

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 8, 1916

NO. 48

ANNUAL SESSION OF DISTRICT DIVISION

The Annapolis County District Division Sons of Temperance convened in their annual session with Nelson Division at Lawrencetown on Wednesday, March 1st, with D. W. P., T. G. Bishop in the chair.

After the opening ceremony the D.W.P. in an address of welcome to delegates present, gave an outline of work and questions to be dealt with, making mention of the terrible conditions by way of the temptations of the saloons to our soldier boys. He also referred in fitting terms to the sudden removal by death of two faithful and earnest workers of the S. of T., Brother Marshall of North Williamston and Brother Wilson of Clarence, their death occurring but a few hours apart.

Communications were read from the G. W. P., B. O. Davison, and Grand Scribe A. M. Hoare, conveying greetings and assurances of help in temperance work from the Grand Division.

Owing to short notice of the meeting not all of the subordinate divisions were able to send in reports, but there were present twelve delegates, representing five Divisions. Also a number of visitors were present, manifesting their interest in the cause of temperance. Reports from different Divisions of the County were then submitted, and the report as a whole showed that, whereas some Divisions were not working, others had been resuscitated and new ones organized, the work as a whole showed progress, which seemed very encouraging.

A communication from Capt. F. A. Brown, County President of Temperance Alliance, was then read. Capt. Brown wished to bring to the notice of the meeting the prospective suit in the Supreme Court in June of the vote for repealing the Order-in-Council to bring the Canada Temperance Act into force in the County of Annapolis, and as the defence of the suit would involve an expenditure of about \$500,000, he made a strong appeal for the co-operation and support of this meeting, and is so desirous of placing the plain facts of the case before the public, that all clergymen will be asked to make an appeal for their pupils. Capt. Brown declares that if the case is lost to the temperance people of this County, they will not only be disorganized but will be a laughing stock of the Province and concludes the communication by urging for the sake of our children, and the good of the County, to do our utmost in preparing to meet the situation. This letter was laid on the table for further discussion and the following resolutions were passed.

1. That whereas an election for the

repeal of the Scott Act in Annapolis County on July 8th, 1915, resulted in a majority of over eight hundred for the repeal, but the election has been made ineffective owing to a protest entered against, and the defence of said election involves a law suit in the Supreme Court in June next, and the defence of the case will require \$500,000 or more.

Therefore resolved, that this District Division heartily co-operate with the Temperance Alliance in any scheme they may inaugurate for raising the necessary funds, and appoint the following committee to represent them in the work: C. F. Armstrong, L. W. Elliott, Harry G. Parker, Frank Foster and John Hall.

2. Whereas there is at present before the Provincial Legislature a bill designed to make the Nova Scotia Temperance Act become law in the city of Halifax, therefore resolved that this District Division heartily endorse that bill and respectfully request our representatives to do all in their power to enact it, on or before March 15th, when the present license expires. Also resolved that the District Scribe send a copy of the above resolutions to the Hon. O. T. Daniels and N. H. Phinney Esq., immediately.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected and duly installed by Brother W. S. Saunders.

The evening session, in the form of a public meeting, was called to order, the D. W. P. in the chair.

After a few selections on the phonograph, Rev. Mr. Boyce was introduced as the first speaker. Mr. Boyce laid great emphasis on the education of the young on temperance lines for the stamping out of the rum curse. He spoke very highly in favor of Bands of Hope, for it was there he got his first lesson in temperance which lasted him to the present day. Good advice was given to the young men who may exist, to remember their pledge, and never touch liquor in any form.

Rev. Mr. Mellick, the next speaker, said: One thing we should keep in mind and that is that the liquor business is a terrible curse and the crime resulting from it is enormous. Owing to the result of war in Europe five million people have been thrown out of their homes, yet the rum business has broken up more homes, and the frightfulness of the crimes and vice resulting from the rum business is enormous beyond all comprehension. Mr. Mellick wished to urge upon his hearers that the hope of the future depends on us, and for us to do all in our power to stamp out this

enemy of the church and community.

Mr. W. S. Saunders representative of the Grand Division, was the next speaker, and told of the ravages of alcohol and presented the work and duty of all temperance workers in face of the present conditions.

The attitude of some of the nations of Europe in closing its drinkshops, should be a great lesson to Canada, for alcohol is not only a poison physically, but also to business and community life. Liquor was robbing the Churches, Sabbath Schools, and State, and we should stamp out the enemy which is more deadly than the Germans.

A. B. Clarke of Bridgetown then presented the case of the Temperance Alliance in this County and what our attitude towards it should be.

C. F. Armstrong in his address compared the conditions relative to temperance at the time Nelson Division was organized sixty years ago, and at the present time. He made a strong appeal for the Temperance Alliance and for financial aid to support it in the coming suit. These speeches interspersed with music were a very inspiring and pleasing termination of this Session of the District Division. Meeting closed with "God Save the King."

—ONE PRESENT.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF DEEP BROOK SCHOOL

Grade IX.	
Ethel Purdy	81.6
May Ruggles	80.8
Neva Masters	74.5
Max McClelland	70.2
Grade VIII.	
Vera Dittmars	72.6
Helen Jones	69.4
Cecil Purdy	67.6
Mary Vroom	65.6
Grade VII.	
Walden Berry	63.7
Gertrude Curtis	55.1
Hazel Piskney	46
Bertha Lent	57
Kathleen Vroom	45
Grade VI.	
Margaret McClelland	76
Wilfred Masters	44
Ralph Ruggles	53
Courtney Purdy	57
Phillip Vroom	33
Hilda Adams	50
Garfield Curtis	25

M. FitzRANDOLPH, Principal.

In order for Canada to secure 500,000 men for the fighting line, one out of every fourteen must come forward, that is on the basis of the eligible military population of this country.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

French Transport Sunk

PARIS, March 6.—The official statement announcing the sinking of the Provence, the French auxiliary cruiser Provence II, (so designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence), engaged in transporting troops to Salonika, was made known in the Mediterranean on February 26. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta, and about four hundred to Melos by French and British patrol vessels, summoned by wireless. No signs of the ship were noticed either before or after sinking.

The loss of the Provence, three thousand lives in the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the largest number of lives ever lost in one wreck was when the White Star liner Titanic struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a death loss of 1,595. The rescued numbered 743.

PARIS, March 3.—It was announced at the French Ministry of Marine today that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26.

It was stated that on board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the Second Company of the First Battalion the Second Machine Gun Company and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

Lord Northcliffe Declares German Attack on Verdun a Big Bluff

PARIS, March 6.—The battle of Verdun is not a military operation at all but a gigantic bluff on the part of the German Nation to convince the United States and other nations, who have maintained neutrality, of German power, declared Lord Northcliffe today as he rested in Paris after a visit to the region where the fighting at present is heaviest.

The physical condition of the German prisoners taken at Verdun, he declared, was pitiable. "Wretched rats," was the expression he used more than once in telling of their deteriorated condition.

Not a military operation but a psychological experiment undertaken by the Germans to influence neutral countries, particularly the United States, said Lord Northcliffe of the battle of Verdun. In fact, he said, it might truthfully be added that this present fighting is a struggle being fought in the newspapers of the United States with the object of causing a fright to America by Germany's display of reserve strength. In Great Britain the same opinion of the German object prevails.

French Are Confident

PARIS, March 6.—The French continue to be absorbed in the situation around Verdun. The anxiety and doubts of the first days of the fighting have been replaced by quiet, joyful confidence in the strength of General Petain's preparedness either for defence or a quick offence. The conviction regarding Verdun is that although the Germans may persist in their offensive, their power of attack has been weakened, as it is considered that it will be difficult for them to get the same dash out of the troops who have lost fights against the French in future attacks. The Germans, therefore, have put a great number of infantrymen successively into the action, and now appear to be replacing their divisions.

The weather continues unfavorable. The rain and snow keep the earth soft where it has not already turned into marshes. Automobiles near the front look like moving blocks of mud. The roads back of the French line, considering the weather and the use to which they are being put, are good. Twenty thousand automobiles daily pass over one thoroughfare behind the line moving in opposite directions in two almost continuous lines.

Trying to Shatter French Centre

LONDON, March 6.—The fifteenth day of the great battle of Verdun saw the Crown Prince striving desperately to shatter the French centre, in furious fighting on the Douaumont Plateau.

Violent clashes are occurring in Frenes Woods. But the main struggle, according to latest Paris despatches has narrowed to the two miles' front extending from Haumont Wood to Douaumont. The French have dropped a deadly curtain of fire, checking all further German advances on this front. At the same time they are counter-attacking viciously in efforts to re-occupy Douaumont village.

In two weeks of the greatest offensive developed by either side since the German defeat at the Marne combined German and French losses have totalled more than 200,000. The dead on both sides are believed to number at least 50,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The grand total of 669,954 enemy prisoners are now in England. 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa have been captured by the British.

A great number of Japanese airships have accompanied the Japanese fleet to the Mediterranean.

A movement for "No German goods, no German labor, no German immigration" has been started in Toronto.

The boys of the British Navy have of their own accord, when not engaged, taken up the making of munitions.

Sixty millions of iron half farthings are being made in Germany to take the place of copper withdrawn from circulation.

82 Serbian physicians have died of typhus since the war began, and 35 foreign physicians on duty in Serbia have also died from typhus or typhoid fever.

A bottle dropped from a wrecked Zeppelin has been picked up in the North Sea. It contained a letter from the Commander to his parents, wife and little sons. The entire crew were drowned.

A Gurkha in France found a hen in a hedge with an egg. He honestly carried both hen and egg to the woman who owned them. She thanked him and said, "an English soldier would have taken the egg and one of our soldiers would have taken both hen and egg."

"Hold on, John Bull." There are those across the sea who care for you; who hold for you now in daylight and dark so far as yet they may, and will gladly hold with you in face of all comers, when fate permits it." So says the New York "Life."

Alcohol is now in great demand for war purposes. A substance called acetone is made from it which is used in the manufacture of cordite for high explosives. The British Government is said to be about to commandeer all the distilleries in the United Kingdom for this purpose.

A young French aviator, got four enemy airmen in nine days.

The Belgian Government has requisitioned all vessels flying the Belgian flag.

The new Russian Premier says Russia cannot be exhausted or conquered.

Nova Scotia's contribution to the military forces thus far is in the vicinity of 12,000 men.

Halifax contributions to the Patriotic Fund have totalled more than \$250,000, and more is coming.

An Austrian is in custody in Kingston, Ont., for inciting Germans to strike a blow at the city.

The entire stock of leather in Austria and Hungary has been requisitioned for military purposes.

The Treasury Office of Vienna has decided to follow the precedent of Germany and issue iron currency.

Britain will not follow Germany in reprisals. In fighting cruelty with cruelty the enemy will always win.

A man and woman were sentenced to six months imprisonment in Folkestone for selling cocaine to Canadians.

A Nova Scotian, William Musgrove, living in Chicago, was moved to join the Canadian forces by the Ottawa fire, which, he believes, was the work of an incendiary.

John Redmond is doing his best to increase the number of Irish recruits. It is for the honor of Ireland, he says, to show the world that she is faithful to her obligations.

The British Board of Trade cautions ship owners that wood boxes have been treated with chemicals so that with a little friction they ignite and they must carefully watch all shipments.

The heir apparent to the Turkish throne is reported to have committed suicide. But, the probability is he was assassinated, as he resented strongly the policy of Enver Pasha, which had brought ruin to the country.

LETTER FROM THE TRAINING CAMP, SHORNLIFFE, ENG.

From Pte. Basil Hills, 40th Draft Battalion

East Sandling Camp, Shorncliffe, England, Feb. 2nd, 1916.

Dear Aunt Annie:— Just a short account of what I have been doing since I left Nova Scotia. We left Valcartier Camp, Oct. 9th, embarking for England. The draft was made up of 240 men and N. C. O. and five officers, Lieut. Farish being in command. We left Quebec at 4.30 p. m. were on the water ten days, arriving at Plymouth on Oct. 19th, feeling fine. Had great weather; the water was calm as a mill pond; hardly any sickness on board. We were quite happy to think we were in England at last. We took train for Bramshott, arriving there at 8 p. m., quite tired but still happy. Our officers did all they could for our comfort that night. The huts were a treat after being in tents all summer. We scrubbed our huts next day and remained there until Battalion came over, then moved to East Sandling. But oh, the mud! We stayed there for some time, working hard, a few route marches with full pack, which was pretty hard work at first but we soon got used to it. We are quite near Folkestone and Hythe, near the English Channel. There are aircraft going over every day. Some said we would have it hard over here, but I haven't seen any of it yet. It's the best place since we left Middleton and we like the work very much better. We are attached to the 17th Reserve Battalion, a Highland Regiment. Mark and I had a week off on pass, and visited several of the towns. Hythe and Folkestone are fine places, all paved roads. Instead of fences there are nice hedges. There is an old castle on the road to Hythe, it is quite a sight. Most of the people we meet are nice and we are being drilled over again, the drill we had in Nova Scotia we have to forget. I have seen some of the boys of the 1st Contingent and the 28th Battery is near here. We fall in line at 6.45, drill until 8.00, get breakfast, fall in again from 8.45 till 12.45, again from 1.45 till 4.30, have from then until 9.30 to go where we like. I went to Moore Hospital last of November with a bad attack of influenza, was there until last of December. The nurses were very nice, did everything to make us comfortable. Had roast Turkey, plum pudding, nuts, candy and fruit for Christmas dinner. It is an English Hospital in Canterbury, just a few steps from Dane John Park, which has real peacocks in it. There is also a Cathedral quite near, the greatest one in England, where Archbishop Becket was murdered in time of Henry II. The Angle Tower is 235 feet high, 34 feet long, 34 feet wide, date 1603. The other tower is 191 feet long, 37 feet wide, 71 feet high, date 1184. There are other towers, chapels and wings, but space will not allow me to describe them, wish you could see them yourself, it's worth enlisting to see the sights. A friend showed me all over the Cathedral and grounds. Canterbury was one time enclosed in walls but they have about all fallen down. It is an important military centre, population in 1914 being 24,268. It is 56 miles from London. I saw Everett Balcom while in the Hospital. The Montreal Rifles were pretty badly cut up. Had a letter from Lewis Howard, he is in France, just back from the trenches. We have had some snow, and it rains most of the time, the mud on parade grounds is to our boot tops and sometimes to our knees. We had three weeks fatigue duty at Shorncliffe Camp, handling hay, oats, beer, and quite hard work. Then last Sunday we were moved there in the 43rd line, Machine Gun Section, am getting along fine, no pack or rifle to carry. We use the Colt Machine Gun, it is more interesting than the infantry. We are also learning signalling, and have Swedish drill and lectures every day, so when we get to the firing line there will be something doing you bet.

Mark and I thank you folks for the box, everything O.K. The socks came in fine as ours were getting thin. Remember me to all the boys. Tell them I wish there were more of them here, they are needed. Hoping you are all well, I remain, lovingly

BASIL HILLS, Pt. 40th Draft Batt.

An order has been issued prohibiting smoking in any buildings in Ottawa used by Departments of the Civil Service.

RECRUITS FOR THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE

Recruiting for the Highland Brigade has been quite brisk in this County the past week. Up to Saturday night over forty had signed up in the western end of the County and are now drilling at Bear River. In the vicinity of Annapolis over twenty-five have enlisted and are being drilled at the Whitman and King warehouse.

Eighteen recruits enlisted in this vicinity for the above Brigade, and yesterday morning they began their drill in the apple warehouse of Mr. Frank H. Fowler in charge of Corporal C. Langille of Annapolis. If 25 men can be enlisted in this vicinity they will be drilled in Bridgetown. There is no doubt but that this number and more can easily be secured. The Highland Brigade is to be a most popular unit and is drawing into its ranks some of the very best men of the Province. The following is a list of the recruits in this vicinity headed up by Lieut. R. R. Layte.

Bridgetown

Watkins, B. S.
Rice, F. A.
Ruffee, J. A.
King, H. R.

Paradise

Jackson, A. G.
Whitman, D. E.
Joudrie, S.
Joudrie, A. A.
Balcom, R. I. (Acadia Student)
Gillis, C. G. (medically unfit)

Lawrencetown

Gaul, A. M. L.
Balcom, W. H.

Clarence

Wheeleck, N. C.

THE ANNAPOLIS ROYAL DETACHMENT OF HIGHLANDERS

The Annapolis Royal detachment of Highlanders is now an assured fact. This historic town once more puts on a warlike appearance. The boys are already drilling under Capt. O'Dell of the 56th Battalion. The large warehouse owned by Whitman & King has been placed at the disposal of the authorities for this purpose.

