fitch and family, of Clarence, are occupying Mrs. James Bancroft's residence for the winter. We welcome them into our midst.

Mrs. Ada Nichols having spent the summer with relatives at Melvern Square, returned last week to remain here during the winter months.

We are glad to report that Miss Pearl Balcom is slowly recovering from illness in the Leonard Morse Hospital, Natick, Mass., where she is training for nurse.

A large surprise party was given by the young people on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Muriel Phinney at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney.

The Red Cross Society will meet at the home of Mrs. E. J. Shaffer on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large number of ladies are taking a great interest in this benevolent work.

Pastor Mellick preached two very impressive sermons on Sunday. The subject for the evening was "The Golden Rule." Miss Gaunce will assist in the service next Sunday morning.

The W. M. A. S. will meet at the home of Mrs. I. Newcomb on Monday afternoon, Dec. 7th. An interesting program is being arranged. A pleasing feature of the meeting will be the presence of Miss Gaunce, returned missionary. Refreshments will be served.

H. Price Webber and wife Edwina Grey, assisted by the Boston Committee in Phinney's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday night and as in the past were warmly received. On Tuesday evening "The Governor's Wife" was presented and on Wednesday evening "Kathleen Mavourneen" was played. Mr. Frank Oliver rendered patriotic songs.

A Long Felt Want

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that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, you can get your money back.

The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it. Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle, or direct from The Catarrhone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Origin of the Union Jack

The other day six well-known politicians at dinner were discussing the British Union Jack. Questions arose as to how it came to assume its present form, how it is composed, etc., etc. Only two of the well-known politicians knew anything about its history. It is to clear away ignorance on this subject that the following is given.

In the first place, it should be explained that the name, "Union Jack," is more often than not wrongly applied. That name really belongs to a miniature union flag, displayed from a staff at the end of the bowsprit on his majesty's ships, and known for many years past as a jack; whence the name of "Union Jack," which has come to be wrongly applied to the larger as well as the smaller Union Flag, the correct name when displayed otherwise than on his majesty's ships. The jack, properly so called, is never flown on shore.

Until the fifteenth century England, Scotland and Ireland had separate flags. The English flag consisted of the Red Cross of St. George on a white ground, that of Scotland the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground, and that of Ireland the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick also on a white ground, and it is from a combination of these three flags that we get the "Union Jack."

It was James I. who first began the formation of the Union Jack by combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. He laid the cross of St. George on the cross of St. Andrew and thus formed the Union Jack, which was the national flag for 200 years.

It was after the Union of 1801 that the cross of St. Patrick was added, though in this case the diagonal red stripes were narrowed down in order that they should not obliterate the white stripes of St. Andrew's cross. It will thus be noted

that the latter shows on either side of the cross of St. Patrick, while the narrow white margin round the inside of the cross of St. George was added from the blue field of the flag. It will be noticed, too, on looking at the Union Jack that the Scottish and Irish crosses are so arranged that in the first and third divisions, counting from left to right, the white of Scotland has precedence while in the second and fourth the red of Ireland is uppermost.

The easiest rule to remember in displaying a Union Jack is that the broad diagonal white stripe, the St. Andrew's cross, should be uppermost in the first and third quarters, nearest the staff, and the red diagonal St. Patrick's cross uppermost in the second and fourth quarters.

No Elopements in Germany

One seldom hears of elopements in Germany, because it is impossible for young people to marry in that country without the consent of their parents or legal guardians. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through, or the marriage is null and void.

When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age her parents make a point of inviting young men to the house, and usually two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed. No young man, however, is invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family.

In Germany, a man must be at least eighteen years old before he can make a proposal; but when it is made and accepted, the proposal is speedily followed by the betrothal. This generally takes place privately, shortly after which the father of the bride—as she is then called—gives a dinner or supper to the most intimate friends of both families, when the fact is formally announced, and shortly after it becomes a matter of public knowledge.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

WAR ATLAS FREE To Readers of the Monitor

FOR the readers of MONITOR who would like the finest WAR ATLAS published, the management have succeeded in securing control of the sale of the celebrated SCARBOROUGH'S ATLAS for the County of Annapolis.

We would like to make all our readers a present of one, but that is impossible owing to the cost, but we will give you one free for only one new subscriber and your own subscription paid in advance.

This Opportunity Will Only be Open For a Short Time

Among the information contained in this wonderful Atlas will be found the distance between all the principal cities of Europe, the area, the population, the war strength and resources of the contending nations. Also a sketch of the conditions that brought about the present conflict.

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You'll Like the Flavor 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c per pound

The Great Cities of the World

III.—MODERN BERLIN Among the cities of a continent where buildings, statues, pictures, costumes and customs all present many tangible links with the past to stir the imagination of the visitor from the New World, Berlin, the capital of Germany, holds a unique place as being distinctly modern. This means that the city has been practically made over since the Franco-Prussian war. In 1870 it was drained by open sewers; the dark, cobble-paved streets were bordered with overcrowded houses, many poor people living even in dark cellars; drinking water was obtained from pumps scattered here and there about the city. However, when the war was ended, Germany being successful, Berlin apparently awoke to a sense of her importance and the necessity of living up to it in every possible respect. The result of that awakening is a city that has no equal in Europe for municipal progress and administration. The streets are straight and wide. They are splendidly paved and extremely well lighted. City scavengers in black caps, belted tunics and boots to their knees keep constantly at work to see that nothing remains upon them to mar their perfect cleanliness, and they are often washed by street-watering wagons. The drainage and sewerage system is up-to-date and as sanitary as it is possible to be. The water supply is clear and pure. Three-quarters of the buildings are new. There are rows and rows of apartment houses, with their little balconies almost invariably brightened by flower-boxes during the summer. There are trim villas belonging to the wealthier people, and even the tenement houses inhabited by the poorer classes are large and airy. In fact, the poor are very well taken care of, and you will see few cases of extreme poverty or pauperism in Berlin. The city maintains public hospitals, public baths, night shelters and people's kitchens for those who are in need. Another step taken in remodeling the city was to abolish open market places. The buying and selling now takes place in huge closed markets, of which there are fourteen altogether. In the Central Market there are 2,000 stalls. They are open to the supervision of the police, who play a very prominent part in the life of the city. These officials, with their shining helmets and short swords, have a good deal of authority, which has led to a tendency to make them very important in their own opinion and dictatorial in their manner. As you watch them in the discharge of their duties, whether it be blowing a little trumpet to stop a long line of traffic at the intersection of a couple of streets, or descending upon some disturber of the peace, you are struck by their military bearing, most of them having had some training in the army before being engaged upon the police force. Huge, gaudy advertisements do not meet the eyes of the people of Berlin at every turn. All advertising matter is relegated to large, round pillars placed at the street corners. These are hollow, and within them are placed the paste, brushes and short ladder used by the bill-stickers, while on the outside are pasted various notices of meetings and amusements, lost and found advertisements, rules to be observed while upon the street, and so forth. If the police are offering a reward for the apprehension of a criminal they place a bright, crimson notice upon the pillar. Rules in the cause of orderliness are not up very freely. "Keep to the right" is commonly seen, while on post-boxes is sometimes displayed the warning, "Do not forget to stamp and address your envelope." In all this miracle of newness and order there is one ancient landmark—a block of old houses in the heart of the city near the River Spree, that is a relic of the days when Berlin was a little fishing village. A dark, narrow alley between tall, old-fashioned houses leads to a court known as the Krogel, where an ancient sundial is the greatest object of interest. There will likely be boatmen on the river and water-gates along the bank, and if one is fortunate he may have a glimpse of some picturesque broom-makers in a dusky hole dipping straws into a pot of pitch. Berlin is built on a flat, sandy plain where fogs roll in on it from the Baltic and cold east winds from the Russian steppes sweep over it in the winter. Its situation, considered from the standpoint of beauty, is unfortunate, but that has not prevented it from becoming the third city in Europe in point of size. It is the home of the Kaiser and the capital of the German Empire. It offers many educational advantages to its residents. Doctors from all over the world flock to Berlin to study medi-

The Passing of Lord Roberts

(Christian Guardian.) The news of the death of Lord Roberts, the darling of the British Army and one of the greatest statesman-soldiers the British Empire has ever produced, will be read with a deep sense of loss and bereavement throughout the world. In this time of struggle and fierce conflict, when the nation faces almost as difficult a situation as she has ever faced in her whole history, the loss of one so wise in counsel, so hopeful and inspiring in spirit, and so absolutely and intelligently devoted to the highest interests of his country, to which he has given a life of unparalleled service, seems a loss past all repair. Today the entire British Empire is feeling that if he only could have lived until the war was over, a blessing and benediction to soldier and statesman and citizen as well, it would have been a consummation devoutly to be wished. There is this satisfaction, however—Lord Roberts has died very much as he always wished to die. Over and over again he had expressed the hope that he might die the soldier's death, busy and active and devoted to the interests of his country up to the last minute. He has even quite recently expressed his great satisfaction that he had always lived a strictly temperate and rigorous life, because that had given him a vigorous old age in which continuous service and activity were a delight. Certainly no man in England has been busier than has Lord Roberts since the war began, and no British soldier not in active service has ever been more active and useful. He passed away according to his wish and prayer, serving his country with his last breath. And there is also a great source of satisfaction in the fact that Lord Roberts' last act was an act of gracious courtesy and respect to the soldiers of India, among whom so many years of his life were spent. He had gone to France, had reviewed the Indian troops there, and had long conversations with their officers and leaders before he was stricken with the fatal pneumonia which ended his life. That visit must have given him great satisfaction, though, perhaps, as we see it now, it was too heavy an undertaking for one of his years. But India will never forget it, and this last deed of the great soldier will be another link binding the great Indian Empire in loyalty and love to Britain's King. Lord Roberts was born in India, in the city of Cawnpore, eighty-two years ago. His father, General Sir Abraham Roberts, had been in India for many years. In fact, the united service in India of the father and son measured up to almost ninety years. And it is to men of the type of the two Roberts—men of strong character, men of unimpeachable honor and integrity, men whose word was always honored, and in whom service of country was always ahead of any selfish or personal interest—that Great Britain today owes India, and that the world at large owes the peaceful and progressive development of a country that might otherwise have been a thorn in the side of the nations. Lord Roberts, was, of course, in the Indian Mutiny. His story of that event is one of the most realistic and interesting stories that has ever been written, and his explanation of the results that flowed from it one of the most informing. In connection with the present war it is interesting to remember that Lord Roberts states that the Mutiny, terrible as it was, did for India and for British rule in India something that, humorously speaking, could hardly have been accomplished in any other way. And so, may we not hope, it will be in the case of the present war. Lord Roberts' period of extended service in India included participation in several Afghan campaigns, and it is sufficient comment upon his service in that connection to say that he received, thanks for it by the British House of Parliament, his title of Kandahar in 1879 will stand in history as one of the most heroic of military achievements or records. To the present generation Lord Roberts is known chiefly through his service in South Africa. We can all remember following the disaster after disaster that visited the British forces in the early days of the Boer War, the intense feeling of relief and satisfaction that came with the announcement that Lord Roberts had been given command. The battle of Colenso had preceded his appointment, and in that battle his own only son had been killed. The story of the retrieval of British fortunes in South Africa by wise strategy and heroic effort, and in which Canadian soldiers bore their own brave part, is well known to us all. From the Boer War onward Lord Roberts has been the darling and idol of the British nation. And yet, notwithstanding all the honors that were heaped upon him, honors that had back of them the love and gratitude of an Empire, Lord Roberts remained his whole life through a modest, matter-of-fact little man, who seemed never to have any idea that he was doing anything wonderful or any more than his plain and manifest duty. His own story of his winning of the Victoria Cross in the early days of the Indian Mutiny is characteristic of him. It is told in a sentence or two, with a footnote of a half-dozen words indi-

