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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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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.

Hampton

Mr. Harold Chute spent Sunday at home. The S. S. Ruby L came in this morning and landed freight.

St. Croix Cove

Nov. 30th. Preaching service, Sunday, Dec. 6, 7.30 p. m. Mr. W. K. Crisp, Hampton, recently visited friends here.

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.

Granville Ferry

Nov. 24th. Miss J. Amberman returned from Lawrencetown 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 Cahnek.

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.

Advertisement for MORSE'S Standard TEAS, featuring an illustration of a hand holding a tea bag and the text '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.

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.

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.

Large advertisement for JOHN LOCKETT & SON, featuring 'FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR' and '5 Tons Good Dried Apples in Exchange for Goods'. Includes a 'WANTED' section.

THE LOSSES COMPLETED

"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."

MANY NEW SHIPS ADDED

The prospects for the future, continued Mr. Churchill, were even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months Great Britain would have doubled the number of the enemy's fast cruisers. He emphasized the excellent position of Great Britain in regard to Dreadnoughts.

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.

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.