Annapolis Royal does not intend to remain behind. Already the signs indicate that a platoon will be recruited from Annapolis and vicinity. The boys including those in khaki and those who will soon be wearing khaki are bending every energy in this direction.

The following good men and true have already enlisted and now form the Annapolis Royal detachment:

Annapolis Royal

Lloyd Berry
Robert Harnish
Leonard Melanson
R. G. Coumans
Walter Robinson
Chas. Weir
Ellas Early
Wm. B. Ward

Parker's Cove

W. S. Condon
R. A. Hudson
O. M. Clayton
P. M. Condon

Round Hill

Gordon Delaney
Wm. Devaney
Freeman Cress
Wm. Wright
Guy Shaw

Granville Ferry

Wm. Doucette
Leander Oliver
H. T. Amberman
Hillsburn
Rev. T. R. Russell

Tupperville

Clarence Chipman

Milford

Ralph Hubley
Grover Wilcox

Port Wade

Archie Morrison

HOME ON A RECRUITING TRIP

Pte. Avar R. O'Neill of the 56th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders, who has been home on a recruiting trip has returned to his duties at Halifax. We were all glad to welcome our young soldier home, and to see him in the best of health and spirits, and also to see him so patriotic in trying to persuade the young men of his community to join him in the noble work of preparing themselves to fight for their King and Country. All honor to our young soldier boy.

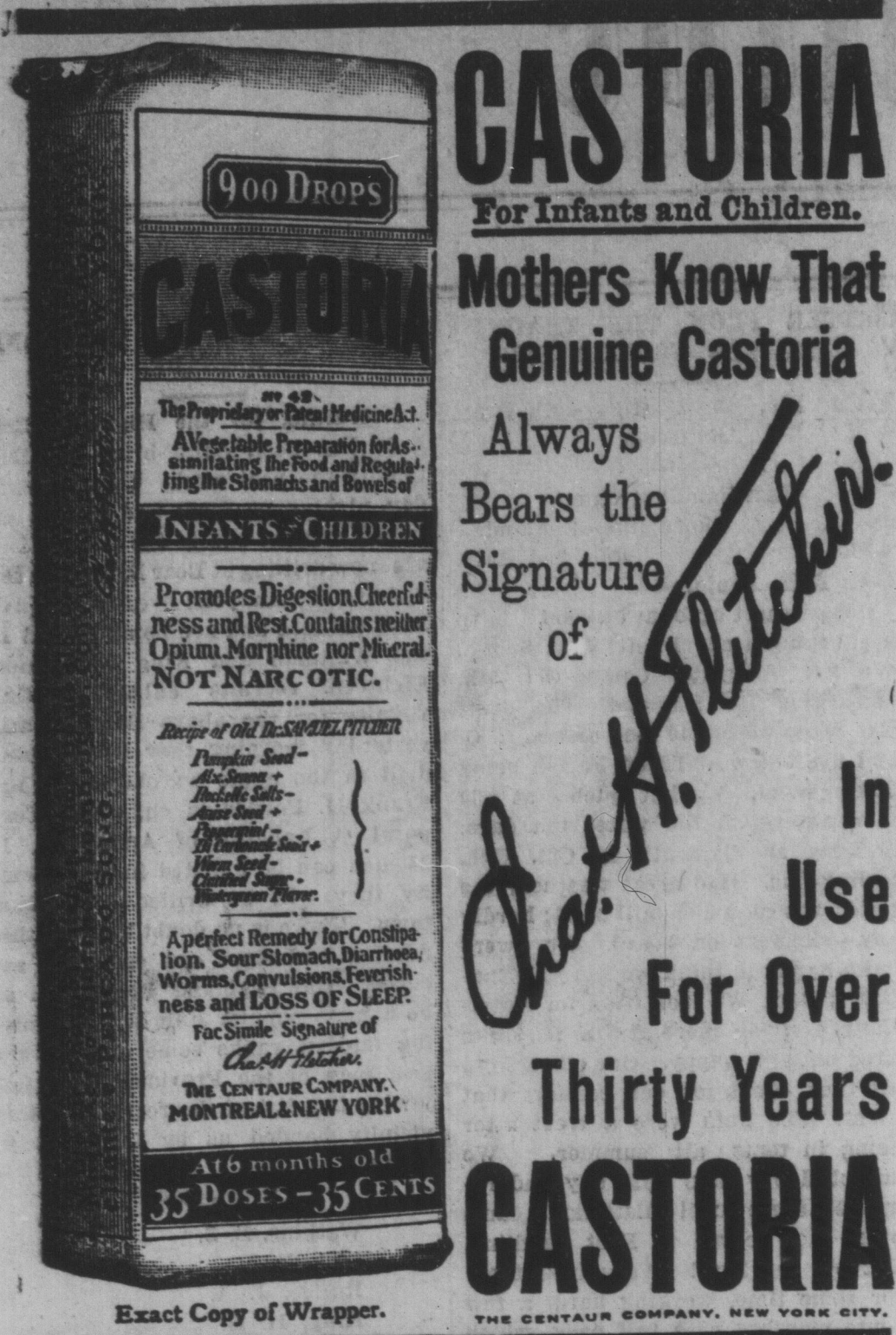
—COM—

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Colored and Black Voiles
Princess Crepes
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IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF
NOVA SCOTIA BOYS ON THE FIRING LINE
What Do You Offer?

YOU KNOW that the most tremendous conflict of history is now raging. YOU KNOW that Germany's lust for conquest has brought on this war. YOU KNOW that our Empire is fighting desperately for the freedom of the world. YOU KNOW that every available man and every available dollar are needed. YOU KNOW that 250,000 Canadian women have offered their men. YOU KNOW that 250,000 men have offered their lives. Well, then, what do YOU offer? We put the question to you squarely. Remember you must either FIGHT or PAY.

A contribution from your municipality does not relieve YOU from PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. It may be, however, that you have not been canvassed as yet. If not, before you lay this paper down, please fill out the coupon below and send it either to the treasurer of your County Branch or to one of the undersigned. In any case your subscription will be credited to the county in which you reside.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND Index No 8
Nova Scotia Branch
County 1916

For the purpose of providing a fund to be administered by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, in accordance with its Act of incorporation and by-laws, for the assistance of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who during the present war may be on active service either in Canada or abroad with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and in consideration of the subscriptions of others, I promise to pay H A Fleming, Honorary Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of

Dollars
in cash; or \$..... a month during the period of the war; or, as herein indicated:.....

Name.....
Street Address.....

The Canadian Patriotic Fund, Nova Scotia Branch
H. A. FLEMING, Treasurer, A. S. BARNSTEAD, Secretary,
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax Halifax

Middleton
March 7
Mr. DeWolfe of Kentville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hoyt, last week.

Miss Gretchen Gates came home on Saturday from Wolfville to spend Sunday.

Mr. Coffey of Cape Breton has joined the staff of the Royal Bank, Middleton.

Miss Edwina Elliott, teacher at Falkland, spent Sunday at her home in Clarence.

Miss Ross, stenographer, of Reserve, B. C., has joined the Canadian Bank staff, Middleton.

Miss Lillian Thorne spent a few days with her sister, Miss Thorne of the Macdonald School staff.

The many friends of Councillor James Gates will be deeply grieved to hear of his sudden death. His son, E. E. Gates of Glace Bay was with him.

Mrs. William Muir spent a few days in Middleton last week the guest of Mrs. H. E. Reed. Mr. Muir accompanied Mrs. Muir home on Saturday where he will spend a few days with his family before enlisting.

MELVERN SQUARE
March 7
Among those on the sick list last week was the Rev. A. E. Wheeler, who has been very ill of tonsillitis, consequently he was unable to fill his appointment on Sunday.

Principal H. L. Bustin, who unfortunately, cut his foot early last week, has been confined to his home during the week, but will soon be able to attend to his duties as usual.

Prof. Landry, of the Agricultural College, Truro, addressed a meeting in this place on Friday evening, last, on poultry, which we understand, proved interesting as well as profitable.

Miss Mildred McNeil, who is training for a nurse in New York, arrived home last week on a two months vacation. Miss McNeil has been threatened with appendicitis and has been ordered to take a rest.

We were visited by a terrible March blizzard on Saturday, lasting well into the night—a regular "old-timer," so to speak. Possibly some very old people may remember a storm as severe, but we never saw one to equal this one.

Another of our young men has enlisted. This time it is Warren Lantz, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lantz, and is now in training at Middleton. Although young in years, Warren is very loyal and full of enthusiasm, and has the best wishes of all, in his noble response to the call of duty.

We are glad to see Mr. Edwin Harris out again, and able to attend to his duties as blacksmith after being housed with a severe attack of grippe. Mr. W. H. Martin has also opened his new blacksmith shop near his residence, and we understand that both gentlemen are getting all the work they can possibly attend to. So much for a busy community.

In spite of the severity of the blizzard, which not even our veteran mail driver dare face, Colonel McNeil our plucky postmaster, drove to Kingston and brought in our daily mail, a trip certainly worthy of commendation on the part of our kind and obliging postmaster. Though our Colonel may not be able to go to the front with the younger men, he has already proven himself neither coward nor weakling in braving the storm of Saturday, 4th of March.

Captain von Papen, expelled from the United States for outrageous breaches of faith and violations of American neutrality laws, has been honored and decorated by the Kaiser. Von Papen is evidently a man after the Kaiser's own heart.

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, has enlisted with the scout section of the 125th Brant Battalion, Brantford, Ont. He said that he realized that the time had come for married men to enlist as well as single men.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Dr. David Smith wrote a few weeks ago in the "British Weekly," "We are offered the choice between the crushing of Germany and the crushing of humanity. And our Lord's command to the nations is proclaimed by His example in the days of His flesh. He faced iniquity fearlessly, and

SHOULD THE CHURCHES PRAY FOR PEACE

Paper Prepared by Rev. A. E. Wheeler and Read Before the Baptist Quarterly in Bridgetown, January 11, 1916.

(Published by request of the Annapolis County Quarterly)

Whether the answer to this momentous question should be in the affirmative or in the negative, depends very largely on what we mean by peace.

If by peace, we mean the immediate cessation of hostilities between the nations now in conflict, leaving the affairs of the world, of men and nations, as they now stand, then surely the answer must be in the negative.

To have peace proclaimed under such conditions, would be to aim a deadly blow at the cause of right and liberty itself.

There are many, who, apparently, fail to realize the tremendous issues at stake in this world conflict, who regard the war as a "match for points," to be stopped when the on-lookers are "satisfied with the score," and who utterly fail to see that the only peace which would be acceptable to Britain, indeed, the only peace of any value, is the peace of righteousness.

We see by taking a glance backward over British history, that this is no new experience through which the nation is passing at the present time; but at least the fourth task of its kind to which she has been forced to get her hand.

Although circumstances of time and place, means and men, may differ, and the task far exceed in magnitude and costliness those of past years, yet in the essentials of purpose these tasks are identical.

Towards the close of the 16th Century, Philip of Spain sought to bring all Europe within the grasp of military absolutism, but Britain by God's help, smashed his armada and crushed his ambitions.

Britain again stepped into the ring about the end of the 17th Century, when Louis 14th sought to be master of Europe, and at a heavy cost to herself, thwarted his plans, and humbled his pride. Then Napoleon toward the close of the 18th Century began erecting an imperial throne from which he hoped to rule the world. Again it was Britain's power that overthrew the schemes of the war-lord, and hurled his throne into the dust.

Now, after the lapse of another 100 years we see the mailed fist of Prussianism menacing not only the liberties of Europe but the civilization of the whole world.

A European despot who is seeking to bring all nations under the iron rule of militarism.

So for the fourth time in her history, Britain with her allies, is resisting the powers of a would-be world-dictator.

What we need especially to remember, is that, gigantic though the task may be to which we as a nation have set our hands, its successful accomplishment is vital, not only to our national life, but withal to the well-being of all the nations of the world.

Be it remembered, Germany has made war for the purpose of imposing her rule upon the nations, and what that would mean is clearly seen from what we know of German rule. Wherever the German hand has fallen, Germany is bitterly hated by the subject population, and little wonder.

Take one instance only of German rule, i. e., German South West Africa. When that portion of territory came into her possession in 1884, the native population was estimated at 750,000—after thirty years of German occupation the native population was numbered at 80,000 only, or a shrinkage of 670,000, largely the result of punitive expeditions sent out by Germany. Truly a terrible instance of German misrule, also an indication of what the world might expect if Germany should gain unlimited sway.

"The German people are the chosen of God"—said the Kaiser to his soldiers before their departure for the front. "On me, on me, the Spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword, His vice-regent."

We are assured, however, that we are fighting, not against the Spirit of God, but against a brutal savagery such as the world has never known, against a ruthless barbarism that believes only in a gospel of blood and brute force, that has no honour, no mercy, no respect for treaties or for international law, no consideration whatever for the liberties or the rights of men.

Dr. David Smith wrote a few weeks ago in the "British Weekly," "We are offered the choice between the crushing of Germany and the crushing of humanity. And our Lord's command to the nations is proclaimed by His example in the days of His flesh. He faced iniquity fearlessly, and

when He could He smote it, and when He could not He sternly denounced it.

At this crisis, when not only the instincts of humanity, but the laws of nations are shamelessly assailed, their defence is the imperative duty of every civilized, every Christian nation, and the strength of every nation, is the measure of its duty.

Every nation that has a hand to lift is bound to lift it, and smite for God and humanity, and if she fails to do so, she stands accused of God and man."

The Bishop of London in his New Year diocesan letter, says in part: "We believe there is a real struggle going on between light and darkness, between Christianity and paganism, between chivalry and brutality. "Anything in such a war is better than a premature peace—leaving it all to be done over again by our children. "God Himself through the wars is speaking to the whole world. We believe fully that we are instruments in the hands of God who wills through us and our allies, to have the freedom of the world."

"We are looking for something beyond the consolidation and safety of the British Empire, we are looking for the consolidation and final triumph of the Kingdom of God.

"We do not want the kind of peace you suggest," wrote Baron Estournelles de Constant of Paris, (one of the leading world advocates of peace) to Mr. Bryan—we do not understand it: we must do away not only with war, but with the cause of war. That is, the unbearable burden and uncertainties of an armed peace. We must do away with violence, and its consequences."

Until victory definitely rests on the banner of our Alliance, peace with righteousness is impossible. Therefore even to talk of peace at the present time, with that fearful power, Prussian militarism, unbroken in the world would be a crime against humanity, a sin against the eternal majesty.

A peace proclaimed under existing conditions would be but a poor, temporary, patched affair at the best, like a thin plating over an unfathomable depth of restfulness, a skin of turf on a volcano, where only a foot below the surface, the "sulphurous fumes roll, and hellish turbulence seethes, awaiting only a favourable opportunity to again break out in untold destruction and desolation.

There is another way other than the preservation of the liberties of mankind, in which we see how the sword of the Allied-forces is being turned to the praise and glory of God, and to the good of the race.

Dr. Len Broughton in a recent article called attention to the fact that for years the Christian world has been paralyzed by the teaching of those who have held that there is no revelation beyond reason. That the Bible contains the word of God, but is not the Word of God. That the Bible is inspired, but only as all good books are inspired, and in its examination we are to treat the Bible as we treat other books. We are privileged to cut it up, tear it to pieces at will, or as directed by the so-called science of reason.

In all this propaganda—and we should not allow ourselves to forget it—Germany with her great universities has taken the lead.

Then, that which is called ethical salvation as opposed to salvation by grace.

The chief exponents of this teaching have been the professors in the leading German universities. From these schools have gone forth influences that have ridiculed the faith of our fathers, and even the teaching of Jesus and His apostles.

There is no new spiritual birth, they have declared, and that salvation is only a life lived in accordance with the ethics of the gospel, interpreted in the light of one's own environment.

Such teaching if universally accepted would mean the death of the Christian church, because it is directly opposed to the position which she has held with regard to the matter of salvation, since the day of her birth.

Such teaching sets at nought the work of the Christian church through all past years, and also sets at nought the teaching of the Great Head of the Church and His apostles.

To permit Germany to reach the height of her ambition—a position of world supremacy—or to permit peace to be proclaimed at the present stage of the conflict, thereby leaving Germany free to propagate her false ideas, would we not be traitors to the cause of Him, from whom the Church received her great commission? "All power is given unto Me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Not boasting, but with deepest thankfulness and humility of soul, we can say, that in that world-wide mission, the evangelizing of the human

race, the British Nation has ever been in the van.