cating that for what he had done he had been given the V. C. He was a man of action, who believed very little in talking about it. Many times in later years he had been called upon to make addresses, but he never considered himself any great success at it, and usually got through with it as he did most things, in a straightforward, direct, convincing sort of way. Kipling was not wide of the mark when he said that "Bobs" did not advertise. We like best to think of Lord Roberts, now that he has left us, as the earnest Christian soldier, who was ever ready to bear witness to his faith and belief and habit of life; as a humane leader who thought of the comfort of his men and wasted no human life in mere recklessness; as a most persistent moral reformer, both by precept and example, his whole life through. That the first soldier of the Empire was such a man as he was, and known to be such the whole world over, must mean very much for the uplift of the nation and for the strengthening of righteousness in all lands. Lord Roberts was quite a little given to literature, and as an author has won much success. His "Forty-one Years in India," published in 1879, ran into over thirty editions in about as many months, and still continues to be sold and read the whole world over. It is not so much an autobiography as it is a history, and it will remain one of the important contributions to the written history of the Empire. Besides this, his chief work, he has written several other smaller books, dealing chiefly with military matters, including "A Nation in Arms" and "The Rise of Wellington." It is great cause for satisfaction that a splendid life of Lord Roberts, by Sir George Forrest, C. I. E., has just been published by the Cassell Company. It is full, comprehensive, well-written and most intensely interesting. There will be thousands of readers, we are sure, who will be glad to be able to turn to it at this time and read the thrilling story of the life and work of one of Britain's greatest soldiers and truest heroes. Our young men especially could not find better reading. Gain 40 Pounds in 40 Days Remarkable Results of the New Tissue Builder Tonzine Tablets in Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women PROVE IT YOURSELF BY BUYING a box of Tonzine Tablets NOW. "By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Tonzine Tablets, for building up weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well-known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer and almost everything else you could think of, but without result." Any man or woman who is thin can recover normal weight by the best new treatment, Tonzine Tablets. "I have been thin for years and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable processes brought about by the use of Tonzine Tablets, so I decided to try myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just forty pounds during the last forty days, and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life." Tonzine Tablets are a powerful inducer to nutrition, increases cell-growth; food; increases the number of blood-corpuscles and as a necessary result builds up muscles, and solid healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure. For women who can never appear stylish in anything they wear because of their thinness this remarkable treatment may prove a revelation. It is a beauty maker as well as a form builder and nerve strengthener. Tonzine Tablets cost \$1 for a 50-days' treatment, at druggists, or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass. A systematized effort is being made to prevent the floods and famines from which China has suffered at regular intervals in some of her provinces for over 2,000 years. A survey has been made by an expert engineer sent out by the Red Cross Society and a corps of assistants supplied by the Chinese government, who are financing the project. It is hoped that the result will be the elimination of much suffering, as well as the turning into producers millions who are becoming beggars or robbers. RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids. To relieve rheumatism Scott's Emulsion is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very oil-food that rheumatic conditions always need. Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed. Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

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The Weekly Monitor. ESTABLISHED 1873

WESTERN ANNAPOULIS SENTINEL. Published Every Wednesday BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOULIS CO.

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The Monitor Publishing Company Limited PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914

TO THE PUBLIC

The Business Office of the Monitor Publishing Co. will open daily at nine o'clock in the forenoon and close at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Persons having business with the Monitor will please call between these hours. FRED. E. BATH, Manager.

One of the effects of the war is the disturbed condition of trade felt more or less in every part of the world. The Southern States are suffering keenly from the loss of a market for their cotton crop.

Holland is feeling, probably more than any of the neutral countries, the stress and strain of the war in this respect. With her manufacturing closed, with hundreds of her shipping yards idle in her harbors, because of inability to reach their usual markets, and with multitudes of homeless and starving refugees pouring into the country, and appealing for shelter and food, the people of Holland are themselves, and by no fault of their own, in a deplorable condition.

Some kinds of business in Canada are likely to be greatly benefited by the war. An altogether new industry has been started in connection with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. This company has taken a contract for the manufacture of shells for the fourteen and eighteen pound field guns of the British Army.

All this needs money. A writer in the London Economist estimates the cost of the war to Great Britain at nine million dollars a day, or eleven hundred and forty-five millions of dollars in six months. Yet the same authority says, there is no reason to believe the country will become bankrupt.

Mr. Lloyd George in his great speech at the recent meeting in City Temple, London, spoke among other things, of the great financial sacrifice which war entails. Referring to the budget which he was preparing as Chancellor, and which he would in a few days present to the House of Commons, remarked, "You will be appalled but you will not quail. We can afford these sacrifices better than the best of our foes. It means re-education and self-sacrifice, but when men are giving their lives it would be a poor thing if we grudge our wealth to the land that has nurtured us."

The following advertisements are samples of hundreds found day after day in the French papers. Mr. Henri Planchet would be deeply grateful to any one who can inform him of the whereabouts of his wife, Suzanne, and of his two little girls, Bertha and Martha, refugees from Air-Sur-Lys. Mme. Lardien would be profoundly grateful for information about her daughter, Mme. Des Rochers, who fled from the destroyed town of Albert, on Oct. 10th, with her four children.

It is stated authentically that in those parts of France, over which the armies have gone to and fro, there are thousands of husbands who have lost their wives and children, and of families who have been hopelessly divided in the wild confusion of retreat from brutal German soldiers and wrecked and burning homes. Some of these families may in time be reunited, but many never will be, and in this latter case, the grief will be greater than it would be if the loved ones were known to be dead.

The Canadian Year Book, for 1913, just published is replete with information interesting and valuable to every citizen. It opens with a brief outline of Canadian history from the year 1608, which is regarded as the birth year of Canada.

Considerable space is given to the Physical and Geographical characteristics of Canada, its mountains, magnificent and unsurpassed waterways, minerals, fauna and flora, with small maps showing the limits of the earlier Provinces, and an excellent map of the Dominion at the present time.

The largest portion of the Book is devoted to statistical and comparative tables in which the gradual advance in population and in the production of the fields, forests, mines, minerals and waters, in trade and commerce, in postal accommodations, and banking, in railroads and steamships, and in religious denominations is given.

The total population of Canada in 1911 was 7,206,643, a gain in ten years of 34.17 per cent. The most densely populated Province was Ontario with 2,523,264. Nova Scotia had a population in the same year, 1911, of 492,338. Their was a decrease in the population of Prince Edward Island, between the years named of 9.23 per cent; also in the Yukon of 68.73 per cent. The largest increase was in Alberta, 413.08 per cent, and the smallest increase in New Brunswick, 6.27 per cent. The increase in Nova Scotia was only 7.13 per cent.

A Suggestion

(The Outlook.)

A few weeks ago our Provincial Government offered a war contribution of 100,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal to the Imperial Government which was accepted. The value at the time was announced to be half a million dollars.

Later it was reported that there was some difficulty about this form of gift and that \$100,000 in cash had been offered.

At the time the offer of coal was made it was also reported that a gift of apples from Nova Scotia was being considered by the government at Halifax.

In this connection there is a situation in the Annapolis Valley just now which we think should be brought to the attention of the Provincial Government.

There are tens of thousands of barrels of apples which cannot be sold in the markets, but which are suited to the evaporators and canning factories. There are such factories in the Valley capable of handling this fruit but with a few exceptions they are closed down.

It is acknowledged that the apple is one of the best fruits to give soldiers on active service as a preventative of scurvy and like diseases. Plenty of evaporated, or canned fruit for the soldiers during the coming months would greatly lessen the amount of sickness among our defenders.

This "Suggestion" taken from "The Outlook" of Nov. 20th, is an excellent one, and the Monitor gives its hearty endorsement. Ed. Monitor.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS. WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT TRAPS GUNS &c. LOWEST PRICES. JOHN HALLAM LIMITED Desk B40 TORONTO

Elliott Blames German Barbarity

(Continued from page 1.)

any other invader, but by its own aggressive ambition for world empire. In the present war it thinks it has staked its all on "empire down-fall."

If the causes for the immense catastrophe have been correctly stated, the desirable outcome of the war is: No world-wide empire for any race or nation; no more "subjects," no executives, either permanent or temporary with power to throw their fellow-countrymen into war; no secret diplomacy justifying the use for a profit of all the lies, concealments, deceptions and ambushes which are an inevitable part of war and assuming to commercial nations on international questions, and no conscription armies that can be launched in war by executive without consulting independent representative assemblies.

There should come out from this supreme convulsion a federated Europe or a league of the freer nations, which should secure the smaller States against attack, prevent the larger from attempting domination, make sure that treaties and other international contracts shall be public and be respected until modified by mutual consent, and provide a safe basis for the limitations and reduction of armament on land and sea, no basis to be considered safe which could fall to secure the liberties of such and all the federated States against the attacks of any outsider or faithless member.

No one can see at present how such a consummation is to be brought about, but any one can see whether this consummation is the only one which can satisfy the lovers of liberty under law and the believers in the progress of man and through loving service each to all and to each.

WAR SOMETIMES JUSTIFIED

It is not that war is always a hideous and hateful evil; but a nation may sometimes find it to be the lesser of two evils between which it has to choose? The justifiable and indeed necessary war is the war against the ravager and destroyer, the enemy of liberty, the claimant of world empire.

More and more the thinkers of the world see and the common people more and more believe, instinctively, that the cause of religious liberty is the cause of civilization. In the conference which will one day meet to settle the terms of peace, and, therefore, the future conditions of life in Europe, the example of the American republic in regard to armaments and war, the publicity of treaties, and public liberty, security and prosperity may reasonably have some influence.

"God Judging Among the Nations" Subject of Sermon in St. James' Church

A large congregation assembled in St. James' Church on Monday evening for a special service held in connection with a meeting of the Rural Deanery of Annapolis taking place here on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Besides the Rector, the Rev. Rural Dean How (Annapolis Royal), and the Rev. W. Taylor (Weymouth) took part in the service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Driffield, Rector of Digby.