Indeed, almost all missionary enterprise is confined to the English speaking peoples, as though God has chosen the Anglo-Saxon race to be His messenger to the ends of the earth.

We speak sometimes as though God has only one chosen nation, whereas in the religious history of humanity we can trace at least three chosen races, the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Anglo-Saxon.

The Greek was chosen that we might have in Greek philosophy, a record of universal man seeking after God, this fact was as good as acknowledged by Paul in his sermon on Mars Hill.

The Hebrew was chosen that God might reveal through the race, the fact of God seeking after man. The Anglo-Saxon was chosen that God, through the characteristics and energies of the race, might publish the news of His great salvation to all people.

Some one has said, "The Academy at Athens where Plato and Socrates led men to seek for the unknown God was great."

"The veiled Holy of Holies in the first Temple at Jerusalem was greater; but the world's missionary activities are greater still."

Yes! for these are looking and working for the dawn of that long promised day when the "knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

Then think of the vast extent of British dominion. Its extent, its form, and even its language, are all suggestive that this call or choice is no mere fancy.

Covering an area of 11½ million square miles, and having a population of 500 millions, this is impressive enough, but most striking of all, perhaps, is its scattered form. Composed of numerous fragments of territory North, East, South and West, it possesses the gates of the world, and almost everywhere dominates the water highways of commerce.

This phenomenal spread of British rule, has produced by force of circumstances, a corresponding spread in the use of the English language, and experts in philology affirm that the very structure and peculiarity of our mother-tongue all point to a universal destiny.

In view of all this, can we doubt that God has given to us as a nation, the supreme opportunity of the ages? The opportunity of being His chief instrument in the preparation for His universal kingdom?

The God who has opened a door of opportunity to every nation in the rule He has given it, has opened a hundred such doors to the people upon whose vast and scattered empire the sun never sets.

Can we then conscientiously pray for a peace which would inevitably mean the spread of that seething, putrid mass of rottenness called German "kultur," resulting in the loss of British prestige, and the curtailment of Britain's power and influence among the nations of the world.

For, whatever may be said regarding her mistakes and failures of the past, the power and influence of the British nation are being exerted today, for the protection of the weak, the safeguarding of human liberties, and the spread of Christian truth.

No, this is not the time to talk of peace. The task of Joshua's warriors and terrible as it may appear, a satisfactory adjustment can only be reached through the wielding of the sword. It was God's remedy in dealing with the Amorites, and it is His remedy for this infinitely worse iniquity which has broken loose upon the world.

So while we should not pray for an immediate peace, which, under present conditions could only be but premature, inconclusive, we need to pray for ourselves that our faith fail not, however great the strain that may yet be put upon it.

Pray for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, our leaders and generals, our doctors, nurses, and chaplains; pray that to this end God will bless every effort put forth, that the Great Britain that has been, and the Greater Britain that is, may become by the Grace of God, Greater Britain. Because in this, the greatest strain ever put upon her faith, her resources in men and treasure, she did not waver, but in the spirit of the words of Browning—

"Never turned her back, but moved breast forward.
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were
worsted, wrong would triumph.
Held, we fall to rise. Are baffled
to fight better.
Sleep to wake."

Nevertheless, there is a peace for which the Churches should be unceasing in prayer. Not the armed peace with which we are all too familiar, under which the nations stagger under an almost unbearable burden of armament when the dogs of war are straining at the leash and

when at the least provocation the nations are plunged into the hell of a modern war.

We want not such a peace, but a peace such as human diplomacy or national agreements could never bring about. When the nations through sheer love of peace shall, moved by the spirit of the Prince of Peace, "Beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall learn war any more."

The dawn of such a reign of peace has for many ages been the hope of the best of men.

The Psalmist sang of a time when "the Lord would bless His people with peace, when the meek should delight themselves in the abundance of peace." No prospect of the realization of such prediction had ever been known, before the coming of the Prince of Peace, whose birth was heralded with a message of peace.

His religion is a religion of peace, however that fact may have been lost sight of on some occasions in the experience of those who professed to bear his name.

He who said "Love your enemies" also said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God." Words which closely indicate the duty of the Church—not to hold merely, a pious opinion favourable to peace, but to strive earnestly, definitely, actively in the interests of peace.

Should the Churches pray for peace? Most emphatically, yes! And more earnestly strive to bring it about. This surely is the great mission of the Church of Christ, to make peace between men and man, between nation and nation, between man and God.

It is to be feared that the Church is not yet fully awake to the great opportunity and responsibility in this direction.

Dr. Horton, one of the best known English peace advocates, speaking to a large London audience at the outbreak of the South African War, said "When I see this country stricken with the awful war fever, my conscience reproaches me that in my ministry, I have done so little to forestall and prevent the fiercest and worst malady from which the nations suffer.

I recall with great regret, that I have put the subject aside, have seldom consistently thought about it, and certainly never seriously studied the methods by which the nations could be delivered from the scourge of war."

Might not something of the kind be said of the ministry of most of us? Has the Church of Jesus Christ understood, or entered into the full meaning of our Lord's promise of peace?

Is it not true that if the Christian Churches of Europe had more fully entered into it, or at least had been as successful in teaching their message as the teachers of its opposite have been in Germany and elsewhere, and had the Christian Church been so united and zealous in its activities and desire to preserve the peace of the world, as these have been in spreading their awful blight of hate, jealousy, wrath and vengeance, there would have been, could have been, no war to-day?


We cannot recall or repair the past, and it is idle to murmur over it, but there is one kind of atonement that we may possibly make. We may seek to get at principles, and initiate practices which may save us, or at any rate our children from a repetition of the calamity which has fallen upon us.

Never, perhaps was there a greater opportunity presented to the apostles of peace.

Men everywhere are conscious of an awful sense of loss—the millions of precious lives sacrificed; other millions in training, or called from their peaceful avocations to engage

(Continued on page 3)

GOOD HEALTH



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Our Poultry Corner

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are to tell you that we have arranged with Prof. Landry, of the Agricultural College Truro, to take charge of a question box in connection with our Poultry Corner.

If you have some things you do not understand in connection with your poultry and want some information, state your case briefly and to the point, writing on one side of paper only, and address it to THE MONITOR PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, we will submit it to Prof. Landry, and when his answers are received we will publish them withholding your name if you so desire it.

We have been asked several times during the past two weeks for a remedy for a Poultry yard vice known as "egg eating." In our next issue we will publish an article bearing on this subject, written by an expert.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Every breeder who has eggs for hatching to sell, should give a binding guarantee. He should at least guarantee eight chicks out of a sitting or the eggs duplicate at half price. He would not lose anything if he gave a sitting free in exchange for the poor one. He would have a pleased customer, who would probably bring him in considerable business. At least, that customer would be liable to recommend him to others. One dissatisfied customer can do a great deal towards ruining one's reputation.

Eggs, to hatch well, must be produced under sanitary conditions and from healthy parent stock, therefore, long before the season opens, you get your breeding birds in proper condition. Mate your birds for the best results and sell no eggs until your pens have been mated at least three weeks. Discard all birds from your yards that are not up to standard requirements in every particular.

Never sell cheap eggs for hatching. If the eggs from your stock are not worth at least two dollars per sitting, you had better quit the business. As much care must be taken not to overcharge. Put a fair price on your eggs, but these people who sell eggs for hatching at 75 cents per 13 must have a very poor opinion of the quality of their stock. They must sell eggs to beginners who want something "cheap," but remember that the best is always the cheapest in the end.

Do not ship eggs over five days old. If the eggs are to go any great distance, it is best to ship the eggs the same day that they are laid. Examine each egg carefully before shipping. Try to select eggs of uniform size and color, as that will give your customer a much better opinion of your stock. Remove all eggs that are rough, irregular in shape, or spotted. Remember that an egg with just a drop of kerosene oil on it, or a hole the size of a pin head, will have a very poor show of hatching.

Never send out eggs that you are doubtful about. If you think they wouldn't hatch for you, they certainly won't hatch for him. Many unscrupulous men doctor their eggs before shipping, thus keeping them from hatching. What a combination of enemies if they only could hatch. Other breeders advertise eggs from a certain pen of six females. When the figuring up at the end of the week is done, he finds that possibly he has shipped 100 eggs from that pen in the past week. Easy to make money that way, isn't it? These people will be found out some day, but as it has been said that a sucker is born every minute, they will doubtless reap in a large harvest before their double dealings are discovered.

In packing eggs for hatching, pack them with the greatest care possible. If shippers would give a little more care, time and money to the shipping of eggs for hatching, there would be fewer complaints. It is nearly impossible to pack eggs so that there will be absolutely no breakage. The express companies invariably are to blame for the breakage of eggs entrusted to their care. A law should be passed, making the express companies liable for excessive breakage of eggs. No matter how carefully the box was packed, the agent usually forgets and jams something down on top of the box, thus oftentimes spoiling valuable eggs. All expressmen are not like that, fortunately. Many handle eggs with the greatest care, allowing them to reach their destination safely.

Try to please your customers, even if you do so at a loss to yourself. A pleased customer is any breeder's best advertisement. In any business there are always people who are ready to complain. If the eggs don't hatch well, the breeder, of course, is to blame. Possibly the purchaser remembers that he ran the incubator too high the first week and too low the last week. He may have forgotten to fill the lamp; the regulator may have been wrong. Stop and consider the question carefully before you make a complaint. Put yourself in the other man's place and generally it will be found that he did his part.

If you are selling eggs for hatching, send out none until you are assured that the pens are running a good percentage in fertility. Meet

a dissatisfied customer half way; be honorable in your dealings; make no claims you are unable to carry out, and advertise, advertise, and advertise all the time. Some people believe in advertising only during the egg season or when they have stock for sale. To be successful, you must advertise continually. Increase your space possibly during the busy months, but never stop advertising entirely. The man who keeps his name before the public all the time will find customers waiting for him when he is ready to deliver the goods.

SANITATION IN POULTRY QUARTERS

Regardless of the type or construction of the laying house, if the birds are to be kept free from disease and in a vigorous condition, it is necessary to practice careful and thorough sanitation. This work naturally groups itself along three lines, namely:

The droppings should be removed from the dropping board whenever they are wet or give off objectionable odors. When by the use of absorbents, the moisture can be kept from them they are not harmful. It will usually be found most economical to do this cleaning at least twice a week during the winter.

The litter on the floor of the house should be removed and replaced with fresh, clean material whenever it becomes wet, whenever it becomes finely ground and loses its property to hide the grain, whenever it becomes soiled and mixed with a large quantity of droppings. An inch of coarse sand should be kept on the floor, and this covered with straw or shavings to a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Poultry diseases, especially those of a contagious nature, can be largely prevented by spraying the interior of the house four or five times a year with a complete disinfecting solution. The following is recommended as being very effective: Five quarts cream of lime, one pint of creolin, one quart of kerosene. This mixture should be agitated well and diluted with equal parts of water, and applied with a force pump through a spray nozzle. A thorough application of this solution will accomplish three things much more quickly and easily than if the solution were applied with a brush.

First. A good coat of white wash will be applied thin, well spread and put on with force, into all the cracks and crevices. Second. The creolin will kill any disease germs which may be present in the house. Third. The kerosene will help to kill and drive out all red mites and to a certain extent body lice. The former can be entirely controlled by this formula, and the latter by the use of a good lice powder in connection with the above solution.

Lice and mites are a severe drain on a flock of laying hens if present in any number. Care should be taken not to let them get established. A clean house will mean more congenial surroundings and healthier birds.

IT TAKES SOME WORK BUT EGGS MEAN MONEY

In caring for our dwellings we must keep constantly in mind the family comfort, so in caring for the henhouse we must keep "Biddy's" comfort in mind if we expect her to repay us. The henhouse must be kept dry, drafts avoided and ventilation provided. All droppings should be cleaned away once each week and often if the hens are kept in the henhouse. If the floor is damp scatter plenty of grit, bran and water. If you have alfalfa scatter some at them.

The tidy housekeeper wants things to harmonize and a mixed flock of scrub chickens will not appeal to her. Get purebreds, for aside from their attractiveness, they will pay you in dollars and cents. True, eggs from purebreds will bring no more on the market, but the purebred hens will lay more eggs. And the purebred fowls, eggs and baby chicks will sell for more than the scrubs. For a farm fowl, I believe we should have an allpurpose breed. I prefer the Rocks for they are a good table fowl, excellent winter layers, good mothers,

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Stroja, of East Hantsford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c. box.

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and active without being destructive. And they are very beautiful.

If you want some extra early chickens set your hens in a good warm place, then when the chicks come provide a warm coop. You can make it so by lining all around with paper and putting litter in the bottom. I also put old carpet in the coop bottom on every cold night or day. Yes, it takes lots of work, but it pays.—Minnie Hill.

Egg eating is a bad and expensive habit, but it seems natural for the hen to crave the material needed to form the egg shell. The plan I have successfully followed for years is to scald a mixture of one pint ground oyster shells and eight quarts of any grain mixture I am using at the time. The egg eating stops right away, but as a precaution I gather the eggs frequently for a few days so there will be no temptation to the hens. The plan is little expense and no extra trouble. Many have a box of the ground shells in the yard, so the hens can help themselves. My plan is better because the hen is obliged to take in some of the shells in her food. —A. A.

THE PRICE OF A CUP OF COFFEE

A Kent farmer came up to London on business and feeling hungry went into the soldiers' free buffet at London Bridge Station and ordered a cup of coffee. It happened that Queen Alexandra went to the buffet that day to lend a helping hand, as she occasionally has done. The soldiers did not know her and called her "Misses," but the farmer recognized her, and when she brought him the coffee, he was so pleased to be waited upon by the Queen, that he took out his check book and wrote a check for five pounds. Shortly after reaching home he sent another check for fifty pounds which he had collected from his neighbors. On another visit to the city he left twenty-five pounds more at the buffet, and said he was determined to raise the amount to one hundred pounds in payment for the Queen's cup of coffee.

In Great Britain at least 100,000 women now are doing work performed by men before the war. One Yorkshire factory is being largely operated by fisher girls imported from an east coast town, and there are scores of others where women have replaced the men who are serving in the trenches.

On Monday President Wilson formally gave his consent that his name be used as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the United States. This was necessary in order to comply with the Ohio primary law which requires that candidates for delegates to the party conventions make known their choice before Feb. 5th.

The papers taken from Capt. Von Papen, former German military attaché at Washington, show two checks for a total of \$500 paid to "Caserta," Ottawa. The man bearing that name is said to have twice sought to enter the British military service.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture will establish two more experimental farms, one in Northern Manitoba, and the other in Southwestern Saskatchewan.

Britain's purchases in the United States last year amounted to \$1,191,000,000. France, \$500,000,000; Canada \$344,000,000, Italy, \$250,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Should the Churches Pray for Peace

(Continued from page 2)

in the manufacture of the various engines of destruction. There is, too, a wholesome hatred abroad, of all forms of selfishness, both personal, and national, and the whole real culture of the world is crying out in horrified protest against any war which shall be undertaken for lust of conquest, love of gain, or increase of territory. This surely is the Church's great opportunity. Mr. Asquith, before the outbreak of the war, said, "The Church has always exercised two supremely important functions, she has been at once an emancipating and a unifying power. She has banished or helped to banish many of the social plagues which used to poison and devastate human life. She may still, if she will, using her great opportunity, and living up to the height of her commission, do much in the task of expelling this, the greater scourge which still threatens the unity and progress of mankind."

Thank God for every effort that has been made with this desirable end in view.

The many expedients for doing away with the horrors of war, are doubtless all good, all praiseworthy, an international police force, either of these may lead to a great peace, but let us pray, and work as we pray, for the coming of that greatest and most blessed peace of all, that peace which is secured according to God's plan, and laid down by Jesus himself "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you."

If the Church, the nations regarded as Christian nations, and individuals too, were to take their re-orientation seriously and conscientiously endeavoring to obey the precepts of its Founder by personal and national practice, then the day would not be far distant, when humanity would sign a permanent peace, when the day foreseen by the Old Testament writers, shimmering down through the mist of years, will have dawned for this poor strife-worn world, when the implements of war shall become the implements of husbandry, and "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall learn war any more."

The spirit of Christ is gradually but surely overcoming the spirit which has been all too evident in the history of every great empire.

The spirit which continually makes its appeal to the sword to further its projects.

He who did not think the Divine Son too great a price to pay for a race redeemed, will also see to it that His Son's great name, the "Prince of Peace," shall be no empty title, but that He shall truly reign a Saviour Prince of Peace, over a world for ever at peace.

Therefore, in this the darkest hour of our nation's life, let us look for the rising of the God's star of peace. It cannot be long delayed, for the darkest hour of the night, is that hour which immediately precedes the dawn. Pray then, not for the immediate hush of war's terrible tumult, but for the enlightenment of righteousness, and the betterment of mankind; pray, strive and work, not merely for the consolidation of the British Empire, but for the consolidation of the Kingdom of God; so shall we do our part to bring in that glad day when His will shall be done on earth even as it is in Heaven. I close with some noble lines from Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield."

Were half the power that fills the world with sorrow,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human soul from error,
There were no need for arsenals and forts:

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse
of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazed portals
The blast of wars great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

A Splendid International Example

When Mr. James Bryce, now Viscount Bryce, was the British Ambassador to the United States, he consulted with the Hon. Elihu Root, then the Secretary of State, respecting the relations of the United States and Canada, one result of which is known as "The Waterways Treaty," which was signed by these gentlemen on behalf of their respective Governments on the eleventh day of January, 1909. This Treaty is probably unknown or forgotten by most people on both sides of the line. It does its work without ostentation or display, but presents a splendid example of a method by which misunderstandings and disputes arising among people of different nationalities may be settled peacefully, and quickly, without the delay and circumlocution and red tape of the ordinary national methods. Previously, if a citizen of Canada felt himself aggrieved, by the action of a citizen of the United States, relating to certain local matters, the complaint went to the Governor-General, thence to the Governor in Washington, thence to the British Ambassador, thence to England thence back to the Governor-General, to begin again what would in some cases, prove to be a long and weary round of negotiations; and as the Canadian Secretary says, the original complaint, like a snowball, would gather size and coldness and be mixed up with other matters, making an understanding and settlement more and more difficult.

As the name indicates, this Treaty is confined to matters connected with the nations along the international boundary. These matters are of very great importance and as business increases on either side of the border, they might easily lead to great difficulty, and even to war. Take for example the St. Mary and the Milk rivers. These rivers rise in Montana and cross into Canada. The former finds its way to Hudson Bay. The latter runs over a hundred miles through Canada and then returns to Montana and empties into the Missouri. The Treaty provides for a canal to join these two rivers and for the equal division of the waters to the two countries for irrigation purposes. Intricate engineering questions are involved in this arrangement which demand careful consideration by the Commission. The question of irrigation becomes the more important in this case, because there are portions of Alberta and Montana through which these rivers flow which are semi-arid, and water is there, "worth almost its weight in gold." Another important matter respects Niagara Falls. The Treaty provides that neither country may divert the waters of the Niagara River for manufacturing purposes to the injury of the scenic beauty of the Falls. Still another case is that of the Lake of the Woods. The Commission has taken in hand the question of the proper level of the Lake to provide equal quantity of water on each side of the boundary, and \$100,000 or more have been invested in this region as a result of the decision.

The very question of the pollution of the International waters comes under the cognizance of the same Commission. Severe epidemics of typhoid fever have occurred along the line of these waters year after year. After a careful investigation of two years, the Commission has prepared reports for the two Governments, involving recommendations, which, it is believed, will lead to avoidance of disease from this cause. The tenth article of this treaty makes the Commission a fixed Court of Appeal in various matters. It reads as follows: "Any question or matters of difference arising between the high contracting parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or people of the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants may be referred for decision by the International Joint Commission, by the consent of the two parties." These two nationalities, the United States and Canada, have recently been expressing their gratification for one hundred years of peace. This Waterways Treaty, which has already proved its value, will, as its operations become more widely known, be more and more

highly appreciated as a messenger of peace and good will along more than two thousand miles of International territory.

What an example to the European nations, some of which are so small that they might almost be hidden away in a corner of Canada, but whose borders have been bristling with cannon which have at last exploded causing such wide spread desolation and death.

One of the members of the International Joint Commission is Henry A. Powell, Esq., K.C., LL. D., St. John, a graduate of Mt. Allison, who is spoken of by the Review of Reviews as "one of the ablest lawyers of the Maritime Provinces."

Reprisals

The murder of inoffensive women and children and the useless destruction of property in England by Zeppelins has awakened a cry for reprisals. After each of these events the cry is heard anew. Lord Roseberry favors reprisals. "Let us," he says, "meet out their measures to themselves. Nothing else will make them realize their glories. And the blood of any who suffer will rest on their Government and not on ours." Sir Frederic Traves, the distinguished surgeon who operated upon the late King Edward, for appendicitis, takes the same view. "We are dealing," he says, "with a mean, treacherous and degraded people, who are lost to all sense of humanity. They can only be influenced by such measures as they themselves practice and glory in."

But, the voices on the other side of the question cannot lightly be disregarded.

Sir Evelyn Wood, Field Marshal and student of war is opposed altogether to reprisals. "I believe and trust," he says, "that our fighting services will never sink to such depths of infamy, but, moreover, the arguments in favor of such policy are based on ignorance of war." He quotes Marshall Marmont, one of Napoleon's great officers as saying after twenty years experience of such a system, "Reprisals are always useless." Lord Bryce says, "We stand in this war for justice and for right. From that position we must not depart. I do not myself believe for a moment that we shall gain anything by departing from it. If it comes to cruelty against cruelty the enemy would always win. I see no reason to think that any recourse to the inhuman practices, shocking to philosophy and morality, which the enemy has adopted would have the slightest effect on him, or promote in any way our military success. Dr. Sanday of Oxford, says, "It is greatly to be wished that the country would make up its mind once for all to have nothing to do with reprisals. Deliberate reason, and the experience of the past alike condemn them. Lord Roseberry makes out a telling list of atrocities, but, it is a strange kind of homeopathy to suppose that we should check them by adding to them. It is not in vain that the whole world is looking on. When the time comes for the great convention of the nations at the end of the war, let us go into it with clean hands." Professor Pollard says, "civilized people do not kill a criminal's women-folk and children because they cannot lay hands on the criminal. Military effect and not vengeance is the sole legitimate criterion of war." Sir Edward Clarke says, "We lower ourselves to the German level by copying the crimes which they have committed." Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty sounds a high moral note, altogether inconsistent with the idea of reprisals "Surely," he remarks, "the Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a drunken orgie, a hideous fracas. There must be purpose in it. Improvement must come out of it. France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revived religion which is just wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole and religion plays the greater part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has placed her, and until she can be stirred out of this condition, until religious revival takes place at home, just so long will the war continue.

When she can look on the future with humble eyes and a prayer on her lips then we can begin to count the days toward the end." That all Germans are not in favor of the Zeppelin barbarities is evident from the statement of the Vowarts, a paper which has several times been suspended for expressing opinions condemnatory of the action of the war lords. On this question of the Zeppelin campaign, the Vowarts remarks that it is "hardly calculated to bring the German victory nearer. We even have an idea that such raids, directed against so stubborn a race as the English would rather tend to

strengthen them in their obstinacy. Zeppelin attacks on London are very well from a picturesque view point, but they really do us more harm than good. They irritate not only the enemy, but the neutrals."

The Assistant Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, in answer to a question put to him by the Editors of the New York Outlook, remarks, "Reprisals smell of barbarism. Getting even soon gets belligerents into a state of complete savagery * * * What greater enemy can there be to man kind than he who violates international law and humanity."

NOVA SCOTIA TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

The annual convention of the Alliance will be held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Halifax, Thursday, Sixteenth March, at ten a. m. Executive on fifteenth, at eight-thirty p. m.

Churches and Temperance organizations are requested to send delegates.

Will pastors of all churches and officers of societies kindly bring this notice at once before their respective organizations.

Reduced rates as usual on railways. Delegates will secure standard certificates. These good up to and including twentieth March.

Come and help us fight for the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic. Remember the date, 16th March, 1916.

HAMILTON WIGLE, President. D. C. ROSS, Recording Secretary.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS FIRM

The Middleton Outlook of February 25th, makes the following reference to one of Middleton's leading business firms who have just completed twenty years of successful business in that town.

"There is no finer store in Western Nova Scotia than that of Fred E. Bentley and Co. With its ample space, convenient arrangement and excellent lighting, it is admirably suited to be the home of an extensive business.

Conveniently arranged, centrally situated, with much smaller expenses than the city stores, having advantageous connections with wholesalers and manufacturers and with the wide experience of both Fred and Percy Bentley this establishment now seems admirably circumstanced to realize the aim with which it was started, namely to become the leading dry goods store of Western Nova Scotia.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. W. M. A. S. meets at home of Mrs. S. C. Turner, Thursday evening at 7.30. Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, March 12: Bridgetown—Sunday School 10 a. m. Public worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Dalhousie 11 a. m. Granville 3 p. m. Bentville 7 p. m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. 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.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. E. V. Goldsmith wishes to thank the many friends and neighbours, especially the members of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., for their acts of kindness and sympathy in his recent bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. C. A. Bishop wishes through the columns of the Monitor to thank the Church for the beautiful clock so kindly given as a token of appreciation for her services as organist.

The famous French prophetess, Mme. de Thebes, has made the following prediction: "A great victory for the Allies will come in March, and the war will end in September. The Kaiser will have a tragic end. He will probably commit suicide this year."

MARRIED

BOYNTON-TAYLOR.—At Worcester, Mass., Feb. 23, by Rev. Leopold A. Nies, Ralph E. Boynton of Winchendon, and Miss Sarah L. Taylor of Fitchburg.

HAWK BICYCLES An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Dips case air, Electric Coaster, Brake and Hub, Adjustable Tire, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump & Tools \$22.50 Send FREE 1916 Catalogue, 60 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices. T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. N. E. Chute has returned home from Halifax, somewhat improved in health.

Mrs. Smith and little daughter are guests of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Foster, Paradise West.

Mrs. Horace Bishop arrived home on Saturday from a two months' visit in Boston and suburbs.

Pte. Leonard Rock who has been ill in the Hospital in Middleton, is home for a week on sick leave.

Raymond Bent, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bent, has joined the staff of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Horace Bishop, foreman of the machine shop of the Windsor Foundry Company, spent the week-end at home.

Mrs. J. McConnell and Master Percy McConnell of Sydney are visiting with Mr. McConnell's sister, Mrs. A. A. Dechman.

Principal W. E. Banks of Round Hill, and Miss H. Gold Zwicker of Bear River, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Loring B. Hall.

Miss Florence Lee left on Thursday to attend the Millinery Openings in St. John, after which she will resume her position in the Millinery Department of Journey Bros., Weymouth.

Mrs. Howard Marshall and little son Donald, and Mrs. Harry Marshall and little son Cecil, intend leaving on Saturday for Boston, to join their husbands who have been in that city for some months.

Mrs. Charles R. Joudrie of 2 Copeland Place, Roxbury, Mass., formerly of Paradise, N. S., who has been under a very serious operation at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Huntington Ave., Brookline, Mass., is slowly recovering.

Maritime Baptist.—Rev. J. Willard Litch is one of the many leaders in Christian work given to the West by the East. He is now pastor of the Ruth Morton Memorial Baptist Church at Vancouver. This church is still young, and not yet large, but for the past two years it has led the Baptist churches of British Columbia in the number of baptisms. Pastor Litch is held in high esteem, not only by his own congregation, but by all the brotherhood.

(Rev. Mr. Litch is a son of Mr. George Litch of Annapolis Royal, received his early education in the Bridgetown school and has many friends here.—Ed. Mon.)

Notice to the Public

As I have purchased the E. L. Balcom saw mill, I am prepared to receive any quantity of timber, either for custom sawing, or will pay cash.

L. D. HANDLEY, Lawrencetown, Feb. 21st, 1916—4i

Big Discounts ON LINES OF WINTER GOODS

25 per cent. off all Ladies' Neck Furs Mink Marmot Muffs. Were \$8.50, 9.35, 9.98, 10.85, 13.50, 15.75 Now 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 7.73, 8.98, 10.75

Sable Coon Muffs. Were \$9.25, 10.75, 14.50 Now 7.25, 7.75, 9.98

Two Men's Fur Collars. Were \$3.75 and 6.90 Now 2.50 and 4.75

LADIES' COATS. All this Seasons Good Styles. Blk. and White Check. 1 only, size, 12.25 for 7.98

Blk. Curl Cloth. 1 only, size 34, \$12.25 for 7.98 1 " " 36, 12.98 for 8.98 2 " " 38 and 40, 13.50 for 8.98

Saxe Blue Curl Cloth, 2 only, size 34 and 36, \$12.98 for 8.98

White Wool Blankets. A few prs. only Regular \$3.75 and 4.50 pair Now 2.98 and 3.25

25 per cent. off the following lines: Flannelette Waists, Misses' Underwear, Hockey Caps, Men's Sweaters, Boys' Sweaters, Wool Hats

Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Men's Caps, Comfortables, Boys' Underwear, Boys' Caps, House Dresses, Ladies' Underwear, Wrappers, Children's Underwear

BOOK SPECIAL. For Friday and Saturday only. All Books 23c. STRONG & WHITMAN Ruggles Block. Phone 32. This Sale for Cash Only

TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN

Meeting of Ratepayers

I hereby give public notice that a public meeting of the ratepayers of The Town of Bridgetown will be held in the Council Chamber in the said Town of Bridgetown, on Wednesday evening, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 7.30 o'clock, under section 142 of the Town's Incorporation Act, and amendments thereto. At which meeting there will be submitted to the ratepayers for approval a proposed expenditure of a sum of money, not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, (\$2,000) for the purpose of making permanent streets in the town. By order of the Town Council. HARRY RUGGLES, Town Clerk. Dated at Bridgetown, February 29, A. D. 1916.—47-31.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

We have just received our Spring stock of ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL ALSO Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific Royal Purple Vermin Killer Royal Purple Roup Cure Royal Purple Cough Cure Royal Purple Chick Feed Same quality and price as 1915 KARL FREEMAN HARDWARE DEALER

January Discount Sale

For the month of January we are giving Special Discount of 25 per cent in all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats 50 per cent off the balance of our Fur Collars for Men's Overcoats Top Shirts, Fleece-Lined Underwear 20 p. c. off and Big Discount on many other articles in our store. It will pay you to call and get our prices and to look over our stock. J. HARRY HICKS

FOR 27c 1 lb. Can of Baking Powder, 27c 3 2 oz. Bottles Lemon or Vanilla Extract, 27c 2 Bottles of Tomato Catsup, 27c 2 15c Cans of Cocoa, 27c 2 Cans of Red Cross Beans, 27c 2 Cans of Chocolate Icing Powder, 27c Send this ad. with the cash.

A Premium given for a Club Order of \$5.00 on any Rural Mail Route. Freight prepaid by train or carrier. G. K. DODGE, Bridgetown, N. S.

SPRING 1916 SALE

Spring Goods arriving STYLES CATCHY! PRICES MODERATE! Ladies' Pumps & Slippers a specialty

In addition to our regular fine stock in MEN'S WEAR we have added several lines in Heavy Working Boots to sell at \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Granville Street Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD

SPECIALS

- 3 tins Peas, 25c 3 tins Corn, 27c 3 tins Tomatoes, 35c 2 tins Raspberries, 30c 3 tins Squash 22c 2 tins Salmon 25c 3 pkgs. Dates 25c 1 pkg. R. H. Oats 25c

C. L. WOOD

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

At the end of last week the 112th Battalion was recruited up to 1245.

The Principal of the Bridgewater School, Mr. R. T. Mack, has enlisted for overseas service.

The members of the Local House will contribute \$1,000 to the equipment of bands for the new Highland Battalions.

The report of the March meeting of the Town Council received too late for publication this week will appear in our next issue.

The Board of Governors of Acadia University have granted Dr. Cutten, President of the College, a leave of absence while engaged in the defence of our country.

Yarmouth Telegram.—The Gold mine at Kempt is being worked this winter under the direction of Mr. S. C. Northup. A "brick" was forwarded to the mint at Ottawa a few days ago.

87 recruits have joined the Highland Brigade from Yarmouth, 36 from Barrington Passage, and all over the Province there seems a grand response. Nearly 500 have enlisted from Halifax.

By a vote of 68 to 14 the United States Senate, on March 3rd, carried out President Wilson's wish, and killed Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off armed belligerent ships.

Hon. James MacDonald, member of the Provincial Government and one of the best known and most highly respected men in the Province, died at his home in West Bay, C.B., on Thursday, March 2nd. He was 66 years of age.