Mr. Driffield chose for his subject "God Judging among the Nations." He traced in an interesting way the prevalence of war throughout the centuries, making special reference to the wars taking place since the days of Prince Consort, when such an impetus was given to the peace movement. In view of this, together with the prevailing war, it would seem as if all this effort on behalf of universal peace had been in vain. This, however, was not the case, as, in spite of all seeming to the contrary, the desire for peace never burned in more hearts, or more ardently than today, and, if Christian men and women would only be faithful, God will work His purpose out and turn even the wrath of man to His praise. The service was brought to a close by the singing of Bishop Boyd Carpenter's hymn, "O God our Strength."

Forty Years Ago

(From Monitor files Nov. 1874.)

MARRIAGE—At Shediac, N.B., Nov. 19th, by Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Elias Messenger of the Village of Paradise, N. S. to Pamela, eldest daughter of B. James Willing, Esq., of Shediac.

DEATHS—Suddenly on Nov. 19, near Bridgetown, of erysipelas, Maria, beloved wife of Edward T. Young and daughter of late Wm. Ruffee, aged 80 years.

At Centreville, Nov. 24, Ebenezer Messenger aged 55.

Recent launches at Annapolis—Barque Carrie Delap 1112 tons, Barque Granville Belle 1130 tons.

The Local Assembly has been dissolved and writs has been issued to the 18 sheriffs in the 18 counties to hold a general election. Nomination will be the 10th inst. and election will be the 17th. A mass meeting of the Electors of this County, favorable to the present Government is to be held in the Sessions House here on the 4th inst. and one by the opposite party in the same place the day following.

Perhaps in no former year within the memory of living men has December opened with less previous cold and stormy weather. Mild Indian-Summer weeks have succeeded each other through nearly the whole of October and November. Farmers have labored in such a favorable time for their work, but those owning mills have severely felt the lack of water in the streams and rivers.

It Will Pay You

To look over my goods. There are bargains for you. Raisins, Currants, Ground Spices, Figs, Dates and Candied Peels

Special on Saturday 8 Pounds Onions for 25c

Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs in exchange for goods.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS Mrs. S. C. Turner VARIETY STORE

Good Morning! We Are Introducing

American Silk American Cashmere American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort, never get to rip. Never become loose or flabby. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid with written guarantee backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired. DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The International Hosiery Co. P. O. Box 244 DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS

To make room for our large stock of Christmas Goods now opening daily and less than four weeks in which to display all in, we will divide the time with our customers, and give them a Special Discount on many lines of heavy Winter goods to clear and make room for this display.

Two only, black and white checked Sport Coats, regular \$13.75 now \$9.75.

Two only, Brown Curl Cloth Coats, full satin lined, plush collar and cuffs, frog and button trimmings, regular \$18.00, now \$12.98.

Five only, Curl Cloth Coats, colors tan, brown, black, grey, regular \$12.98, for only \$8.98. These are a great snap.

20 percent off Misses and Childrens Coats.

20 percent off Mens, Boys and Childrens Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers.

20 percent off Mens, Boys and Childrens ready to wear Suits.

Fashionable Furs

at Lowest Prices. See our sets from \$2.50 each to \$35.00. Separate Muff \$1.60 up to \$15.75.

Mens Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear, green, red, blue label, Stanfield's Ladies Underwear, vests, drawers and combinations.

Sweaters, Sweaters

Ladies, Mens, Boys, Childrens. A splendid assortment.

10 percent off all these lines. These prices for two weeks only. Now is your buying chance.

Highest Market Prices Paid for Butter and Eggs

These Discounts for Cash and only apply to \$1.00 worth or more

STRONG & WHITMAN Phone 32: : : Ruggles Block

Fourteenth MARITIME Winter Fair To be held at AMHERST, N. S. DEC. 7, 8, 9, 10, 1914

Dearness & Phelan Are showing the Latest Designs in

Trimmed MILLINERY No Special Opening Day

Dearness & Phelan Queen St., Bridgetown

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Ladies' Misses' and Children's Low Rubbers at reasonable prices.

Flour and Feed Our stock of Flour and Feed has arrived. Get our prices before buying.

WANTED: Butter, Eggs, and Beans in exchange for goods.

J.I. FOSTER J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

Royal Purple Stock Food Royal Purple Poultry Food Crushed Oyster Shells Poultry Drinking Fountains Poultry Leg Bands Three-in-one Feed Molasses Always in stock at KARL FREEMAN'S HARDWARE STORE

1914 Fox Dividends The Rayner International Fur Co. Ltd. paid, on October 1st \$125,000.00 in dividends. Will pay \$125,000.00 November 20th, 1914, making 40%.

CHAS. L. CHIPMAN Bridgetown, Nova Scotia Travelling Salesman, Harry Strong

CHRISTMAS GIFTS Don't you think it is time to "get busy" with your Christmas Shopping? And Look! What better present, more likely to be appreciated, more certain to be useful than a pair of Boots' Shoes or Slippers, for man, woman or child? Our stock of Christmas Footwear is most complete.

Tip Top Tea For Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The next short course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, will be held from Jan. 5th to 15th, 1915.

Most of the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plains have visited London. Twenty are given leave at a time.

Sydney, Cape Breton, is the summer town for enlistment, having up to last week, for the second contingent, produced 137 volunteers, only six of whom were rejected.

The services in the Gordon Memorial Presbyterian Church which were interrupted last Sabbath on account of the putting in of a new furnace will be resumed as usual next Sunday.

W. M. Smallman, pastor of the Baptist Church, Bridgewater, died on Sunday, Nov. 22nd, last from cancer. A few weeks ago the Rev. gentleman was taken to Boston for treatment, but the surgeons gave him no hope for recovery.

A lady of Dartmouth, N. S., who is 102 years old, is busily engaged in knitting socks for our soldiers. She has already knitted four pairs, which she has sent to the Red Cross Society in Halifax. The knitting is said to be beautifully done.

When thinking of "what will I give for Christmas," just have in your mind a yearly subscription to the Monitor. No present will be so much appreciated especially by those who are away from home and the number of those who have decided the matter is yearly increasing. Try it yourself and await results.

The Bridgetown Steamship Company's Steamer "Valinda" Captain W. E. Gesner, master, in addition to performing her regular service between Bridgetown and St. John last week also delivered freight at Grand Manan and Eastport from St. John. The Valinda performed the service of the S. S. Grand Manan which was disabled.

The Central Methodist Church in Moncton, N. B., one of the oldest churches in the city, was totally destroyed with all contents by fire between 2 and 6 o'clock on the 21st ult. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000 with insurance on building and contents \$22,000. This is the third church Moncton has lost by fire in less than three years.

Business at the harrigan factory of Mackenzie, Crowe & Co., which is common with all industries has been quiet for some time past, has now taken an upward turn. Work in the tannery, which has been closed for several weeks, was resumed on Monday morning and a number of orders in the factory who have been idle for some weeks, resumed work on Monday.

The fourth in the series of Intercessory Services held by the combined churches of the town, was held in the Baptist Church last Sunday evening, and was the largest in attendance of all the services held, the large auditorium of the church being filled to overflowing, the doors of the vestry having to be opened. The interest in these meetings seems to be increasing.

Seventeen hundred trunks and suit cases, left behind in Germany when the war broke out, arrived at New York the other day, and that is only a beginning, for the men in charge of finding the lost baggage have already collected about twenty-five thousand pieces, most of which will reach their owners in time. Many show marks of the war. Some of the trunks, used by the Belgians for barricades, have been riddled with bullets.

The Postmasters of the Dominion through their Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. E. Proctor, will in a few days hand over to the new Postmaster General, \$5,000 which they have contributed. It will be apportioned as follows: \$1,800 to the Canadian Fund, \$1,000 to the Red Cross Fund, and \$1,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. As many more are expected to add their donations, the Secretary-Treasurer hopes that the total will amount to twice the sum named.

W. W. Kenney, Superintendent of the V. G. Hospital has been elected Vice-President of the American Hospital Association, the largest organization in the world. The membership consists of superintendents of the leading hospitals of America, and the annual convention held recently at St. Paul, Minn., was very largely attended. In the election of Mr. Kenney, who has been associated so intimately with the work and development of the Victoria General Hospital, the American Association, marks its appreciation of the standing of Nova Scotia's Hospital.

Annapolis County can boast of an up-to-date Mail Order House of considerable magnitude. The enterprising firm of Clark, Bros., Bear River, are circulating a splendid catalogue which is finely printed and beautifully illustrated, and shows a great many useful articles and a complete line of ready to wear garments. Anyone considering sending a mail order to Canada will do well to see this up-to-date catalogue before buying. Help Nova Scotia and keep your money at home. Write for the catalogue and read the guarantee of this reliable firm.

A meeting to consider the advisability of forming a Home Guard in Bridgetown was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening and was largely attended. Considerable discussion on the matter took place. It was finally moved by Dr. M. E. Armstrong that an organization of Home Guards be formed and the motion carried unanimously. The meeting was adjourned to Monday night, when 38 enrolled themselves. This number will undoubtedly be more than doubled as the movement becomes more generally organized. Bridgetown is fortunate in having the services of Sergeant-Major Gill, a veteran of the South African war, whose experience will be a decided advantage to the Bridgetown Home Guards.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Thirty-two tons of postage stamps, valued at over \$3,000,000, have been sent to post offices of the U. S. in preparation for Christmas sale.

The last Royal Gazette, of New Brunswick, contains the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Seeley as a Justice of the Peace. It will be his duty to administer to the volunteers at Fredericton the necessary oaths for overseas services.

Up to Monday night 964 volunteers had enlisted in the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion for the Second Canadian Overseas Contingent. About fifty more men were required at that date to bring the regiment up to full strength and doubtless this number have since enlisted.

Sergt. Sauder of the Intelligence Department of the Canadian Army Divisional Headquarters, Halifax and Quartermaster-Sergeant Bolser of the 14th Hussars, were in Margareville and Forest Glade on Nov. 24th investigating charges of disloyal and seditious utterances. It is evident that but few understand the seriousness of this offence and the penalty attached.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson of 583 Fifth Street, South Boston, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday, Nov. 5, by having a family party. Relatives were present from Brookline, Somerville, Dorchester, Brighton, Roxbury, Newton, Bridgewater, Massachusetts and Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson formerly lived in Grandville where they have many friends.

The treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund (Rev. E. Underwood) was very gratified last Thursday on finding the following awaiting his return home: "Kindly accept this small amount for the Belgian Relief Fund from the pupils of Grades V. and VI., Bridgetown School, \$3.08." The efforts of our children on behalf of the most deserving fund are worthy of great praise. Almost weekly we hear of some effort being made by them to help the suffering Belgians.