On Monday evening next, March 13, the Paradise Athletic and Dramatic Club will present that popular three-act comedy-drama "Country Folks," in Longley's Hall, Paradise, assisted by the Lawrenceton Brass Band. Part of proceeds for Red Cross purposes. Tickets on sale at E. Brooks & Sons.

A crowded house greeted the local actors and actresses in the three-act comedy-drama "Higbee of Harvard," at the Primrose Theatre last night. The receipts from sale of tickets amounted to over \$82.00, and \$12.00 was taken in from the sale of candy. An extended write-up of the play will appear in our next issue.

A box containing the following articles was shipped to Red Cross headquarters, St. John, N.B., by the ladies of the Beaconsfield Red Cross Society on March 2nd: 11½ dozen bandages, 3 dozen handkerchiefs, 5 factory cotton hospital shirts, 2 white flannel hospital shirts, 5 colored flannel hospital shirts, 1 pair socks.

The Poultry meeting held in Warren's Hall last Wednesday evening was a great success. Prof. Landry gave a very interesting talk on the care of poultry which was illustrated with about 50 lantern slides. He will likely address another meeting during April in Bridgetown on the hatching and rearing of chickens. The date will be announced later.

The death of Collingwood Young occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. P. Neily, at Belleisle, on Friday last, March 3rd, at the age of 57 years. The deceased was a son of the late Abram Young, and is survived by four brothers, Abram of Bridgetown, Hiram and Howard of Granville and George B. of Boston, and two sisters, Mrs. A. P. Neily, of Belleisle, and Mrs. S. S. Reed of Boston. Interment took place on Monday in St. Mary's Cemetery, Belleisle.

Those who attended the Baptist Church on Friday evening last, enjoyed a rare treat in the lecture on "Persia" delivered by Mr. A. E. Kochaly, a native of that country. In a most interesting manner he discussed the manners and customs of his people. He humorously related his experiences with our language and customs since coming to Canada. The latter part of his address dealt with the sufferings of his native people, at the hands of the cruel Mohammedans and blood-thirsty Kurds since the war began. His own parents were attacked, driven from their home, leaving everything behind, and finally fell victims to fever. A sister found an asylum in Russia, but another sister and brother are still in the danger zone, and the lecturer is uncertain as to their fate. Mr. Kochaly came to Canada to get an education. He was graduated from McMaster University, Toronto, last June. He purposes, after the war, to return to Persia as a missionary to his own people.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Wanted.—Print butter 29 cents per pound. Eggs 28 cents per dozen. W. W. CHESLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bishop will be "at home" to their friends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, March 15th and 16th.

If you are interested in Poultry read the articles on our Poultry Page. We will endeavor to make these as interesting and instructive as possible.

Keep Tuesday evening, March 14th, in mind, and go to hear Mr. P. F. Lawson give his interesting talk on "Britain in War Time," in the Primrose Theatre.

An auction sale of personal property is being held to-day on the premises of the late Jas. G. F. Randolph, Granville Street East, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. See adv. in this issue.

Wanted.—A boy to learn the printer's trade. We will give the right boy a splendid opportunity to learn a good trade and receive fair pay. MONITOR PUBLISHING CO.

The Ladies of Upper Granville will hold a supper in Upper Granville Hall, on Thursday evening, March 9th. Proceeds for Red Cross purposes. If Thursday evening is stormy, supper will be held first fine night.

All who heard Mr. P. F. Lawson last year, will be pleased to know that he is to speak at the Primrose Theatre next Tuesday evening, March 14th, on "Britain in War Time," under the auspices of the Red Cross Society.

If you want to sell your farm, your house in town, or in fact any kind of real estate, call at the Monitor Office and learn what we can do to sell it for you. We have two plans: either one we think will appeal to you.

Mr. J. S. Ricey of Paradise sold his pure bred Shorthorn cow and calf which he had at the Short Course at Lawrenceton, to Dr. I. M. Lovitt of Yarmouth for one hundred and fifty dollars. This cow was raised on his farm.

By far the worst snow storm of the season prevailed over the Valley last Saturday, March 4th. The snow was piled several feet high in some places. The Saturday evening freight from Halifax did not get through until Sunday night. Snow ploughs went over the track of the D. A. R. and H. & S. W. on Sunday. Very little business was done in town in the evening, many of the stores closing at six o'clock.

"Britain in War Time" is to be the subject of an illustrated talk by P. F. Lawson, in the Primrose Theatre, Bridgetown, on Tuesday evening, March 14. Last year Mr. Lawson spoke in Bridgetown on his experiences in connection with the trip of the "Tremorvah," the Nova Scotian Belgian Relief ship. Since he made that voyage he has had another five months in the war zone and has prepared a talk which he illustrates with a number of special stereopticon views. This talk he has agreed to give in Amherst, Louisburg, Canso, Kentville, Annapolis Royal and more than a score of other towns in Nova Scotia. He is speaking under the auspices of the Red Cross Societies and for the benefit of Red Cross funds. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged for adults and 15 cents for children.

For Sale

1 second hand Organ, just cleaned and tuned. A bargain. MRS. WALLACE LENT, Deep Brook.

For Sale

One fine driving mare, seven years old, weight 1050. Not afraid of autos or trains. Have no further use for her. DR. C. B. SIMS, Paradise.

WANTED

We are in need of a man with canvassing experience to represent us in Annapolis County, to handle our beautiful picture of the "Sinking of the Lusitania." This picture is hand-painted on glass, and interlined with Japanese pearl, size of picture with rich gilt frame 28 x 34 inches. This article is a sure seller, over 15,000 having been sold in Montreal, 900 in Halifax. For further information, address Messrs Harrington & Barrett, 46, St. Alexander St., Montreal, Que.

Eggs and Chicks

Barred Plymouth Rock, Beauty and Utility Strain. Winner of finest trophy at recent Amherst Fair on Barred Rocks. Mating pens made up of Amherst, Kenville and Yarmouth winners. Opportunity to get the finest stock in the Province. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per setting. Utility day-old chicks 17cents each. PERCY CAREY, Yarmouth, N. S.

FOR SALE

Dwelling and barn, situated in Lawrenceton. Buildings in first-class repair. Purchaser can have choice of two houses. For particulars apply to S. E. BANCROFT, Lawrenceton.

PUBLIC AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late Jas. G. Randolph, Granville Street East, on Wednesday, March 8th, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., all the unsold personal property, including Household Furniture, Automobile, 2 covered Buggies, Farming Utensils, etc., belonging to the estate. TERMS.—Cash at time of sale. A. F. KINNEY, JAS. J. YOUNG, Executors.

For Sale IN CLARENCE

The T. Minard stand, consisting of two acres of land in a high state of cultivation, having 50 fruit trees thereon, with new house, barn and shop. A man with a trade, or working man would get ample employment. Possession given after March 15th. For further particulars apply to J. W. ELLIOTT, Clarence.

Business for Sale!

The entire contents of my store will be sold at a reduced price, or stock and store will be sold en bloc at a bargain. E. E. BURKE, Paradise, N. S.

Auction Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the late John Bishop, Lawrenceton, on Saturday, March 18th, at 2 o'clock, the valuable property known as the Primrose field, containing about 27 acres of good land, free from stones with an orchard capable of producing 800 barrels of apples. All good varieties. Cut about 12 tons of hay last season and produced 100 bushels of grain. Also 1 covered carriage, 3 cows, a quantity of hay and various other articles. TERMS.—On real estate, part of purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. Personal property, cash. MARY F. BISHOP, T. G. BISHOP, Executors. Lawrenceton, March 1st, 1916.

BARGAINS

We still have a few Queen Stoves and Heaters left which we are offering at a BIG DISCOUNT. CROWE & MUNDEE

A SPECIAL OFFER

OUR SPECIAL OFFER \$3.99 Take Advantage Of It This High Grade Men's Rubber Boot is made of the very best Pure Para rubber. Manufactured by the special "Pressure Process" prevents cracking. The soles and heels are the highest grade of Red Rubber, the soles being extra thick at the ball of the foot insures long wearing qualities. Specially re-inforced around the ankle. The usual price is \$4.50 a pair. Sizes 6 to 11. Our Special Price FOR ONE WEEK ONLY \$3.99 At our Store or sent Prepaid by Parcel post. Cash to accompany order. J. H. Longmire & Sons "Shoes by Mail" Bridgetown, N. S.

Rexall Cold Tablets

Absolutely break up Colds. We have nothing equal to them to offer. Easy to take, not unpleasant in action, certain in results.

25c a box

ROYAL PHARMACY W. A. Warren, Phm, B.

The Rexall Store

Business Notices

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.

PORK WANTED

Highest market price paid for pork during the next thirty days. PERCY T. BATH

For Sale

Clatham Incubator, 100 egg size in good order. Also Brooder. A bargain to anyone who takes both. Apply to MONITOR OFFICE

Farm for Sale in Clarence

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Clarence, 2½ miles from Lawrenceton. 200 acres of land. Cut 90 tons of hay last year. Large and productive orchard with a great lot of very fine young trees just coming into bearing. Terms on application. FREEMAN FITCH, Lawrenceton, Feb. 14, 1916. 45-41

New Goods

Pure Maple Sugar and Maple Cream Hearts, Water Ice Wafers, Fresh Soda and Fancy Biscuits.

Confectionery

Fresh Chocolates, Creams, Peppermints, After dinner and Cream Peppermints, Hourhound and Lemon Drops, Buttercreams.

Fruit

Oranges from 12c a dozen up to 56c. Lemons and Dates, and a well selected stock of

Fancy Groceries

Sold as Cheap as Quality Permits MRS. S. C. TURNER VARIETY STORE

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

Housewives everywhere say that Congoleum Rugs are the ideal floor covering for kitchens, for they can be freely mopped or washed. Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process. They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "kick up." The pleasing harmonious colors make as strong an appeal as do the extremely low prices.

Just Opened a Full Stock in All Sizes

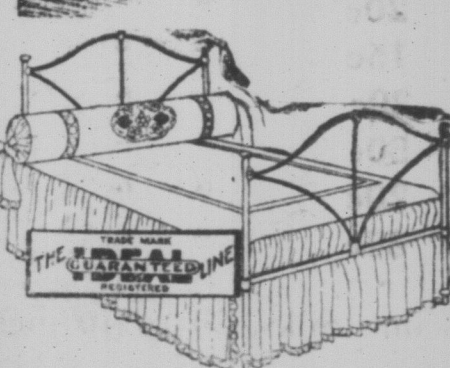
FUR FURS

Exceptional values in Muffs and Stoles for Ladies, Misses and Children, the quality and make of which cannot be excelled.

COATS

Do not fail to secure one of the bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, of which we have only a few left.

J. W. BECKWITH



Three Weeks Only!

We offer this SPECIAL VALUE in Iron Bed, Spring and Mattress for \$9.48 cash

IRON BED—Strong and durable, filled with four Brass Caps. These caps are superior to the old time loose knobs. Size 4 ft. wide by 6 ft. long. SAMPSON SPRING—A good Woven Wire Spring, made to fit the bed. WOOL TOP MATTRESS—This mattress is fitted with fibre and covered on top with thick layer of wool and has fancy Art Ticking.

DON'T MISS THIS OFFER. Order NOW before our supply is sold out. Freight prepaid or delivered at your door free of charge.

J. H. HICKS & SONS QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

BIG SPECIAL CUT

ON Men's Caps, Ties, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Socks, Oil Coats, Rain Coats Ladies' Boots and Rubbers Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes

All these goods will be sold regardless of cost CHARLIE FRANK'S - Queen Street BRIDGETOWN Per J. H. HARRIS- Atty.

NEW CLOCKS!

I am showing a line of the neatest novelty Clocks I have yet seen. They have real mahogany cases, hand finished, and works that are guaranteed by the makers. For a birthday, bridal or friendship present there is nothing better. ROSS A. BISHOP LOCKETT BLOCK

CASH MARKET

Prime Beef, Fresh Pork, Lamb, Chicken, Hams and Bacon, Sausages, Headcheese, Pressed Beef, Mince Meat, Corned Beef and Pork, Salt Mackerel, Boneless Cod. Fresh Fish every Thursday. Thomas Mack

Notice

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Christopher Borden, of Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY L. BORDEN, Dec. 22nd—37jmo Administratrix.

For a business stimulator try an adv. in the Monitor

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Everything that is smart and fashionable, every weave that good taste and Dame Fashion suggests for this Season, is in our present showing. While there are many fabrics that have the call this season for Women's Suits, Broadcloths are the leaders. They have the sheen and brilliancy of satins, soft draping and firmly woven, adapted to either street or house wear, 54 to 56 inches wide. \$1.50 to \$2.25 per yard. Beside the novelties, we have the staple stuffs that are always popular, including Serges, Granite Cloths, Poplins, Venitians, Amazon Cloths, Voiles, Homespuns, Fancy Worsteds and Velvet Suitings.

	50c to	\$3.00 per yard
SERGES	1.25	1.35
GRANITE CLOTHES	50	.60
POPLINS	1.00	1.25
VENITIANS	.50	1.35
AMAZON CLOTHS	.75	1.50
VOILES	.50	1.75
WORSTEDS	.25	1.25
HOMESPUNS	.65	1.25
PLAIDS		
VELVET CORDS		
PAN VELVET SUITINGS, 36 inches wide		

WASH DRESS GOODS

Every woman will want a glimpse of our newly arrived Wash Dress Fabrics. Don't wait for the South winds of Spring. Buy now, while our stock is fresh and complete. Percales, Gingham, French Broches, San Toy Suitings, Sunresista, Galatea, Fancy Crepes, Shantung Suitings, Voiles, Muslins, Linens, Prints, etc., etc.

ENGLISH PERCALES	32 inches wide	16c	per yard
" PRINTS	31 "	15c	" "
" "	30 "	10c	" "
GINGHAMS		10c to 20c	" "
FRENCH BROCHES		15c " 25c	" "
SAN TOY SUITINGS		22c	" "
SUNRESISTA		25c	" "
GALATEA		20c	" "
FANCY CREPES		15c	" "
SHANTUNG SUITINGS		20c	" "
VOILES	15c "	50c	" "
MUSLINS	10c "	20c	" "
LINENS	25c "	60c	" "

We are also showing a splendid range of Mousseline Silks, 36 to 40 inches wide, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per yard.

Natural Pongee Shantung Silks, 49c to 60c per yard.

It will pay you to call and look over our stock. This is the best time to inspect and make your selection.

Misses' and Children's Dresses

If you want the prettiest dresses to be found, the daintiest, newest and withal the least expensive, visit our Ladies Department and see our display. We have them to suit ages from three to sixteen years. Some are made of Scotch Gingham, some of white and colored Pique, Repp, Grass Linen and Chambray, all nicely trimmed and perfect fitting.

Prices 75c to \$2.75 per suit.

We also have the Khaki Military Suits for little boys, ages three to six years. Prices: \$2.65 per suit.

Soliciting your patronage, we are,

Yours truly,

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., Feb. 29th, 1916.

P. S.—We beg to advise that our NEW WALL PAPERS have arrived for Spring, and are opened up ready for your inspection.

Prices: 4c to 50c per roll Borders: 1c to 12c per yard

Bear River

Dr. M. P. Nicholls has been spending the week in town. Mrs. Walter Morine and little son, Harry, returned from Halifax on Thursday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Fred Ditmars, who has been seriously ill, is gradually improving.

Mr. Reginald Beeler and the Misses Emma Morine and Margaret Beeler, returned from Portland on Thursday last.

Mrs. A. C. Wright of Clementsvale, who has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Morine, returned to her home on Friday.

Royal Division S. of T., No. 37, held a social in the hall on Tuesday evening. Ice cream and cake were served and all report a good time.

BEAR RIVER'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN TO THE NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS

The following is a list of the recruits for the 219th Battalion of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade who are in the Bear River detachment:

Bear River

Joseph Russell
George Wentzell
Gordon Benson
Vernon Harris
Lawrence Snell
Paul Nicholls
Reginald Hirtle
Harold Morgan
Clarence Henshaw
Leslie Rice
Harold Benson
Frank Bell
Harry Mason
Will Morine
Max Isles
Fred Harris
Vernon Rice
A. E. Everett
Roy Simpson
Floyd Rice
Roy Rice
Freeman Rice

Clementsvale

Hartley Millett
Vernon Nixon
Fred Long
Roland Milner
Alden Chute
Israel Dukeshire
Joseph Potter
Samuel Feindel
Walter Brown
Kenneth Potter
Shelden Berry

Deep Brook

Leo Pinkney
Elburn Berry

Lansdown

Lloyd Hanspiker
Waldeck

Ralph Yorke
Ralph Henshaw

The following have been turned down as medically unfit:

Bear River

Chas. Henshaw
Ira Harris
Percy Spears
Rony Warren
Murray Alcorn
Maurice Benson

Lansdown

Joe Harris
Fred Rice

Clementsvale

Kenneth Beeler

There are several more men to be added to the list later.