A report was published in the daily papers on Monday that the schooner R. P. S. Capt. Wm. Tupper of Round Hill, master, had encountered a gale in the Bay of Fundy, and not having been heard from was a probable loss. The report was soon circulated about town, but Mr. C. L. Piggott, one of the owners had very little anxiety about the safety of the vessel, as he had received word from Captain Tupper that he had put into Quaco for harbor. A telegram from the Captain on Monday afternoon stating that he had arrived safely in St. John dispelled all fears. Mr. Piggott's father, Mr. Chas. L. Piggott and Mr. A. B. Messenger of Tupperville were passengers on the vessel.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Gertrude Ogilvie of Aylesford spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. S. C. Turner.

Mr. S. P. Miner, of Gaspercaux, was in town yesterday and paid the Monitor a friendly call.

Try Mrs. A. W. Kinney's crisp fresh ginger snaps, sets doz., sugar cookies 12 cts. doz. Granville St.

Mrs. Wm. A. Chipman of Wolfville has been a recent guest of Mrs. W. H. Warren, returning on Monday.

Mrs. Erving Behie, of Brickton, spent a couple of days in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Turner.

Mr. Ronald Whiteway will leave for England via St. John, next week and will be away for some months.

Mrs. A. O. Price and children have moved into Bridgetown for the winter months and are occupying the residence of Mrs. John Murdoch on Granville St.

Mr. Ernest P. Jackson, railway mail carrier, underwent an operation for appendicitis on November 19th. Last accounts state he was doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. William I. Troop, who has been away from Bridgetown for nearly three years is paying a visit to his family here. Mr. Troop has been employed on the construction work of the Transcontinental Railway.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 7.30.

Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30. The Rev. F. J. Armitage of Lawrencetown will give an address, subject "Efficiency."

Public worship next Sunday, Dec. 6, as follows: Bridgetown, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Boyer, of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the evening. Granville at 3 p. m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Conference meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Consecration service and Roll Call in the B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. At the morning service Rev. H. E. Stillwell, Principal of the McLaughlin High School, Cocanada, India, will be the speaker.

At the close of the morning service the Lord's Supper will be administered.

At the evening service the pastor will continue the series of sermons on the Model Prayer. Subject: "Forgiveness." The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. J. W. Peters on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8th, at 7.30 p. m.

No Advance IN PRICE

THAT Special Emulsion of Norway Cod Liver Oil prepared for us by Parke, Davis & Co. we still offer at the old price of 75c for the large size regularly sold at \$1. We have just received a fairly large quantity to go at 75c while it lasts. We know of no equal quality to be got anywhere at the same price. It is an excellent thing for both adults and children at this time of year, and it is very easy to take. Remember the special price—pint size only 75c.

ROYAL PHARMACY W. A. Warren, Phm. B. The Rexall Store

Belgian Relief Fund

The Treasurer (Rev. E. Underwood) hands us the following: Amount previously acknowledged \$195.25 "R. S." 5.00 Pupils of Grades V. and VI. Bridgetown School 8.08 Total to date \$208.33

St. James Parish Church Notes

Sunday next being the first in the month, the service in the Parish will be: ST. JAMES, BRIDGETOWN 8 a. m.—Holy Communion. 7 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S, BELLEISLE 10.30 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S-BY-THE-SEA YOUNG'S COVE 2.30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

BORN

FOSTER.—At Bloomfield, to Mr. and Mrs. Hanford Foster a son.

Cider Apples

We will be glad if customers will bring in the rest of their cider apples before Saturday, as we plan to finish pressing this week. ANNAPOLIS VALLEY CYDER CO., LTD. R. WHITEWAY, Manager.

Automobile Repairing

A SPECIALTY Will buy 1913 or 1914 Ford Touring Car in running order—must be bargain; also one Small Turning Lathe and Gasoline Engine, 1 to 3 h.p.; one Emery and Stand.

Have your auto repaired now for next season's service. FLETT'S GARAGE Telephone, Bridgetown 69

Parlor Reed Rocker No. 384

A GRAND and comfortable chair of generous size. Straight roll top, 42 inches high, that curves gracefully down to a large cane seat. A woven back that is expensive, shaped into a ringed centre and bar diagonal. Deep Curtain under seat with a thick woven border. One of the best rockers made. A Special Price for ONE WEEK ONLY will be 3.69 A. W. KINNEY Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY DECEMBER 5th

FLOUR Regal Flour, best hard wheat, \$7.25 per bbl. Minard's Liniment, 19c per Bottle REGAL AND ROBIN HOOD FEEDS Middlings, Bran, Feed Flour, Chopped Corn, Meal, Cracked Corn.

Fresh Groceries and Confectionery Always in Stock WOOD & PARKS Granville Street, Bridgetown, N. S.

Business Notices

Erskin - of Tartar 50c lb. MRS. TURNER.

Read Wood & Parks' adv. for special Saturday sale.

Call and see the new dishes at Mrs. Turner's. 2 1/2

Fresh dates, 3 lbs. for 25 cts. at Mrs. Turner's. 3 1/2

6 lbs Sweet Potatoes for 25c. at KEN'S RESTAURANT

A large assortment of new Toys at Mrs. Turner's. 3 1/2

Go to Percy Burns for sleigh shoeing, horse shoeing and first class work.

2 pkgs. Seeded Raisins for 25c at KEN'S RESTAURANT

Fresh canned goods at reasonable prices at Mrs. Turner's. 2 1/2

Stanley L. Marshall, of Clarence, as recently purchased a pure bred Yorkshire Boar for service.

WANTED.—Pork and hides, for which I will pay the highest market price. PERRY BATH.

Just arrived, carload of Lined Cottonseed, Royal Meal, Feed, Flour etc. C. L. PIGGOTT.

Don't forget that we have the only Peanut Roaster in town therefore we are able to give our customers Fresh Roasted Peanuts for Xmas. KEN'S RESTAURANT

Fresh Lamb and Beef, Salt Mackerel, Tonnes and Sounds, Cranberries, Saur Kraut, Buckwheat Flour. C. L. PIGGOTT.

HAIR WORK DONE. Combing or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to. MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

PRIVATE SALE

The Real Estate of the late Judson Foster, Hampton, Annapolis County Nova Scotia, is offered for Sale.

It consists of 25 acres, more or less, cultivated land, with orchard capable of bearing 200 barrels apples and a small orchard just coming into bearing. Private water system in the house, one and one-half story house, barn, shop and two out buildings in good repair; pasture land for 25 to 30 head of cattle, woodland lot nearly two miles long by 2 1/2 rods deep directly alongside mountain road Bridgetown to Hampton, containing fine timber and much second growth hard wood. All inquiries address to A. de W. FOSTER, Kentville, Nova Scotia. 35-21

Big Sale

Having secured a large quantity of Lipton's celebrated TEA at a discount I am going to give the public the benefit of same. LIPTON'S 30c value for 27c 40c value for 37c We are giving liberal discounts on other goods.

KEN'S RESTAURANT

Phone 81 Agent for Dominion Express Money Orders

The Bridgetown Importing House Having a large amount of money to raise at once, we will give until further notice, off our immense stock, the good value of which is already known to our customers A CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PERCENT On all purchases amounting to \$5.00 OR MORE J. W. BECKWITH

Prepare for Winter By ordering your Storm Sashes and Doors NOW Cedar Shingles Spruce Shingles Laths Sheathing Flooring Always in stock at lowest prices J. H. HICKS & SONS QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

A LINE OF FINE CHINA

I am showing one of the finest lines of genuine Nippon China manufactured. To get the best in appearance and price you should see this line. Our Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairs have always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop LOCKETT BLOCK

HALIFAX Fire Insurance Co. Doing Business in Nova Scotia since 1809-105 YEARS

The oldest Company of its kind in Canada. Noted for equitable dealings. No connections with the "Tariff". Reasonable rates. Best of security. DR. S. N. MILLER Agent at Middleton

Notice

All county taxes not paid on or before December 1st 1914 in polling districts No 8 & 27 in Ward No 8 will be left for collection. N. J. RAWDING Clementsport, N. S. 203 no

Protect Your House and Barn

With a policy in the old reliable Northern Insurance Co. DALY & CORBITT Halifax

FRED E. BATH Local Agent. 19 1 yr

LOOK! LOOK!

We have our stock complete to make every Man or Boy comfortable and warm. Call at our store for BARGAINS

Boy's Suits and Overcoats

All prices and, and we are giving big discounts for cash WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF Sweater Coats for Boys ranging in price from 75c to \$2.00

Our Men's Suits and Overcoats

Only need inspection to guarantee satisfaction in prices and quality. Give us a call before buying elsewhere J. HARRY HICKS Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

HORSE BLANKETS

Is your horse protected? We have a large assortment of Horse Rugs, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.00. We are giving a Cash Discount of 5p c. on Horse Rugs. BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

R. A. CROWE

Bridgetown, Nova Scotia Plumbing, Heavy and Shelf Hardware

# CHRISTMAS AT CLARKE BROS.

How often has the question "What would be a suitable gift?" come before you, and what an amount of time and thought has been expended in deciding on the right thing for the recipient. The "quiet of the home" has many advantages over the "hustle of the store" for the selecting of Christmas presents, and the object of this adv. is merely to suggest suitable Gifts before starting on a shopping expedition. Show it to every member of the household, thus finding out what would be appreciated, and allow us to show you the articles themselves. This will save you an endless amount of trouble and reduce your worries to a minimum.

When visiting our store if you should see any article that you would like later on, we will gladly put it aside for delivery at a future date. We would suggest, however, that you do this at once while our stock is complete and before the best is taken.

### Fancy and Useful

We have purchased many novelties in fancy and useful things for Christmas Gifts, including Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Photo Frames, Leather Goods, Hand Bags, Music Rolls, Work Baskets, Ink Wells, Tobacco Jars, Brass Novelties, etc. Many other articles that space does not permit us here to mention.

### Gifts for Women

Had you thought of a Dress Pattern for Christmas? Such a practical gift as this would be welcome surely and then it would serve to remind the one who wears it of the giver. We offer you from now until Xmas a CASH DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT (10 p. c.) on all Dress Good purchases. Among the multitude of things she needs, likes and would appreciate are Fancy Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Fancy Toweling, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Rain Coats, Coat Sweaters, Winter Jackets, Umbrellas, Fancy Linens, etc.

### Special Discount Sale

Women's and Children's Winter Jackets. From now until Christmas we offer you a Special Cash Discount of twenty percent (20 p. c.) on all Women's and Children's Jackets you purchase.

### Gifts for Men

There are many nice appropriate things to give a man and yet when one sits down alone to think of something suitable and serviceable it is not an easy task. What to give Father, Brother, Husband, Son or Friend, can be found in our store. Neckwear, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Coat Sweaters, Fancy Waistcoats, Hats, Caps, Mufflers, Overcoats, Suits and Underwear.