Bear River fully expects to have a platoon, that is, fifty-five men, for the Highland Brigade.

The sail loft has been hired and the boys have begun to drill under Sergeant H. A. Francis, 85th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F.

DEEP BROOK

March 6

Miss Laura Ditmars arrived on Saturday to spend the week-end with her parents.

Miss Josie Sullis spent the week-end with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Sullis.

Miss Lottie Sullis entertained a number of her friends at Whist on Friday evening, March 3rd.

Mrs. (Dr.) C. C. Archibald of Bear River, spent Friday at the home of Mrs. George Masters.

Our Principal, Miss Mary Fitz-Randolph, spent the week-end at her home in Round Hill.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Edward Bartheaux has fully recovered from a severe attack of la grippe.

Mrs. William Vroom entertained the Red Cross on Tuesday evening. There were 30 members present and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

At the recruiting meeting held in Union Hall on Thursday evening the speakers were from Bear River and vicinity. Deep Brook is to be con-

gratulated on having already sent 23 of its sons to the front.

At this time when everyone should be "doing her bit" for the Empire, we should not forget the good example set us by Mrs. William Ruggles, who, although past 96 years of age, has knitted several face cloths for the soldiers.

The Red Cross Society forwarded to Halifax on Thursday the following work done in the month of February:—20 bed jackets, 6 pyjama suits, 41 convalescent robes, 1 knee pad, 2 dozen knitted face cloths, 35 pairs socks as field comforts.

Major C. W. Ditmars and wife have been making a short visit at the home of his brother, Mr. Van Ditmars. Although their home coming is such a sad one, they have many friends who are glad to see them again. Before leaving England, the Major visited Captain Garnet Harris at the Royal Free Hospital, London.

THE LICENSED LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Sermon Preached by Rev. A. Murray Porter, M. A., at St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, Feb. 20, 1916

There are many evils in the world, but the licensed liquor traffic on our continent is the greatest evil, and the mightiest enemy of God and man.

It is entrenched behind five strongholds, (1) License, (2) Supposed Financial Interest, (3) Social Custom, (4) Appetite, (5) Human Depravity.

The first stronghold is the license system. To license the sale of liquor is contrary to the function of the law, which is to suppress evil. If liquor is not an evil, its sale should not be restricted as it is; but as it is an evil it should not be licensed. We all know strong drink to be a great evil as ten thousand times ten thousand and have been worse than murdered by it; hence no person can favor licensing it without acting contrary to reason and outraging the very idea of the law.

Drinking is an evil whether at the sideboard, club, saloon, or hotel bar, or whether the liquor is sold under high or low license.

Some people say that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced. It can be enforced as well as other laws. Shall we license theft and murder, because some people will steal and kill?

Some few say, prohibition is unconstitutional and contrary to British freedom. Are such persons blind or lunatic? We prohibit stealing, murder, cruelty to animals, shooting game out of season, and many other things.

We have now four prohibitory liquor laws. Strong drink is prohibited to be sold, (1) on election days, (2) near to public works, (3) on Saturday nights and Sundays, (4) to minors. Moreover the restrictions in the license system prohibit nine hundred and ninety-nine out of the thousand from manufacturing and selling liquor, surely then we have the right to prohibit the other fellow and so have total prohibition.

Every reform passes through three stages, (1) Derision, (2) Opposition, (3) Victory. Prohibition has passed through the first two and the third is bring this day of victory?

Another says, "the liquor traffic is necessary." Is it necessary to kill sons and fathers? "Oh, you say, 'no.' Well, the traffic must have victims, dawning. What are you doing to you can no more run bar rooms without sons and husbands, than you can saw-mills without logs.

Houses where the public are entertained are necessary but the bar-room is not necessary. It is a disgrace and curse to our country and humanity. Think of what a liquor license means, and shudder at the thought of your responsibility if you favor it.

"Licensed to make the strong man weak,

Licensed to lay the strong man low,
Licensed the wife's fond heart to break,

And make the children's tears to flow.

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed to kindle hate and strife,
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm,
Licensed to whet the assassin's knife,
Licensed like spider for a fly,

To set his net for man his prey,
To mock the efforts, drain him dry,
Then cast the shattered hulk away,
Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell,

To spread disease and want and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit a man for hell below."

Second stronghold: Supposed financial interest. Some people think that they will get more for their goods, or save on their taxes; politicians and others talk of the revenue, and liquor sellers think to make money out of the traffic.


The curse of Almighty God rests upon the traffic. Money received from the liquor is blood money.

Our country and this city is poor-

Always the Same

PURITY FLOUR

Day in and Day out.
Week in and Week out.
Year in and Year out.
Always the same.



er every day because of the traffic. A country is enriched, not by liquor revenue, but by the muscle and mind of the inhabitants. Anything that destroys muscle and mind robs our country.

Do you speak of revenue to liquor-sellers and such twaddle? Give back to mothers their sons, to wives and sisters, their husbands and brothers, who have been worse than murdered by the legalized liquor traffic, before speaking of revenue and compensation. Hearts are broken that no money can heal.

The liquor traffic sells men, women and children of every color, both body and soul, and destroys them for time and for eternity. I venture to say that one hundred years hence people will think of the "licensed liquor traffic" as having existed in a barbaric age. Let us look forward hopefully.

While some people talk of revenue, let me assure you that the licensed liquor traffic is an unjust and unnecessary financial burden imposed upon our country and people. Who pays the revenue? Certainly not the liquor dealers. While they pay the licenses imposed, the people pay them for "distilled damnation," many times the amounts they pay for licenses and then there is imposed upon the community the expense and shame of looking after the criminals and poor caused by their infamous business.

We should on principle be opposed to licensing liquor or any other evil, no matter what the price paid for license, no amount of money can compensate for one immortal man destroyed eternally by drink.

The third stronghold is social custom. People have been educated wrongly, many people drink merely because others do. We may, however, greatly rejoice that custom is rapidly changing, as in many of the principal homes, among the first people socially of our land, and generally among the middle classes, the custom now is total abstinence. Still there are some who are slaves to a base custom, and do not use their brains to think for themselves, and others lack courage to carry out the convictions of their better nature.

The common custom of treating appeals to our social nature, and is largely responsible for extending the practice of drinking. Few until they become tipplers care to drink alone.

I call upon everyone to discountenance every bar-room and saloon by keeping out of it, and by refusing to treat or be treated to even a cigar, ginger ale or any other soft drink over any bar-room where liquor is sold. Like a whole host of the noblest men and women that have ever lived and are living to-day take your stand on the side of temperance, and use your influence to create the custom of total abstinence, which is worthy of us all.

The fourth stronghold is appetite. People may assign many reasons for drinking, but the greatest reason of all is they like it.

Appetite for liquor is not natural, but acquired, hence to use it as a beverage to any extent is intemperance.

Appetite gradually grows on a person who drinks, and like a serpent coils tighter and tighter, until its victim is bound, crushed and dead.

Many are victims of appetite who do not know it, like the man who said, "I can stop drinking when I like," and another answered, "I challenge you to stop for one week." He said "All right; I'll do it." Before the week was over this man told him, "I have had the fight of my life. I knew not that I was enslaved by drink, but now God helping me, I will never drink again."

Many are completely enslaved by drink. We may see them in every town and neighborhood. Many are like the great English poet who said, "you ask and entreat me to give up drink, I cannot. I would that I could; but, if I stood here, and hell were before me, and the cup were on the other side, I would wade through the flames in order to get it."

The love of drink is a mighty pas-

sion; but let the love of liberty and the love of home be its master.

The fifth fortress is human depravity. The wickedness or cussedness in humanity seeks exhilaration or lower degradation in strong drink.

The grace of God is the only certain and permanent cure for drinking and drunkenness. Ten thousand times ten thousand have given up their so-called social glass when they were converted to Christ. I have known the worst drunkards to be saved from the appetite of strong drink, instantly, and until the end of life. What God can do for one He can do for every one that yields to be saved by Him.

Are you a total abstainer? Ever remain such. Are you a drinker? Quit at once, if you can. If, however, you find that you have an appetite that is overmastering, then at once accept Christ's "Infallible Grace Cure," and be a sober man and a Christian.

Let me now say a few words about the manufactured excuses some people give for favoring the liquor traffic and drinking customs.

1. Many liquor sellers make the excuse, "I keep a respectable house." No bar-room can be respectable. Some say, "I never give a man a drink that is intoxicated, nor do I allow any drunkard around my bar." Now, in the name of common sense, which is worse to sell to young men and husbands that are sober until they become drunkards, and then turn them over to other liquor sellers to finish the work, or to sell to those who have already become drunkards?

2. A common excuse of boys and young men who drink is, "I can take a glass or let it alone." What clever persons! There are none of those who now fill drunkard's graves or reel on our streets, but once could say as they; yet not using the power when they had it, they became the slaves of drink. Stop now when you can, or you, also, when too late may find yourself enslaved, and be known as a drunkard.

3. A common remark, "I will stop when I feel it hurting me." This is as if a man would take hold of a hornet's nest and then say, "I will let go when I feel the first sting."

4. Some remark, "Those who become drunkards are weak-minded." Any person who says this shows he is lacking in observation and common sense.

Whether a person shall become a drunkard if he drinks does not depend upon the strength of character or will. He who has the largest brains and finest nervous organization is the one who most readily becomes a victim. He who boasts how much he can drink and not get drunk is ignorantly boasting that he is lacking in brains or fine physical organization.

The greatest minds have been overcome by this giant foe. I would sadly mention Philip the Great, Alexander the Great and Frederick the Great as kings; Pitt, Burke and Sheridan as great statesmen; Burns and Prince as brilliant poets, that have been laid low by this spoiler of humanity.

I think every Scotchman should hate whiskey if for no other reason, yet for this one, that it blighted the brilliant intellect of Robert Burns, the Scottish bard, and brought him prematurely to his grave.

Oh! let us be true to self and God. Is there anyone here who thinks to excuse himself for not being a total abstainer and prohibitionist by saying, "I do not profess to be a Christian? Dear friend do not thus try to deceive yourself. What would be wrong for you if you were a Christian cannot be right for you as you are. The divine moral standard, 'Abstain from all appearance of evil,' applies to saints and sinners. Let me ask you to begin to-night to do as you believe you would do if you were a Christian; and you will not only be a thorough temperance and moral person, but soon you will also be a real Christian. The promise is, 'To him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the Salvation of God.'

TITANIC MONUMENT NEARING COMPLETION

Mammoth Memorial at United States Capital

Work on the mammoth memorial to the men of the Titanic who went down in order that women and children might have a chance for their lives is nearing completion, and will be placed in position in Potomac Park, Washington, in the next few weeks.

The memorial will consist of a figure of a man standing with outstretched arms, and will be of heroic size. The design is the work of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, of New York. She has supervised the cutting of the granite monument at the quarry at Quincy, Mass.

The monument will stand 35 feet high. The figure of the man will be

13 feet high and the distance from the end of one outstretched arm to the end of the other will be 13 feet.

The memorial is the conception of the Titanic Memorial Association, which aims to honor the memory of the brave men who stood on the deck of the sinking liner and made no effort to save themselves, forfeiting their lives that women and children might live. It is a memorial of the famous tradition of the sea, "Women and children first," and a fitting emphasis of the words: "Greater love than this hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friend."

Britain is spending twenty-five million dollars every twenty-four hours in carrying on the war, a little over a million an hour. It is a little difficult for the majority of us to grasp this. And the end is not yet!

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An advertisement of the United States Postmaster General for bids for an aeroplane mail service between New Bedford and Nantucket, with stops at Wood's Hole and Oak Bluffs, tells its own story of aeroplane possibilities. A schedule of thirteen trips a week is proposed in summer and six in winter. Aeroplane mail delivery, under the increased efficiency of the aeroplane, should be for districts not reached by railway much more prompt and efficient than the time-honored team delivery.

"Canada" of London, prints a cut of the ambulance presented to the War Office by the school children of Nova Scotia, which it says has been received through Mr. John Howard, Agent General in London and is ready for service. Printed on the side in large white letters is the inscription, "Gift of the children of Nova Scotia."

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-lives" Relieved

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913.
"I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-lives" for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am well. All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. All dealers or direct from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE ECONOMIC UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

(Written for the Journal of Commerce by Prof. W. W. Swanson)

The Hon. Walter Runciman announced recently in the House of Commons that the United Kingdom was already devising ways and means to retain permanently such trade advantages as she has secured during the course of the war over Germany. In South America and the Far East especially has Britain strengthened her position in finance and commerce. British manufacturers have made immense strides in the chemical and electrical trades since August, 1914, and here as elsewhere methods are being devised to consolidate and protect this business after the war. The German electrical industry has made great strides in the past ten years chiefly because of the close association of the banking power of the country with industrial enterprise. The Consolidated Electrical Corporation of Germany got contracts all the way from Bombay to Valparaiso because German banking capital was forthcoming to finance the enterprises. English manufacturers will, in the future, work in close co-operation with British financial institutions and fight the Germans with their own weapons. Already strong in South America, Africa and Asia, England will hold a yet stronger position in these continents after the close of hostilities. The German Junker ruling caste, which we have been only too inclined to believe slow-witted and dull in matters of trade and commerce, realizes the meaning and the scope of world-changes after the war, and is preparing to meet them. This it proposes to do by forming a trade alliance in Central Europe as a counterpoise to England's power elsewhere.

The Change in the German Landed Aristocracy

We have made many mistakes in estimating the relative value of certain social forces in Germany, and nowhere have we made greater blunders than in our estimate of the work and ideals of the Prussian Junkers, the landed proprietors who have formed the backbone of the German military system. We know that they have been arrogant and selfish, class-conscious and brutal, obstinate and proud. But we have not yet realized that a profound change has also taken place in the economic position of this class. They are no longer mere landowners, they have intermarried with the manufacturing and trading classes, and have a direct stake in the economic expansion of Germany on industrial lines. Still the bulwark of the Hohenzollern clan they realize that the people can be made docile and obedient only by providing them with work and wages adequate to the higher standard of living to which the artisans of Germany in the last generation have attained. They desire above all to make Germany strong as a military power, realizing that an agrarian policy alone will not do that, since financial power is of almost equal importance for war as food power. Because of the changes in their own economic position, therefore, as well as for military reasons, they have begun to think of politics in terms of trade as well as of land. The Junker class was responsible for the last visit of the Kaiser to Constantinople, whence he returned in triumph with important Turkish concessions, and especially with the concession, valued above all others, to complete the Bagdad railway. This road, when completed, will permit Germany to dominate the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and will open up an enormous territory for German exploitation. By the irony of fate the greater part of the capital required for its construction has been secured from Great Britain and France, particularly from the latter country. England, however, has

insisted on controlling the terminus on the Persian Gulf, in order to protect India. The complete control of the railway, however, was essential to Germany's plans of future expansion, and was one of the direct causes of the war, for this devastating struggle is fundamentally economic, and not political, in nature.

The quarrel with France over Morocco can be explained on similar grounds. Germany's deposits of iron vast as they have been, were rapidly becoming exhausted; and iron is the most vitally necessary raw material of the industry of to-day. Germany, shut out from the Americas by the Munro Doctrine, looked to the Near and Far East and to Africa, for compensations. She found them in Kia Chou in China, a military base that made her supreme over an enormous territory, rich in ores and other raw materials, and the most remunerative trade of the Flower Kingdom. Foiled for the moment in making Morocco politically her own, she was yet able to obtain valuable economic rights in North Africa. For the last decade she has stood in the way of the realizing of Cecil Rhodes's great project—the Cape to Cairo railway. And in the Near East she has had mapped out a sphere of influence that gave her dominion over one of the richest undeveloped territories in the world. Not only so, but she had placed herself in a position to shortly dominate the Suez and the Persian Gulf, and with these, Egypt and India. The Prussian Junkers were in a fair way of realizing their dream of German world empire.

The New Customs Union

In great measure the war has destroyed all these bright hopes and expectations. Germany's hold on the Far East has gone; and it is scarcely probable that, in our generation at least, she will regain what has been lost there. One after another her colonies in Africa are falling into the hands of Britain; and "what we have we hold." The terms of peace will exclude her entirely from Morocco. What, then, is left? German Junkers and statesmen turn longing eyes to the Balkans, to Turkey in Europe, and Asia. They still see a great future for Germany in the Near East, a future that can be made sure with the help of Austria.