### Special Discount Sale

We offer you a Special Cash Discount of Ten Percent (10 p. c.) on all purchases of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits from now until Xmas.

### Xmas Cards and Booklets

We have them in endless variety, remembrances of the Season such as everybody is looking for. Cards ..... 12c per dozen Booklets ..... 15c up

### Bibles

You will find at our counter just the styles and type you need. Prices 50c to \$2.50 Each

### Books

A good book for the boys or the girls is the choice of Gifts. We invite you to our Book Department.

### Holiday Stationery

Always an acceptable gift and will be appreciated by young and old. We have a most attractive assortment: dainty boxes containing high class fashionable Stationery, quality the very best and style strictly up to date. Prices 15c to \$1.00

### Fountain Pens

What could be more acceptable than a real Fountain Pen? But let it be a good one. We can recommend and guarantee the Waterman. There are none better and very few as good. Prices \$1.25 to \$5.00 each

### Calendars

The pretty Calendars must not be passed over. These are useful for the whole year, and will be a reminder of the giver more than many other articles. 15c to \$1.00 Each

Soliciting your Christmas trade and wishing you a Merry Christmas, we are Yours very truly,

### Silverware and Cut Glass

Among the prettiest novelties for Christmas giving. There are many dainty things in Silverware and Cut Glass which not only add attractiveness to the table, but in themselves are serviceable. We invite your inspection when visiting our store.

### Xmas Jewelry

Our assortment consists of Locketts and Chains, Beauty Pins, Rings, Scarf Pins, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Watches, Watch Fobs, Brooches, Veil Pins, Hair Pins, etc., etc.

### Men's House Coats

Many of them through special purchasing and special care in manufacture are not only distinctive in character but very much under the usual price. These you will find on the counter to the right as you enter our store. Prices \$4.50 to \$7 each

### Perfumes and Toilet Powders

We carry all the popular and most asked for lines. Perfumes 15c. to \$1.75 per bottle Two cans of Toilet Powder for 40c

### Christmas Candies

The Sweetest Gift of All! Nothing makes a more acceptable Xmas remembrance than a box of Ganong's Chocolates. These chocolates are known to everyone as being the standard of purity and excellence. Packed in attractive packages of two, one, and half pound boxes. 30c. to \$1.00 per box

In our Candy Department we have a complete line of Ganong's Pure Candies, Xmas Mixture, Fruit Jap, Cocoa Gems, National Creams, Carmels, Maple Cocoa Gems, Butter Cups, Peanut Crisp and French Creams.

We are selling regular 20c Chocolates for 15c per pound, three pounds of mixed candy for 28c

### Fruits, Nuts, and Raisins

We have purchased quantities of Oranges, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Raisins which will be sold at small profits which will give long life to your dollar.

### Ten Cent Counter

Don't fail to visit this counter. Many articles on this counter are worth twice what we ask for them.

### Special Sale on Sunray Tungstan 40 Watt Lamps

This special 40 Watt Tungstan Lamp is thoroughly made, every lamp tested before it leaves the factory. Price from now until Xmas 35c. each

### French Chocolates Given Away

To every customer who purchases \$3.00 worth of Men's Furnishings or Boots and Shoes, we will give a one pound box of French Chocolates.

### FINAL WORD

Buying early is an immense advantage. In the first place it is possible to make better selections as the stock is more complete. In the second place you have more leisure and can take your time in buying. We are always pleased to put away goods selected early and deliver them at any time you desire.

## Bear River

Nov. 30th. Mrs. Paton is visiting Mrs. I. D. Vroom. Beh. Valdere sailed for Boston on Sunday last.

Mr. O. P. Goucher was in town for a few days last week.

The annual roll call of the Baptist Church will be held on Wednesday evening.

Paul Nicholl spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Nicholl.

Miss Florence Vroom arrived home from Toronto on Thursday last for the winter.

Mr. C. O. Anthony is filling in between the sidewalks and his wharf with stone.

S. S. Bear River sailed for St. John on Tuesday with the usual cargo of apples.

The Misses Josie Soules and Delta Kennedy have returned to their duties at Clarke Bros.

Mrs. Jessie Balcom who has been visiting Mrs. F. Dittmar returned to Clementsport on Friday.

From the 5th to the 12th inst., Miss H. E. Wade will sell ladies' hats at bargain prices to clear stock.

There should be a good opening for a good dentist in Bear River. Lots of work but no one to do the job.

Mr. Roy Kinsman of Dalhousie University who was in town for his sister's wedding returned to Halifax on Friday.

The Rev. J. W. Smith lectured on Temperance and Moral Reform in the Methodist Church on Monday evening Nov. 23rd.

Miss Cora W. Whitman who has been visiting Mrs. O'Brien returned to her home in Hantsport on Monday, Nov. 23rd.

At the Adventist Church next Sunday at 2.30 p.m. the pastor will preach the fourth in a series of prophetic sermons, from the subject, "Past or Future? the thousand year period of Rev. 20." All are cordially invited.

A very pleasant event took place on Thursday evening when a number of the young people met at the home of Stewart Reade to give him a surprise party in honor of his sixteenth birthday. In the course of the evening he was presented with a fountain pen as a mark of esteem.

After a very pleasant evening of games and music a dainty lunch was served and after wishing him many happy returns of the day the company broke up well pleased with the evening.

PATRIOTIC FUND Previously acknowledged \$17.00 Fred O. Purly 1.00 Melburn Rice 2.00 Fred M. Rice 1.00 William Hinman 1.00 J. W. Freeman 1.00 B. A. Freeman 1.00 G. F. Freeman .50 G. A. Nichol .50 J. E. Wolf 1.00 Wm. Jefferson 1.00 Mrs. Wm. Jefferson 1.00 W. F. Crouse 1.00 B. J. Harris 1.00 Mrs. B. J. Harris 1.00

The treasurer of the executive has also received from Mr. E. B. Haines \$114.50, amount collected to date in Freeport.

HYMENEAL On Thursday morning the home of Wm. H. Rice was the scene of a very pretty wedding when his granddaughter Miss Clytie Viola Rice was given in marriage to Mr. Leonard Sautell Clark, of Greenwich, Com.

The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the friends of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. H. Cranford in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends.

The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of navy blue broadcloth with hat of white.

The ceremony and congratulations were followed by a dainty collation.

At twelve o'clock the bridal party left via automobile for Digby en route to their future home in Greenwich.

## NORTH RANGE

Mr. J. W. Wright had the misfortune to lose his horse last week.

Mr. J. V. Andrews shipped a car load of Xmas trees to Boston last week.

Mrs. Charles Andrews spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook.

Mr. Alfred McAulley from Tusket was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews.

Mr. Watson Height from Plympton, was the guest of his son, Mr. Jessie Height on Sunday.

Preaching by the pastor, Dec. 6th, at 10.30. Sunday School immediately after the close of service.

Mr. Henry Foster from Marshfield, Mass., is home visiting his brother, Mr. Frank Foster, after an absence of fifteen years.

The sum of \$8.10 was realized by the temperance concert held in the church Saturday evening by the children and choir.

Mrs. H. Armstrong from Lower Granville and Mrs. Avard Marshall from Bear River, are visiting their mother, Mrs. E. J. Andrews at the house of their brother, J. V. Andrews Earl with her.

## PRINCE DALE

Nov. 30th. Lloyd Wright went to Massachusetts on Saturday.

Truman Fraser is spending a few days at Litchfield.

Miss Flora Banks, of Springhill, spent the week-end at Mrs. William Dunn's.

Rev. O. P. Brown, of Clementsville, made several calls here on Wednesday.

Misses Martha and Esther Potter, of Springhill, were week-end guests at Mrs. O. A. Dunn's.

Dennis Wright, accompanied by his friend Carrol Clarke, of Bear River, spent Saturday at his home here.

Miss Gladys Milner spent Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Milner at Clementsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright and children, of Virginia, East, spent Sunday with Mr. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wright.

## DEEP BROOK

Nov. 30th. Miss Annie Ross is the guest of Miss Ruth Adams.

Mr. L. E. Sherman is spending a short vacation with his parents at Camden, Maine.

Augustus Purdy just finished gathering his large crop of turnips on Saturday. (1100 bushels)

Archie Adams made a business trip to Bridgetown on Friday returning on Saturday.

E. V. Hutchinson arrived home on Saturday from P. E. I., where he has been the last few weeks.

Herbert Vroom, Manning Nichols, and Guy Adams have returned from Horton Landing where they have been employed.

## CLEMENTSVALE

Miss Florence Danielson is spending the week with friends in Digby.

H. S. Dickie, of Bridgetown, was here on business last week.

W. R. Perkins, of Annapolis, was the guest of friends here on Sunday.

Miss Gaunce, Missionary, held a service here on Monday night which was very interesting and helpful.

Mr. William Crouse met with a painful accident on Wednesday. While hauling rocks his hand got caught in the chains taking off one finger and badly crushing two others.

## MORGANVILLE

Nov. 30th. The ladies of Morganville are knitting for the soldiers.

The men are preparing for their winter's work in the woods.

Mr. Charles Morgan was fortunate in catching a wild cat of good size.

The children of the day school are practicing for a Christmas entertainment.

Mrs. Tufts is quite ill again, and under the doctor's care. We hope for her speedy recovery.

YOU CAN HELP THE Canadian Patriotic Work of Relief And Yet It Will Not Cost You a Cent HOW?

Simply by Purchasing Rexall Toilet and Medical Goods and Other Rexall Products at the Rexall Stores

Over 400 Rexall Stores—the Best Drug Stores in Canada—are contributing FIVE PER CENT of all Rexall Goods they purchase from October 15th to December 31st, to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Therefore, every time you spend a quarter or a half dollar for a Rexall Product you are helping to swell this fund, and besides, you are helping keep Canadian work people employed—two most worthy objects at the present time.

The Rexall Stores of Canada ask for your assistance to make their fund a big one, and right here in Bear River we want all the help you can give to make the contribution from the Rexall Store of our town one that we can be proud of.

Rexall Toilet Goods and Rexall Remedies are Made in Canada and are the Best that Science Can Produce and you assume no risk in buying them, for if by any chance you are not well satisfied we will refund your money.

List of REXALL products, the purchase of which will materially assist in raising a big fund for the Humane Work of the Canadian Patriotic Organization—free at any store. All Rexall Products are being sold at the same price they were before the War.

**BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE**  
L. V. HARRIS, Proprietor, Bear River, N. S.  
THE REXALL STORE

"Good Dress Goes Hand in Hand With Good Manners"

To be well dressed you must first select stylish goods and then find a first-class tailor. If you can find Bear River any one can direct you to

**F. A. BURRAGE'S**

where a complete assortment of foreign and domestic woollens can be found including all the latest shades and designs in browns which lead this season

**F. A. BURRAGE**  
Merchant Tailor,  
Bear River, N. S.

Christmas

Now is the time to buy your Christmas Groceries

Candy, Nuts, Fruit and Toys Before the rush and the best is sold out

We have our new stock in. Give us a call and see if we cannot please you.