The Rule of the Dual Monarchy

Recently, and again at the instigation of this Junker caste which we have fondly imagined as mediaeval in mind, narrow in outlook, and stupid in national policy, the Kaiser visited Vienna. Coincident with that visit three Austrian ministers were swept into political oblivion. On his return to Germany it was triumphantly announced that a Central European Customs Union had been formed to include, in the first instance, Austria-Hungary and Germany; while later all the Balkan states that have been friendly to the Central Powers, will be taken in. Finally, by mere economic pressure, "buffer" states like liberated Poland will be included, and States that are destined to become mere satellites of the Central Empires—the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland. Thus the old German Customs Union first formed in 1834 and consolidated in 1870, is to be further extended to include all the States North, Central and Eastern Europe.

This grandiose scheme is to be launched on its way at the close of the war. The Union will not be merely economic in nature, but will be, also, a great military confederation able to defy the strongest combination of hostile powers. Germany's economic expansion will grow apace. Turkey will be developed for food supplies; the Balkan States and the Turkish Black Sea coast will furnish minerals; and Mesopotamia will be irrigated and cultivated scientifically so that Germany will be no longer dependent upon American cotton supplies. In a word we will find within this Confederation all the elements necessary to make it self-sufficient, and free it from the dangers of Britain's sea power. Germany will make unrivalled progress, safe and secure from perils by land or sea; for an immense tributary territory will supply her with food and all kinds of necessary raw materials.

The Customs Union and the War

Not even Germany's enemies will deny that there is imagination and vision in this great scheme. It will break down many present trade barriers, and will usher in free trade over an immense area. It may even be that the States concerned, from the purely economic point of view, would stand to gain enormously. Free trade between Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Belgium on the one hand, and the Central European and Balkan States on the other, would undoubtedly bring a greater measure of prosperity to all. But the whole plan rests upon a triumphant conclusion of the war for Germany and Austria. It needs for its fulfillment huge war indemnities, and free-



dom on the part of Germany, to work its will on prostrate Europe. For, even if it be granted that the States concerned would benefit by joining such a union, they would never surrender the right to order their economic life as they deemed best save at the command of an all-powerful and triumphant Germany. Therefore, Europe must be prostrate before the feet of the Central Powers if the plan is to be put into effect.

But the indications are that Germany cannot win this war, and that indemnities will be paid not to, but by Germany. In that event, with her materials and plant reduced in size and value, with crushing debts to meet at home and huge indemnities abroad, the scheme will fade away like the "baseless fabric of a vision." It will be sheer impossibility for the Germanic Empire to abolish their tariffs against one another, much less against Neutral States. Money in huge amounts will be required to repair the damage wrought to her economic structure; and Germany will find it impossible to get the capital necessary to complete the Bagdad railway or to build canals in Mesopotamia, even granting that she is still permitted to exercise paramount power in the Near East. And the Quadruple Entente will never permit Turkey to enter any Teutonic Customs Union.

Change in Germany itself

Although, as we have pointed out, the Junkers of Germany have allied themselves with the trading and industrial classes to an extent little realized abroad; yet their whole economic theory is still based upon the proper proportioning of industry and agriculture within the Fatherland. If the Customs Union became an accomplished fact, Hungary and the Balkan States would become the granary of the Federation, and all of Germany would become a country of tall chimneys, as are the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia to-day. The Junkers of East Prussia would bitterly oppose the entrance into Germany of untaxed grain and other foodstuffs from Roumania, Hungary and Turkey, for it would mean the death blow of their influence as a landed aristocracy. It is safe to say that, even if Germany should emerge from the present struggle a victor, this great plan could not go into effect without the bitter opposition from certain classes within the Fatherland itself.

What of Austria and the Entente?

Moreover, this "made in Germany" plan is unpalatable to Austria to-day and only direct necessity can make her adhere to it. Austria has hopes as well as Germany, of becoming a great manufacturing State. She has already highly-developed industrial technique; great resources of raw materials and food supplies; and an expanding population. So great has been her opposition to the Kaiser's scheme that, as has been said, three of her most able Ministers resigned, rather than countenance it. Austria may be bullied into the Customs Union, but will never enter it of her own free-will.

In the meantime the Allies are indirectly favoring the German project. Russia, has officially, through Sazonoff, proposed the formation of Customs League of the Allies, aimed against Germany. The scheme has been taken up unofficially in England, Italy and France; and, if carried to completion, would undoubtedly do enormous damage to Germany and reach her most vulnerable point—her foreign trade. On the other hand, it would divide Europe into two permanently hostile camps; would involve fresh burdens and increased military expenditures; and would prevent a satisfactory settlement of the issues of the present struggle, built upon foundations of mutual suspicion and hate.

BIG GERMAN BANKS FAIL

The London Daily Express gives prominence to despatches from Switzerland announcing the failure of two large banking institutions in the south of Germany, one with alleged liabilities of over \$125,000,000. It is the belief that these are the forerunners of other and more extensive failures due to the ruin of Germany's export trade and the depreciation in value of the "mark."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Tutcher*

Two Belgian Stories from "Everyman"

Major von Putkamer Enjoys Himself

(By Diederick de Foze)

The German troops who had taken part in the massacre of the inhabitants and the destruction of Visé arrived a few days later at Heure-le-omain, where they encamped. Major von Putkamer was in command of the battalion. The first thing he did was to take several hostages, the burgomaster, M. Leonard, and others, among them a priest, Father X—, brother of the doctor of Elderen. Nothing exceptional happened until the evening, when, without the slightest provocation on the part of the inhabitants, who had been warned by the authorities to behave with all quietness and courtesy towards the invaders, and who, moreover, had before them the terrible example of the suffering inflicted on villages in the vicinity, shots were suddenly fired. Major von Putkamer ordered his soldiers immediately to make the whole population, numbering at least fifteen hundred persons, leave their homes and repair to the church, a beautiful old building which had just been restored. Those of the people who did not go quickly enough, or who waited even to put on some clothing, were struck by the soldiers with their rifles, without respect of age or sex, and driven before them to the church. Old men, paralytics, invalids, were dragged from their armchairs or beds and if they were literally incapable of walking, were put on barrows like pigs and wheeled there. When all the lamentable procession had arrived they were crowded into the church, which was too small to hold them. Then Major von Putkamer, surrounded by officers and soldiers to defend him from this crowd of terrified, defenceless people, trembling before him, had the great doors of the building opened and three machine guns turned upon them. Next he delivered a long speech to the crowd in which he pointed out that the village authorities were guilty of having insulted the troops of His Imperial Majesty, the Kaiser. From time to time he gathered further inspiration from copious draughts from the glass of wine always kept replenished at his elbow, and, to bring home his words to them, Major von Putkamer made his soldiers fire the machine guns at first into the air. For more than an hour this went on, an hour that seemed to the poor wretches in the church an eternity. When he had finished, Major von Putkamer had the door barred and stationed sentinels outside it, absolutely forbidding them to allow the windows to be opened. When one of them had been surreptitiously opened a few inches, a soldier fired at it shivering the glass to atoms. There the poor wretches spent the next twenty-four hours, naturally without either food or drink. The next day something else had to be done to vary the program of festivities. The church doors were opened, and the Major began to deliver his splendid lesson to the inhabitants. They were ranged against the wall of a farm when a striking incident took place. The Mayor, M. Leonard, and the priest back to back. Doubtless M. Leonard's brave sacrifice had seemed to von Putkamer a piece of impertinence, and he thought that these two, whom he judged among the worst culprits, deserved a death less kind than that of shooting. And so the soldiers were first ordered to beat them with the butts of their rifles, and it was only when the blood was pouring down the two victims that von Putkamer gave the order to fire, and the hostages were shot. But once von Putkamer had tasted blood he could not stop. He had his reserve, the rest of the civilian hostages, brought out of the church and had about forty-seven of them in turn shot till the square in front of the church ran red with blood; then he wound up by setting fire to about seventy of the houses. Only one of the hostages escaped. His wife was kissing him a last good-bye, when, without warning, the shots were fired. She was killed instantaneously, while he received but a slight wound, though he fell helplessly to the ground, his wife's dead body on top of him. When he regained consciousness he had the sense to lie still and sham death until night, when he managed to escape in the darkness.

Let us not forget that von Putkamer and his soldiers had as their motto: "Gott mit uns!!!" as if they would make the Almighty the accomplice of their atrocities. With the crimes of theft and incendiarism on their conscience, and their hands red with the massacre of innocent people, they reeled through the streets singing "Deutschland uber alles!"

Were von Putkamer and his faithful followers, we wonder, among those who sacked Louvain? The methods employed were the same. He has distinguished himself on more than one occasion in the devastation of Belgium and the massacre of her people. Where is he now? We would almost hope that he has not met a soldier's death, too merciful an end for such a scoundrel, but that Major von Putkamer, who is probably colonel or even general now for his terrorism of the Belgium populations, must have met with his reward, and those hundreds of innocent victims must have surely gained him more than one Iron Cross. If only it were possible to bring him and others like him to account before the Germans are forced to retreat from those Belgian provinces still under the heel of the Germans that the people may not suffer yet more when at last the barbarians withdraw, and that the cynical German prophecy may not be fulfilled: "That not a stone shall be left standing nor a living being in Belgium."

II. THE SPY

(By Eugene Montfort)

No revolution, no cataclysm, has ever been so rich as the present war in extraordinary happenings. Every day, all along the immense firing line, the most amazing incidents are taking place. We are becoming accustomed to believing the incredible and Fate can play no tricks that astound us. Henceforth we would believe nothing impossible.

Let me tell you a curious and absolutely authentic story, one of the many thousands of strange incidents occurring every day, the greater part of which we never hear of. Captain Belmont was seriously wounded during the fighting in Champagne. Picked up on the battlefield, he was taken to the hospital of a little town near by, where he died a few days later without ever having regained consciousness. His pockets having been examined, among his papers was found an envelope addressed to his wife, on which was written also, "Please send this to the above address in the event of my being seriously wounded." The hospital authorities therefore forwarded the letter, and a notice describing her husband's condition, to Madame Belmont, who lived in Paris. She arrived at the hospital just after her husband had breathed his last.

The nun who had nursed him received her, a gentle, kindly woman, full of tact and sympathy, and she tenderly comforted the heart-broken widow, who had completely broken down when she found that she had arrived too late. She guessed that the worst moment for this poor young widow would be when she saw her husband so terribly disfigured. And, guessing what a dreadful impression it would make on her, she tried to spare her this added suffering and spoke so wisely and kindly that she ended by convincing her that it would be better not to see the dead body of her husband, that she might always remember him as she had seen him last alive and well.

After the funeral Madame Belmont returned to Paris and led a sad, lonely life in the house where she had known such happiness. She had refused to leave Paris, saying she wished no distraction, and that she preferred to be alone with her memories of the past. She shrank from her former friends, and seemed to prefer to be left alone with her thoughts, to dwell on the past and forget the grey future that sooner or later had to be faced. She went out as little as possible, busying herself with the sad work of going through his clothes, his papers, re-reading his letters, remembering all that he had said and done, and all their happy life together, and that was now but a dream from which she must wake up to the terrible reality that he was dead and gone forever.

Madame Belmont had been a widow for three months, when one morning when her letters were brought to her as usual she turned pale and nearly fainted, for the writing on one of the envelopes was that of her husband. She gazed at the paper, almost a-fraid to touch it, for it seemed like a ghost of the past. But at last she tore open the envelope and read, scarcely able to understand the meaning of the words before her. Her husband had been wounded, so he wrote, in Champagne, and taken to a hospital in Normandy, where for months

he had lain between life and death, scarcely ever conscious. Now the worst was over, and he was able to write her those few sentences in a feeble handwriting, but he mentioned the date when he was wounded, and it was the same date as the date the nun at the hospital at X— had told Madame Belmont. After reading and re-reading the almost illegible letter it at last dawned on Madame Belmont that the husband whom she had believed dead was still alive. That was enough, and she fell on her knees in a prayer of thankfulness.

But miracles, alas! do not happen nowadays, and those who are dead do not come to life again.

This is what had happened. It was not Captain Belmont who had died at the hospital X—, though this terrible disfigured officer who was carried into the hospital was wearing his uniform and carrying his letters and papers. He told his wife later how he had been left for dead on the battlefield and recovered consciousness to find a German removing his uniform and putting it on himself. The man was just going away when he happened to bend down and pick up some papers that had fallen out of the pocket of the coat. And the captain managed somehow to grasp his revolver and fire into the face of the man who was bending over him. Then he lost consciousness again. And when he came to himself he was in the hospital.

He supposed that the man who had stolen his uniform and whom he had killed was a spy, hoping by thus disguising himself to be able to pass in the French lines and obtain information.

But one of the extraordinary results of this incident is that, although Captain Belmont is very much alive to-day, his death having been declared and officially inscribed, he has at the moment, no actual civil existence. To all intents and purposes he is dead. His signature is of no value, nor can he receive or acquire, buy or sell in his own name. He forms no part of the living community, and, although he is not dead, his wife is legally his widow, and were a child born to him just now it would be posthumous.

And to clear up this absurd situation and allow M. Belmont to come back to life as a citizen of France, all kinds of formalities are necessary, that just at the present time take longer than ever to transact.

MAUD S. AND DAN PATCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division, Ottawa

Names to conjure with amongst lovers of horseflesh were Maud S. and the famous Dan. They were the outcome of patient training grafted on sterling qualities of form and endurance; they were developed in speed and staying power when some evidences of their excellence had been discovered.

In the dairy world many names of excellent cows are emblazoned in history. They have made astounding records in the hands of careful feeders who discovered their great capacity. Note two points; first, although many good records are now known, the possibilities of such yields of milk and fat were, in many cases totally undreamed of even by the men who at one time owned such magnificent cows; second, what has added to the value of the world's record breakers is the very fact that simple, cold arithmetic has been used to calculate the milk and fat production.

Some system of dairy records, then, has helped this discovery of the competitors of Maud and Dan; records are helping dairymen to-day to discriminate intelligently between the plodding utility cow and the high-speed long endurance cow. A note to the dairy division, Ottawa, will bring any reader, without cost, samples of record forms, the keeping of which will prove a useful eye-opener, and increase your income.

C. F. W.

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"I suffered a great many years with kidney trouble; tried several remedies, and also doctors' medicine, with no result. Two years ago I read an ad. in a newspaper of 'GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS,' and sent for two boxes. They did me more good than all the medicine I had ever taken. After I used the first two I sent for two more boxes, and I am satisfied, and also know that Gin Pills are the best kidney remedy made."
I used to have to rise three or four times in the night; now I can sleep and don't have to get up at all, thanks to GIN PILLS. Am seventy-two years old.
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Service Daily Except Sunday.
Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon
Express for Halifax and Truro
..... 2.01 p. m.
Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a. m.
Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 p. m.