**FRED SCHMIDT**  
BEAR RIVER, N. S.

Buy CANADIAN GOODS Made of CANADIAN STOCK in a CANADIAN FACTORY

## Business As Usual

WE COMMEND to our readers the courage, patriotism, and far sightedness of those advertisers whose announcements appear elsewhere in our paper. To their co-operation we are indebted for the fact that we have been able to carry on business on usual lines. We must lean on each other in this hour of trial. If we get panic and close up our pockets, the mania for economy is likely to throttle all enterprise, and will most surely recoil on the heads of those who practice it.

The printer who says "I'll give up eating meats these hard times" will likely get a letter from the Cash Market saying "We don't want any more printing these hard times."

So one might go on through the whole range of trades till we had economized each other out of our jobs. Such an attitude means stagnation, and stagnation is the next step to annihilation.

Is there any need for such unpatriotic economy? "No man liveth for himself." We must keep the banner flying—"BUSINESS AS USUAL." The trade routes are open, thanks to the British Navy. We must adapt ourselves to the new conditions. Britons are proud of the fact that they can never be conquered there is always a way out.

Why allow our knowledge of events to paralyse trade? The armies of the Allies are doing their duty. Let us do ours: Our duty is to keep the homes of our Province going. Let us give up sitting with folded hands waiting for the latest news from the battle front.

Be Optimistic. Be the Right Sort of a Patriot. Advertise as Usual. Our Motto is "BUSINESS AS USUAL" THE MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

### "Joffer The Silent"

Like our own Kitchener, says one who knows him, General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, is an organizer of victory. His thoroughness in reorganizing the army was illustrated last year, when he dismissed five generals who proved incompetent at the manoeuvres. Joffre is France's strong, silent man. Not many of his countrymen knew much about him before the great war, for he hates the limelight. But Joffre stamped himself as a man destined for greatness during the Franco-Prussian War.

When the war broke out he was only eighteen, but he immediately joined the artillery. As a subaltern he took part in the defence of Paris during the siege, and attracted much attention. Immediately after the war he was employed in the reconstruction of the Paris fortifications. One day Marshal MacMahon, after inspecting his work, put a hand upon his shoulder and said, "I congratulate you, Captain Joffre," and thus it was that France's Commander-in-Chief first became a captain at 22. Joffre has now been in supreme command of the French army for three years, and during that time

has worked practically night and day for the struggle with Germany, which he always said was inevitable sooner or later. In appearance Joffre is typical of the French merchant who has prospered well and happily. Stout, heavily-built, with white hair and white moustache, and calm, clear blue eyes, it is difficult to realize that this man is the supreme head of the French army, which is now determined to wipe out the memories of 1870. Like our General French, he talks very little. When he gives orders, we betide those who do not carry them out. For this mild-looking, quiet, elderly gentleman is as hard as nails where duty is concerned.

-Tit-Bits.

# WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

## Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSTVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th, 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-Tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

Mrs. W. N. KELLY  
"Fruit-a-Tives" are sold by all druggists at 6c. a box of 12. 50c. trial box, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

## Kaiser's "Master Spy"

(Glasgow Herald.)

Describing Steinhauer, the "Master Spy" of the Kaiser, the "Daily Express" says:—He is an officer in the Prussian Army, forty years old, and comes of good German stock. Seven or eight years ago Steinhauer was placed at the head of the German Secret Service. The Kaiser gave him a free hand to organize a complete service of spies in Britain. He made frequent visits to this country. He got into touch with the principal German residents, and within a few months he had appointed paid agents in London, in every arsenal and dockyard in town, in every important provincial city, and even in villages on the English and Scottish coasts. The business of these agents was to obtain naval and military secrets which would be of the highest value to Germany in a war against this country, and by heavy bribes of money to tempt British soldiers and sailors to help them in their designs.

All these spies had other spies acting on their behalf, and they included Germans in every walk of life. Altogether they numbered some thousands. Letters for the "Master Spy" were addressed to "Steinhauer, Potsdam"—nothing more, a sufficient address for the German postal authorities, who had instructions to deliver all such letters without the slightest delay.

"I am Steinhauer of Potsdam" was his usual way of introducing himself when paying visits to his agents in England. In May, 1911, the Kaiser visited England for the purpose of attending the unveiling by the King of the Queen Victoria Memorial. He remained in London, nearly a week. One of the members of his suite was Steinhauer! Steinhauer went to Buckingham Palace. All the time the Kaiser was professing the greatest friendship for Great Britain, he knew that his "Master Spy" was engaged in perfecting the organization which he hoped would tumble the British Empire in the dust.

## The Canadian Seed Growers' Association

The Tenth Annual Report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which is now being distributed, contains the names of the officials and members of the Association, together with a classified list of those who are endeavoring to qualify for membership. There were 263 individual applications for membership during the year, while 54 seed centres having a membership of 414, were established. The total number of growers now actively affiliated with the Association is 1054.

The Director's report shows that during the year 1913-1914 a line of action was initiated which bids fair to revolutionize the whole seed growing business and place it on an infinitely higher level. This action manifested itself in the establishing of what is known as "Seed Growing Centres." Up to this time those seed growers who were operating as members of the Association were widely scattered, rendering it impracticable to co-operate in any way which might lessen the work of each and at the same time make it easier to supply large quantities of "Registered" seed at given points. The Department of Agriculture in different Provinces assisted in the movement. Ontario, through her widely-spread "District Representative" system, established over forty centres. The remaining centres were distributed over the other Provinces.

Reference is made to a change in the Constitution making it possible to have all regularly organized seed centres accepted as members of the Association. Heretofore, only individuals could become members. Further latitude was also granted in allowing a Centre to choose one or two of their number to produce the Elite Stock seed for propagation by the Centre instead of requiring each individual grower to produce his own Stock Seed.

The papers and addresses printed in the report constitute a valuable contribution to the literature on Seed Improvement. They deal with such subjects as: "The Production of Seed of Alfalfa in Canada," "The Rural School and Seed Improvement," "Field Crop Competitions," "Soil Management in Relation to Yield and Quality in Seed," "Difficulties in Pure Seed Propagation," "Potato Diseases," and "The Seed Centre as a Basis of Supply of Registered Seed."

Copies of this report are available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## The Battle of the Aisne Begins

(By Owen S. Watkins, Chaplain of the Forces.)

The victory on the banks of the Marne brought no rest to the British Expeditionary Force. The enemy was in full retreat, and, if possible, they must be kept on the run; so, doggedly, we followed at their heels. How the weary, hard-trying infantry kept at it was nothing less than miraculous. Rarely have troops been so tried, for it must not be forgotten that the men who now pursued were the same who had passed through the privations and horrors of the retreat from Mons, and they had not rested, or even had proper hours of sleep, since they had landed in France. It was a devastated country through which we passed—ruined villages, trampled vineyards, wrecked farm-houses, and, constantly by the roadside, the still, grey-clad figure of a German soldier who had fought his last fight. The almost tropical heat of the previous days had changed to driving rain and bitter cold. The roads were churned into deep mud by the passing of thousands of horses, men, guns and transport; and at night most of us found no better bivouac than a field of turnips, and were thankful if it had a hedge under which we could crawl to shelter from the rain.

Saturday, Sept. 12th, is memorable to the members of the 14th Field Ambulance, for it was then that, for the first time during the campaign, they enjoyed the luxury of a "billet." We marched into the little town of Chacrise at dusk, the rain coming down in sheets, and were told we were at liberty to find shelter in the houses, stables and barns, and make ourselves comfortable for the night. My billet was in the house of an old couple all of whose sons were away fighting, and whose joy it was to make my comrades and myself as comfortable as they could. Everything they had was placed at our disposal, and we spent a delightful evening by the great open fire in their quaint, old-fashioned kitchen, and later I made my bed on the tiled floor in front of the same fire.

A FATAL RIDE.  
But even here we were not permitted to forget that we were on active service, for a seriously wounded Hussar was brought in, and he had at once to be attended to. Whilst on reconnaissance with his regiment he had been shot through the abdomen, and had actually galloped two miles in that condition to where he knew the ambulance was billeted, with the result that his serious injury was greatly aggravated. The medical officer who examined him returned with a grave face, reporting, "I fear that ride has finished him. His only chance is for us to operate at once." Hastily the little parlor of the farmhouse was converted into an operating room, and the surgeons started their grim but merciful work. But it was in vain. The Rev. D. P. Winiffrith (Church of England Chaplain) was with him at the end, and at dawn he was laid to rest in the cemetery of the little church below the hill.

The next day was Sunday, but was by no means a day of rest, for then began that long-drawn-out battle, or series of battles, which is not yet ended, and which, for want of a better name, is called the battle of the Aisne. At 3.30 a. m. we were on the move. At dawn the heavy guns came into action, and later we learned that the cavalry were in touch with the enemy. The rain had cleared on, but the wind was keen and searching. My horse went dead lame, and for the rest of the day I had to trudge through the ankle-deep mud. At midday we reached the beautiful little town of Perches, surrounded by steep, pine-clad hills, and here the three ambulances of the Fifth Division were "parked" in a meadow. Houses were occupied as temporary hospitals and dressing stations, and after a hurried meal the stretcher parties started to look for and bring in the wounded. The noise of the battle was now deafening, and through the roar of artillery and the bursts of rifle fire could be heard the regular rip-rip-rip of the Maxim, which told that the infantry must be in close touch with the enemy.

### FORGING THE AISNE

In company with Majors Gollis and Fawcett and the bearers of No. 14, I went forward in the direction of that awe-inspiring din, and as we advanced we learned that our whole strength was being hurled upon the German line in order to force the passage of the River Aisne. In the village of Jury we halted the bearers and rode on to reconnoitre. Soon we were passing through batteries which were hotly engaged, and from a hillside got a bird's-eye view of the infantry fighting in the plain below; but soon decided that for the present it was impossible for the bearers to reach the wounded, who, we knew, must now be in great numbers. Still the dreadful noise of battle, the bursting of shell in the midst of the batteries we had just passed. Overhead a German and a British aeroplane were engaged in an exciting duel, and at the same time both sides seemed to be shelling them. As we watched with strained eyes the German aeroplane gave a sudden lurch and appeared to be falling; then turned and lolloped away like a lame duck, dropping as it flew, and just managed to land within its own lines, closely pursued by

our bursting shrapnel; the British airman was victorious. Then came tidings, "The Germans have been driven from their first line of trenches and have crossed the river, blowing up the bridges behind them; and a bridging train of the Royal Engineers went rumbling by at the gallop with their great pontoons, advancing to bridge the river, so that the infantry might continue their pursuit. Five hundred yards from the river we found an advanced dressing station, and meanwhile Cpt. Crawford had pushed on his ambulance (No. 14), and had established his headquarters in the village of Jury, where was ample accommodation in great barns for the wounded and for his own men, whilst in a farmhouse a room had been converted into an operating-room which would have been a credit to any hospital. Then darkness, but still the dreadful noise of battle, and rain which was tropical in its violence. Our arrangements were hardly complete before the ambulance wagons began to roll in with their loads of mutilated men; and still they said, the bearers are bringing them in as fast as they can across the heavy, rain-soaked fields.

### BRIDGING THE RIVER.

All through the night the bridging train worked at their bridges, whilst a field company of Royal Engineers, with pontoons rafts, ferried the fighting troops over the river; and all night long the German guns searched the valley, striving to prevent the work, but when day dawned the whole fighting force of the Fifth Division had crossed the Aisne. With the coming of day the firing was doubled, and still the ceaseless, pouring rain; and we were told that the enemy had fallen back upon a range of hills where they were straggled—trenches—a position which had been rendered well-nigh impregnable by weeks of ceaseless preparation. This our infantry were about to attack. Later in the day I paid a visit to our advanced dressing station, and arrived to find Major Fawcett and Major Richards just starting out with their bearers. We got as far as the pontoon raft by which we had hoped to cross the river, but here we were stopped. "There are plenty of wounded and dead," they said, "but they can only be reached by crossing an open plain, over which nothing can pass alive. You must wait until dark." Later we got into touch with some of the infantry, and the wounded began to trickle in. Then the darkness, and for the stretcher-bearers serious work began. They had to carry the wounded a distance of over two miles across ploughed fields sodden with rain, in darkness black as the grave; and from sunset till dawn they kept at their work, with never a word of complaint.

### THE MEDICAL CORPS.

There are no braver or more self-sacrificing men in this army than the orderlies and stretcher-bearers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Meanwhile, at the advanced dressing station and in Jury, the doctors were hard at work. I never saw better arrangements—or, indeed, arrangements half as good—as those which Colonel Crawford and his officers made at Jury. Many an officer and man during this and the following days, who owe their lives to the surgical skill of Captain Lindsay and Lieutenants Tasker and Clark, could not possibly have been saved but for the careful preparation beforehand and the almost ideal operating-house into which the room in that little farmhouse had been converted. All through the night they labored at the operating-tables, "lopping the limb to save the life," and it was not until dawn, when for a time the incoming stream of casualties was stayed, that they were able to snatch a brief sleep. During the night over 150 men had passed through their hands.

ONLY 250 YARDS APART  
Day after day the battle still raged on with unabated fury. In the first four days the wounded who passed through No. 14 Ambulance numbered thirteen officers and 450 men, whilst the chaplains buried two officers and twenty men. How many more were gathered in by other ambulances, or buried by other chaplains, we have no means of knowing. Inch by inch our men gained ground, until at last the British and German trenches were only 250 to 300 yards apart, and both sides were so well dug in that the storm of shot and shell was powerless to hurt or to move them, and the battle became an artillery duel, with some infantry "sniping," and an occasional light in the air between aeroplanes, to vary what was fast becoming the monotony of our lives. The position almost resembled a siege, except that there was no shortage of rations. Sometimes a shell would get into a battery, and there would be four or five men killed and wounded; sometimes the sniper's bullet would find its billet, and there would be a man to be carried off by the stretcher-bearers across what was often still the fire-swept plain. Other parts of the fighting line it was only possible to reach after dark—as, for instance, that part of our line near Missy-sur-Aisne and at one time Bucy-le-Long and Sermoise.

I will not weary my readers with describing in detail the happenings of this period. One day was much as another, and it was full of glorious opportunities for doing the work we were sent here to do. Latterly it has been possible for one brigade at



and casualties were not so heavy. Hearing that at a farm on the other side of the river, near the village of St. Marguerite, there were dead waiting burial and about fifty wounded, I rode in that direction, crossing the pontoon bridge which had been erected by the Royal Engineers. When I reached the open plain of which I had been told the previous day I paused. And, seeing an artillery officer in command of some ammunition wagons which were sheltered in a little plantation, I asked, "Is it safe to cross?" He grinned. "Well, padre, nothing on this side of the river can exactly be called safe, but they have not shelled these particular fields for over two hours, and the stretcher-bearers crossed just now without drawing fire."

### A TARGET FOR SHRAPNEL.

"I thought that was good enough, so started across the open. I had covered about half the distance when there came the ominous shriek of a shell in flight. In a few seconds shrapnel was bursting all around me, and I confess I thought my last hour had come. Lying flat on my horse I drove the spurs in and let her go for all she was worth. It was a mad gallop, and it was with feelings of devout thankfulness to God that at last I drew rein in a little wood near the farm I was seeking. Here I met the general commanding the 14th Brigade (General Holt), and for a while stayed chatting with him and his staff. Through our field glasses we watched the effect of our shell on the wood-clad hills which were held by the enemy, and once or twice saw bodies of German troops making desperate dashes across openings in the trees, which were simply swept by our shrapnel.

When I reached the farmhouse which the regimental doctors had made their headquarters, and into which they have gathered the wounded men belonging to the regiments to which they were attached, I found it could only be entered from the back, the road in front being so swept by the enemy's rifle, Maxim and shrapnel fire that no man could stand upon it and live. Inside I was met by a scene which I will not attempt to describe—a scene all too familiar to doctors and chaplains on service—the wounded fresh from the fight, grimmed, unkempt, blood-stained, and many of them maimed for life.

### BURIAL SERVICE ON BATTLE-FIELD.

Fifty in all were gathered there, some were dying. Others there were in the trenches whom it would be impossible to reach until after dark. I did what little I could, and it seemed woefully little in such a case; and then, in the high-walled orchard, laid an officer and four men in their last long resting-place. As I read the glorious words of our Burial Service there were few of those who gathered round the grave who could hear my voice, so deafening was the artillery fire, but all stood with heads uncovered and reverently bowed. And when the service was ended some constructed a rude cross to mark their comrades' resting-place; whilst others, with flowers picked in the farm garden, hid the mound of brown earth with a coverlet of red and blue, gold and white. Then, gathering round me, men after man of the East Surrey Regiment asked, "How are they all at the Home in Eccleston Street, sir?" "Yes, I know the Duke of Connaught's Home, sir. Why, last time I was home on furlough from India I spent Christmas with you there. Remember me to Miss Morphey and Mr. Sanford."

### Can't Lose Hair

Twenty Years From Today a Bald-headed Man Will Be An Unusual Sight.

One of the most prominent druggists of America made a statement a few weeks ago which has caused a great deal of discussion among scientists in the medical press. He said: "If the new hair grower, Miltredine Hair Remedy, increases its sales as it has during the past year, it will be used by nearly every man, woman and child in America within eight years."

"When Miltredine Hair Remedy is used almost universally, dandruff will disappear and with its departure baldness, itching scalp, splitting hair and all scalp diseases will follow and twenty years from now a bald head will be a rarity."

There is only one way to cure dandruff. There is only one hair preparation that will kill the germs and that is Miltredine Hair Remedy. This unusual hair restorer with its record of thousands of cures will grow hair on any head where there is any life left; it will cure dandruff, stop falling hair and itching of the scalp in three weeks or money back.

It is the most pleasant and invigorating tonic, is not sticky, or greasy and is used extensively by ladies of refinement who desire to have and to keep their hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant. Fifty cents for a large bottle druggists everywhere. All orders filled by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

CUT THIS OUT

FREE to show how quickly Miltredine Hair Remedy acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this Coupon to AMERICAN PROPRIETARY CO., BOSTON, MASS., with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

There is considerable excitement in the United States over the fact that supplies sent to the suffering Belgians by the Republic, have been seized by Germans and sold to the sufferers at big prices.

a time to be relieved from the trenches and come back to Jury for a few days' rest, and to make room for them the field ambulances moved back to the little town of Sermoise.

This opportunity Mr. Winiffrith (Church of England Chaplain) and myself had long desired, for it gave us the chance of holding services amongst the men, many of whom had not attended public worship since they left England. Our first full Sunday is a day that will long live in our memories—the early Communion, kneeling on the straw of a dimly-lit barn; the services in the open air, with men of regiments and batteries; and in the evening a united service, at which Rev. D. P. Winiffrith read the prayers, Col. Crawford the lessons, and I gave the address. The congregation was composed of officers belonging to the staff, regiments, batteries and ambulance, and an equally mixed assembly of men. Other services will remain a vivid memory—a week-night in a cart shed, lit by two hurricane lamps, at which both Church of England and Wesleyan chaplains took part, and the address was given by that efficient Methodist local preacher, Lieut. Grenfell, R. A. M. C.; another week-night service in a deep cutting where the men were sheltered from shell fire, overhead the boom of guns, but clear above that dreadful noise the music of the hymn, "Blessed assurance, Jesus is mine." Two local preachers (Lieut. Grenfell and Sergt.-Major Moore, K. O. Y. L. I.), as well as myself, united in leading the worship of the comrades. Then there were the long heart-to-heart talks, sometimes in the "dug-out" in rear of a battery, at others with the men of the resting brigade, yet again with those who were in charge of the transport which brought our supplies, or with a young fellow from Oxford or Cambridge, who, with his motor-cycle, is acting as despatch-rider to one of the generals, and on rare occasions, when it was possible to get at the men in the trenches in daylight, talks with those who hourly carried their lives in their hands.

### WHAT WAR MEANS

In pursuit of these opportunities many miles have been covered, and sometimes a whole day has been spent in the saddle. Interesting things we have seen and heard, and ever more deeply there has been scarred upon our hearts the wickedness, the devastation and the horrors of war. If I could picture for you the little village of Sermoise, with its wrecked and ruined homes, and its fine old Norman church reduced to a scrap heap by the German guns; or bring you to see the weeping women and children of Bucy-le-Long staring at the blackened ruins of their homes for what was left of their few poor possessions; or, again, show you the city of Soissons as I saw it—streets blocked with the debris of fallen houses, a corner of the cathedral carried away, the glorious stained-glass windows utterly ruined, and the magnificent west front of the Church of St. Jean hopelessly disfigured, you would come to know what war really is. Still more, if I could write of other things that I have seen and heard—things too dreadful to be put in black and white, and which, if only half true, would be a disgrace to civilization, and a terrible commentary on our Christianity. But of these things I must not, and I cannot, write. God will call to account those who are responsible, and we who daily see the fruits of their wickedness cannot but cry, "How long, O Lord; how long?"

### Little Denis had been to dinner with a school-fellow with out asking mother's permission.

On his return his mother reproved him, explaining that she had been very anxious about him, not knowing where he was, and afraid that he got lost, and telling him that he must never do such a thing again.

### The little fellow looked up at her plaintively, and remarked:

"Don't be very cross, mummy, because it wasn't at all a good dinner."

### A clergyman in tells an amusing story of a worthy vicar in a rural parish who had waxed eloquent in the interest of foreign missions one Sunday, and was surprised on entering the village shop during the week to be greeted with marked coldness by the old dame who kept it.

On asking the cause, the good woman produced half a crown from a drawer and, throwing it down before him said:

"I marked that coin and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back in my shop. I knowed well them poor Africans never got the money!"

### General Joffre once told a good-humored story of a party of four British tourists who entered a Paris restaurant one evening and announced that they wanted dinner.

"And we don't want any of your frogs, or snails, or horses," one of them told the waiter, severely. "We'll start with plain soup—some sort of plain soup."

"Certainly, sir," replied the waiter, and next minute the four Britons heard him shout down the speaking-tube to the kitchen: "Cat soup!"

Without a word the tourists seized their hats and bolted. It was not until some time later that they discovered that in French "four soup"—"quatre soupes"—is pronounced almost exactly like "cat soup."

## Joker's Corner

"Martha, my soup plate is damp!"

"Hush, my dear, they serve small portions at these fashionable dinners."

"I had to kill my dog this morning."

"Was he mad?"

"Well he didn't seem any too well pleased."

By feeling the bumps on your head I can tell exactly what sort of a man you are, said the phenologist. "Faith," replied Pat. "I believe it was given you more of an idea what sort of a woman my wife is."

A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sunday morning, said—

"In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn-mower about, and to say—"Well parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."

Snobbery: "Aw—aw—it must be very unpleasant for you Americans to be governed by people—aw—whom you wouldn't ask to dinner!"

American Belle: "Well, not more so, perhaps, than for you in England!" to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner?"

A story is told of a British soldier in Belgium. His colonel, observing him one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, stopped him to know if he had been stealing chickens. "No, colonel," was the reply; "I just saw the old fellow sitting on the wall, and I ordered him to crow for old England, and he wouldn't, so I just took him prisoner."

A budding author sent a humorous paragraph to the editor of a daily paper. Not finding it printed within a reasonable time or hearing from the editorial department he wrote to inquire about it. "I sent you a joke about ten days ago. I have heard nothing respecting its safe receipt, and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it. The editor's reply was as follows: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it!"

At a recent election the candidate was "heckled" rather badly by the local butcher. At last he grew rather tired of it, and hinted that the man was wasting time by asking silly questions.

The butcher, enraged, retorted:—

"If I had you in my sausage-machine I'd make mince meat of you."

The candidate turned to him, and asked gently:—

"Is they servant a dog that thou shouldst do this thing?"

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THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES

Chamberlain's Tablets

## DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after November 3rd, 1914, train services on this railway is as follows:

Express for Yarmouth...11.57 a.m.  
Express for Halifax... 2.00 p.m.  
Accom. for Halifax...7.40 a.m.  
Accom. for Annapolis...6.05 p.m.

## Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a. m. 5.10 p. m. and 7.50 a. m., and from Truro at 6.40 a. m., 2.30 p. m., and 12.50 noon, for Truro at 7.05 a. m. 6.16 p. m. and 7.30 a. m. and from Truro at 6.44 a. m., 2.30 p. m., and 12.25 noon, connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

## St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday Excepted)

Canadian Pacific Steamship "YAR-MOUTH" leaves St. John 7.00 a.m. leaves Digby 1.45 p.m., arrives in St. John about 5.00 connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

## Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager, Kentville.

## H. & S. W. RAILWAY

| Accom. Mon. & Fri. | Time Table in effect June 22, 1914 | Accom. Mon. & Fri. |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Read down          | Stations                           | Read up            |
| 11.10              | Lv. Middleton Av.                  | 12.45              |
| 11.38              | * Clarence                         | 15.17              |
| 11.55              | Bridgetown                         | 15.01              |
| 12.23              | Granville Centre                   | 14.35              |
| 12.39              | Granville Ferry                    | 14.21              |
| 12.55              | * Karsdale                         | 14.05              |
| 13.15              | An. Port Wade Lv.                  | 13.45              |

\*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

## FURNESS SAILINGS

| From Liverpool           | For Liverpool |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Via Nfld.                |               |
| Queen Wilhelmina         | Nov. 30       |
| Nov. 21 Tabasco          | Dec. 12       |
| Dec. 8 Durango           | Dec. 28       |
| Dec. 26 Queen Wilhelmina | Jan 16        |

| From London   | For London |
|---------------|------------|
| Start Point   | Nov. 28    |
| Sagamore      | Dec. 12    |
| Nov. 28 Digby | Dec. 24    |

For Liverpool Direct Sailed, December 2

Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

## Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd

Two Trips per week in each direction between Yarmouth and Boston

Steamers leave Yarmouth Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6.00 p. m. for Boston. Leave Boston Tuesdays, and Fridays at 1.00 p. m. for Yarmouth.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Agent

## Our Mail Courses

For those who cannot attend our regular classes are proving very attractive. To those who subsequently attend our institutions, credit is given for work done by courses. This is an excellent time to commence. If interested, write for particulars to

Maritime Business College Halifax, N. S.

E. Kaufbach, C. A.

## Sick Headaches

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



Peep again in your oven. See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made. How fat—rounded—substantial. No, they won't fall when colder. Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

### Paradise

Nov. 30th. Mrs. Hardy Layte spent Sunday in Wolfville. Mrs. H. W. Longley has been visiting her mother at Granville Centre. Mrs. L. H. Balcom and children have been visiting in Granville Centre.

### Hampton

Mr. Harold Chute spent Sunday at home. The S. S. Ruby L came in this morning and landed freight. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lovering and family spent Sunday at Port Lorne.

### St. Croix Cove

Nov. 30th. Preaching service, Sunday, Dec. 6, 7.30 p. m. Mr. W. K. Crisp, Hampton, recently visited friends here. Miss Eva Marshall returned home from Clarence last Thursday.

### Britain Can Lose a Dreadnought a Month and Still be Stronger

LONDON, Nov. 27.—(Through Ottawa Agency)—In the House of Commons this afternoon Right Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered a powerful and stimulating speech in review of the naval situation. He said it was impossible at the present for the public to form any judgment on the various incidents which had taken place but as soon as possible the facts connected with the past operations and administration of the Navy would be made public in a form in which they could be studied and weighed.

### Granville Ferry

Nov. 24th. Miss J. Amberman returned from Lawrenceville Tuesday. Miss Cynthia Pickup is visiting friends in Halifax.

### Granville Centre

Nov. 30th. Mrs. H. W. Longley, of Paradise, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Henry Cahak. Miss Gertrude Gilliat is at home for a few weeks.

### Hillsburn

Nov. 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Halliday spent Sunday at Litchfield. Mr. Eugene Coates left for Yarmouth on Saturday.

### OBITUARY

EDWIN GILPIN CAMPBELL. After a short illness Edwin Campbell passed peacefully away at his home in West Dalhousie on November 10th, in the forty-second year of his age.

### Port Lorne

Nov. 30th. Mr. Arthur Neaves is home from sea. Mr. Edward Sanford arrived home from Lorne last week.

### THE LOSSES COMPARED

"We of course must run risks," he added, "our troops must be moved freely across the world; but we have had a very fair share of luck, we must presume that they did not attack us at the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they did not consider themselves strong enough to do so, but counted upon reducing the British fleet by process of attrition. We have been at war four months, and I should like to consider how that process of attrition is working. The number of submarines lost on both sides has been equal. Our destroyers have shown an enormous superiority in gun-power, and we have lost none of them, while eight out of ten of the enemy's have been destroyed. We have lost six of the older armored cruisers and Germany has lost two; but we have three or four times as many of these as the enemy has. Of the most important class of minor vessels, modern fast light cruisers, we have lost two out of thirty-six; Germany has lost six out of twenty-five.

Advertisement for MORSE'S Standard TEAS. It Must be MORSE'S Standard TEAS if you want the Very Best.

### SHIPPING NOTES

Sailed from Perth Amboy, N. J., on the 24th ult., schr. Neva, for Digby. Sailed from Boston on the 24th ult., schr. Vere B. Roberts for Beaver Harbor. Schr. Mercedes, LeCain, with wood and piglog from Clementsport for Boston, which has been off Bear River for several days, sailed on Nov. 26th.

the African coasting trade has been controlled by German shipping houses. These steamers were especially built to go up the African rivers.

St. John Globe of Nov. 25th: St. John, Grand Manan, Capt. Gannon, which sailed this morning for Grand Manan returned to port again this afternoon. When about half a mile from Point Lepreau the shaft of the steamer broke and left her helpless. The steamer John L. Cann was a short distance from the disabled vessel and took her in tow. In the meantime the tug Alice R. and Watson, and the government steamer Landdowne put in appearance, as well as several gasoline boats. The J. L. Cann towed the Grand Manan to St. John. There was quite a number of passengers on the steamer. At the time of the accident there was a very heavy sea on and it was blowing quite lively.

### Bundesrath Fixes the Prices on Wheat and Potatoes

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(Via London).—The Bundesrath today issued a decree fixing the price which growers are to charge for potatoes throughout the Empire. For purposes of classification the country has been divided into four sections. The first consists approximately of the territory to the east of the Elbe, and here the price is fixed at 2.75 marks (66 cents) per dekaliter (19.08 quarts). The second section is the Kingdom of Saxony and the district of Thuringia, where the price is 2.35 marks (58 1/2 cents) per dekaliter. In the third section, which is northwestern Germany, the price is 2.95 marks (71 cents) per dekaliter, and in the fourth section, comprising the western and southern portions of the Empire, the price is 2.35 (73 cents) per dekaliter. These prices are for the best qualities. For inferior qualities the price is 25 pfennigs (six cents) less.

### REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of over-stimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by over-work or mania, unequalled for its effects on general depression. A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

### FOUR MAIN PERILS

Mr. Churchill emphasized that it was unwise to dwell upon particular incidents which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world. He, therefore, desired to speak upon the larger considerations of the naval situation. The navy at the outbreak of the war, he said, was outnumbered with four main perils.

### MINES AND SUBMARINES

Then, in the third place, was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods, he said, which before the war it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized Power. He was glad to tell the House that although losses had suffered, yet the danger of mines had its limitations, and was still being further restricted and controlled.

### SELDOM HAD A TARGET

"The only reason why we have not attained results upon a large scale," he added, "is that we so seldom had a target." Mr. Churchill was not inclined to emphasize the fifth danger, that of invasion, as it was an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it.

Advertisement for JOHN LOCKETT & SON. FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR. Big Variety of Men's and Boy's, Ladies' and Children's Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Combination Suits, Etc. WANTED: 5 Tons Good Dried Apples in Exchange for Goods.