St. John - Digby
DAILY SERVICE
(Sunday excepted.)
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arrives Digby 10.15 a. m., leaves Digby 1.50 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service
Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
R. U. PARKER,
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GEORGE E. GRAHAM,
General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
Feb. 10 Rappahannock	Feb. 29
Feb. 29 Shenandoah	March 15
March 14 Kanawha	March 31

From Liverpool via Nfld	From Halifax via Nfld
Feb. 17 Durango	Feb. 29
Feb. 29 Tabasco	March 15
March 14 (from Glasgow Graciana)	March 29

P. S.—Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited
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H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.S.	15.45
11.38	" Clarence	15.37
11.55	Bridgetown	15.30
12.23	Granville Centre	14.58
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	" Kaysdale	14.05
13.15	At. Port Wade L.V.	13.45

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K O O D A K S A F E T Y F I L M

LAWRENCE TOWN

March 7. Mr. Enoch Pearson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Phinney. Mr. Leverett Durling has his second new house nearly completed. On Friday evening in the Baptist Church a lecture will be given on Persia. Mr. Gesner and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Burpee Whitman. The Red Cross Society meets at the home of Mrs. L. R. Morse on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Bancroft of Round Hill is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. S. E. Bancroft. Miss Blanche Bishop has returned from Bear River where she has been spending a fortnight. Services for Sunday 12th, Baptist 11 a. m., Methodist 11 a. m., Episcopal 3 p. m., Baptist 7.30 p. m. A social dance was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sproule on Thursday evening of last week. Mrs. Judson Balcom has had a relapse of the la grippe which developed into a slight attack of pneumonia, but is now somewhat improved at time of writing. Mrs. Owen Graves and Mrs. Penton Morris went to Halifax to visit their husbands of the 64th Battalion before leaving for England. Mr. Brenton Harris who is taking a course in Lieutenancy at Halifax, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Felton over Sunday. On Monday evening next the 13th inst., a Sock Social will be given in the Methodist Church. All are heartily invited to be present. Mr. Aaron Crosby who has been employed in the butter and cheese factory here, has been appointed inspector of the same for the Province. On Sunday evening in the Methodist Church a Musical Service was rendered by an augmented choir under the efficient leadership of Miss Robb. Despite the somewhat heavy condition of the roads as a result of Saturday's storm, a splendid congregation was present which listened with evident delight to the following program: ANTHEM—"The Lord Reigneth," Choir. DUET—"The Wanderers," Messrs. Bray and Miller. SOLO—"Lead Kindly Light," Mr. R. J. Messenger. SOLO—"Thy Will be Done," Miss Ethel Shaffner. ANTHEM—"Art Thou Weary," Choir. SOLO—"Heaven and Homeland," Mr. Bray. Violin Solo—"The Wayside Cross," Miss Fairn. SOLO—"Abide With Us," Miss Jessie Taylor. DUET—"Hark! Hark! My Soul," Messrs. Miller and Bray. ANTHEM—"Lord Thy Glory," Choir. Solo—"Ora Pro Nobis," Mr. Miller. ANTHEM—"Sometimes a Light Surprises," Choir. GOD SAVE THE KING

BELLEISLE

March 6. Miss Bessie Kent of Tupperville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Alexander Fraser. Mrs. Rupert Bent and daughter, of Tupperville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bent. Mrs. Robert MacKay of Middleton spent the week-end with relatives in this place. Miss Muriel Parker is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lamert Nichols, Nicholsville, Kings County. The old-fashioned "nor-easter" that swept through here on Saturday made it necessary to shovel out the roads on Sunday morning. This is the first time for many years that the roads have been broken out on Sunday in this district. On Friday evening the members of the Granville Ferry "Kitchen Orchestra," gave an entertainment in Belleisle Hall. The company gave a splendid show, one of the most pleasing features being readings by Mrs. Harry Reid. The instruments of the orchestra provoked roars of mirth, the most amusing being those of the drummer, consisting of a galvanized wash tub, a wash board, two pot covers and a string of sleigh bells. The fine night brought a good house, and fifteen dollars were taken. Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PARADISE

March 6. Miss Annie Calnek of Granville Centre recently visited at the home of her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Longley. A drama, "The Deacon's Tribulations," was presented in Longley's Hall on Friday evening by some of the residents of Round Hill. Don't forget to come to Longley's Hall on Monday evening, March 13th, and hear the drama, "Country Folks," which will be presented by the Paradise Athletic and Dramatic Club. Part of proceeds for Red Cross purposes. Mr. A. E. Kochaly, a native of Persia, spoke in the Baptist church on Sunday and gave his lecture, "The Land of Lion and Sun," on Monday evening. While in Paradise Mr. Kochaly was a guest at the parsonage. Mr. F. W. Woodworth of Wolfville announces the engagement of his daughter LaVaughn Francis Willard, to Mr. Harold Burton Bowlby, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bowlby of Paradise. Marriage to take place in March. There passed away on Sunday morning, Feb. 27th, at the residence of her son, after a brief illness of pneumonia and heart trouble, Annie E., widow of J. Stewart Leonard. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. G. H. Macomber and Mrs. Newton W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Harry A. Longley of Paradise and one son, Robbie S., with whom she resided, all of whom mourn the loss of a loving and devoted mother. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. Pastor McLeod, assisted by Rev. A. M. McNinch and Rev. J. H. Balcom, conducted the service. The interment was at the Paradise cemetery.

MARGARETVILLE

March 7. Dr. Hutchinson occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church on Sunday evening. Miss Emma Stronach is very ill at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. D. Criss. Mr. and Mrs. John Ray who have been ill with la grippe are slowly recovering. S. S. Ruby L. will leave for St. John first chance after Tuesday, March 8th. Mr. John Smith of Digby who has been visiting friends here returned to his home on Tuesday. Mr. Claude Balcom and Miss George Balcom, went to Wolfville on Thursday to take part in rendering the opera, "Pinafore." Those from here who attended the opera, "Pinafore," at Wolfville, were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom, Mrs. C. E. Balcom, Capt. C. D. Baker, Miss Helena Downie and Miss George Brown.

PORT WADE

March 7. Mr. Groville of Boston was the guest of Miss Grace Wilson over Tuesday. Mr. Arthur Wilson of the 112th Battalion, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. James Slocumb. We regret to report Mrs. Herbert Ambrose laid aside with a sprained ankle, caused by a fall on the ice. A severe snow storm prevailed here on Saturday, March 4th. It was the worst storm that we have had for years. The Red Cross Society held a concert in Mariner's Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 29th. The program was a most interesting one, consisting of dialogues, tableaux, readings, and songs. Everyone present enjoyed the affair throughout. Rev. T. F. McWilliams acted as chairman and announced the program. The sum of \$36.00 was realized.

CENTRELEA

March 7. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stephens spent the week-end with friends in Kings-ton. The Red Cross Auxiliary meets next Saturday at the home of the Secretary, Miss Blanch Messenger. Miss Freta Brooks, who has been visiting her parents for the past few weeks returns to Boston on Wednesday. The following articles have been forwarded from Centrelea Red Cross to Halifax: 11 pairs pyjama suits, 12 hospital shirts, 8 pair socks, 23 rolls bandages.

HYMENEAL

BOYNTON-TAYLOR. At the home of Miss Mathilda Taylor, 2 Mason street, Worcester, Mass., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, her sister, Miss Sarah L. Taylor, 90 Pleasant street, Fitchburg, was married to Ralph E. Boynton, 3 Elmwood road, Winchendon, by Rev. Leopold A. Nies of Trinity Church. The double ring ceremony was used. The couple stood beneath an arch of evergreen and pink carnations to receive the guests. The bride wore white crepe de chine trimmed with silk Bohemian lace. Her full veil was fastened to her coiffure with frezias and her shower bouquet was of white roses and swansons. Guests were from Worcester, Townsend, East Jaffrey, and Ashby, N. H., Boston and Fitchburg. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton left Worcester at 5 o'clock for New York. They will live in East Jaffrey, N. H. Many gifts, including substantial checks, were received by the couple. Miss Taylor was a nurse for prominent families of Fitchburg the last few years. The groom is a clerk for the Boston & Maine Railroad Co., and formerly was at Winchendon, but is now at East Jaffrey, N. H. Note. The bride is well known in Bridgetown as Sadie Taylor, daughter of Mr. Allister A. Taylor, at present residing in Lawrence town.

PARKER'S COVE

March 7. Mr. Samuel Burnie of Delap's Cove took tea with Mr. and Mrs. David Milner on Sunday last. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, there was no service in the Methodist Church on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson of Hillsburn, were the guests of Mrs. Hudson's parents, on Feb. 29th. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russel of Hillsburn were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Anderson quite recently. (Pte. Ralph Clayton of the 112th Battalion, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clayton, over the week-end.

Miss Bessie Campbell returned from Digby March 2nd. She was the guest of her aunt for several weeks while there. Miss Adams and her scholars held a recruiting rally in the school room on Friday evening, and it met with great success. Mr. Watson Hudson was a passenger from St. John on Feb. 28th, and returned the 29th. He was an over-night guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGarvie. We experienced the worst storm of the season on March the 4th. The wind blew a gale from the eastward and was accompanied with snow. It did more or less damage along the shore. Mr. Thomas Russel, Baptist pastor, called on the school here recently. In his remarks which he made, he gave the teacher, Miss Adams, and the pupils, great praise for the work being done in the school.

FALKLAND RIDGE

March 4. Another of our boys, Max L. Weaver, has enlisted. Miss Edwina Elliott spent Sunday with her parents in Clarence. The W. M. A. S. convened at the home of Mrs. John Kaulback. Mrs. Wm. Wright was the guest of Mrs. C. R. Marshall on Thursday. Miss Adelaide Ritzy of Springfield spent Sunday with friends here. Mrs. Richard Tretoway of Riversdale visited relatives here recently. Miss Eva Marshall spent a few days of this week at East Dalhousie. Mr. Elijah Charlton went to Aylesford on Saturday to see his daughter Mrs. F. Young. The Misses Eva and Fannie Hope of Springfield are visiting relatives in this place. Saturday was the worst storm the people remember for a good many years. No mails got through and road breaking is in order. Mr. Henry Siegel, New York, banker and department store merchant, whose ten months sentence in Monroe County penitentiary expired on March 1st, was rearrested that morning by the sheriff on a warrant issued by District Attorney Wheeler of Livingston County. With his attorney, Mr. Siegel was taken before Justice Benton to arrange for bail.

OBITUARY

JOSEPH D. WHITMAN (From Lynn Paper) For the past 23 years employed at the Summer street market of the J. B. Blood Company, died after a week's illness with bronchial pneumonia at his late residence, 180 Hamilton avenue, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock. Mr. Whitman was well known and had a great many friends at the J. B. Blood store, where he was employed up to the time of his illness as receiving clerk, and also at the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The deceased was born in Annapolis, N. S., but had been a resident of Lynn for the past 30 years. He was a member of Glenmere Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the East Baptist Church and of the Hainer class at this church. Also of the mutual benefit association at the Blood store. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Ella M. Whitman, one daughter, Miss Eva M. Whitman, a bookkeeper at the office of the Henry W. Sprague Company; three sisters, Mrs. Fannie Newhall and Mrs. Titus H. Porter of East Sanguis, and Mrs. Hattie Magee of Lynn; four brothers, the Rev. Osiah Whitman of Port Lorne, N. S., Isaac Whitman of Round Hill, N. S., William Whitman of Emerson, Manitoba, Can., and Rupert Whitman of Hantsport, N. S.; also a stepmother, Mrs. Dimock Whitman of Annapolis, and a half-sister, Mrs. John Healy of Bridgetown, N. S.

MRS. DANIEL MUGRIDGE. The death of Mrs. Daniel Mugridge, formerly George C. Welling of Moncton, occurred at New Haven, Connecticut, on March 1. Besides her husband, Mrs. Mugridge is survived by two brothers and two sisters, F. W. Welling, Moncton, Mrs. Elias A. Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S., A. J. Welling, Pt. du Chene, Mrs. Ida Murray, Moncton. The funeral will take place at Sheppard on Saturday March 4. Service at the house of the late James Mugridge at 2 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood cemetery.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY ORANGE LODGE

The County Loyal Orange Lodge held its annual session on February 25th inst., with the Avard Longley Lodge, Paradise. Delegates from the following Lodges were present: Spurgeon Lodge No. 1624, Torbrook, Falkland Ridge No. 69; Marquis of Lorne No. 95, numbering in all some fifteen members. Visiting members were also present from Kingston and aided us very materially in conferring degrees, etc. The regular order of business was transacted and at midnight the Lodge had a short recess to partake of a banquet so kindly prepared by Mrs. E. E. Burke. After satisfying the requirements of the inner man, the Lodge conferred the "Scarlet" degree on eight members of the Avard Longley Lodge. Very suitable addresses and reports were given respecting the members of the different Orange Lodges who are at present at the front and who are making records for themselves and their country. The County Officers were elected and are as follows: C. W. M.—Robert Swallow. C. D. M.—I. J. Whitman. C. C.—Rev. J. D. MacLeod. C. R. S.—C. B. Sims. C. F. S.—A. C. Freeman. C. T.—W. J. Spinney. C. L.—W. Swallow. C. D. C.—E. E. Burke. C. L's—H. W. Longley, Lester Starratt. The delegates to the Grand Lodge held at Springhill on March 15-17, 1916, are: W. J. Spinney, E. E. Burke. After the consideration of various important questions in respect to our so illustrious order, the County Session came to a close. C. B. SIMS, County Rec. Secty. We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone. JOHN WALKFIELD, LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Review of Last Year's Operations (By W. Weddel & Co., Ltd. of London) Without doubt, 1915 was an altogether abnormal year, not as much in respect of the volume of importations or the range of prices, or the opening of new markets and new sources of supply, although these were all noteworthy, as because practically the whole trade, almost alone among the trades of the country, was taken out of commercial hands and put under official control. The importance of frozen meat in connection with the conduct of the great war was made abundantly manifest in the course of 1914; but it was not until the beginning of 1915 that the British Government took the steps necessary to secure what was practically complete control of the industry at all stages. The requisitioning of the outputs of the Freezing Works of Australia and New Zealand, by agreement with the Australian Government in terms more or less acceptable to the producers, secured the main supplies produced within the British Empire; while the simple expedient of commandeering the British refrigerated mercantile marine effectually secured control of the foreign supplies—primarily of South America, and indirectly of North America and all outside sources. Guaranteeing Supplies. These important steps, far-reaching in their consequences, were taken with a view to guaranteeing the necessary supplies, not only for the British army and general public, but also for the French army, and, latterly, for the Italian. They involved fundamental changes in the methods of carrying on a vast trade which has been built up painstakingly during the past thirty years. In order to attain the objects of the Board of Trade and the War Office, existing contracts were left unfulfilled or unceremoniously canceled; steamers were diverted on short notice from their intended routes; the established modes of buying and selling were entirely altered; freedom of contract ceased to exist; and at every stage the industry became regulated and controlled at the will of the authorities, untrammelled by any ordinary considerations of loss or profit. Even although an appreciably larger amount of refrigerated tonnage than in 1914 was available for the transport of meat from all sources during the course of the year, it becomes a matter of congratulation to find, when due allowance is made for the delivery of a large number of cargoes to the Continent, and for the detention of steamers from time to time on transport service, that the totals imports into this country were maintained at near the level of the previous year. Continental Consumption. The Continent played a very more important part than usual in the year's trade, as the quantities directed to France and Italy are estimated to amount to over 150,000 tons, against an estimated total of only 26,210 tons in 1914. Inasmuch as almost the whole of this meat was used for the armies on active service, it is manifest that frozen meat must have se-

cured a first class advertisement, not only in France and Italy, but in other countries where hitherto it had been practically unknown. One of the first results of this development was an immediate demand for cold stores on the Continent, in order to handle the new commodity satisfactorily; and the lesson is hardly likely to be thrown away entirely, even in countries where refrigeration hitherto has been considered to be quite unnecessary in connection with the food supply. In France the increased consumption by the army was met to a large extent by the introduction of these entirely new supplies of frozen meat, with the result that values of French home grown meat rose but little above normal; while in this country the importation of meat being barely maintained, and the home supplies showing no great expansion, the increased army consumption naturally brought about an important advance in values. On the whole, therefore, comparing 1915 with 1914, the civil population in France was in a better position than that of the United Kingdom, through being permitted to use British ships to supplement their home supply by importing frozen meat for the army from Australia, South and North America, Canada, Madagascar, Brazil, etc. Price Regulation. A consideration subsidiary to the supplying of army requirements which also influenced the Government in taking control of the trade, was the desire to regulate sales in such a way that prices, if advanced at all, would not be unduly raised to the general public. In view, however, of the reduction in the total supply of home and imported meats available, coupled with the increased consumption in the army, and a strong civilian demand, it was impossible fully to attain this object. As a simple matter of fact, soon after the Government took over supplies, but not necessarily in consequence thereof, wholesale prices advanced materially; and in 1915 average at Smithfield was about 30 per cent. higher than the 1914 average. Neither in the United Kingdom nor in France can it be said there was much ground for serious complaint against the prices generally ruling, having regard to what was commonly feared might happen in the event of a war with any great power, even with Britain ruling full command of the seas. Whereas in 1914 retailers generally had a very unprofitable year on account of the difficulty they experienced in raising prices to level commensurate with wholesale values, their position in 1915 became distinctly more favorable, partly through the elimination of much of the excessive competition which in recent years had characterized the retail trade. Not only did retailer succeed in raising the general level of prices, but, as a result of the extravagantly high wages secured by the working classes, the consumptive demand was not appreciably checked by the advance. Middle-class consumers doubtless restricted their consumption of meat, as much on account of the high prices as through any conscious effort to follow the advice of the Government to economize in meat consumptions. The committee appointed by the Government to supervise the distribution of Australasian meat not re-



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Increased Trade

The total receipts of all kinds of frozen and chilled meat in 1915 amounted to 664,503 tons, as against 694,427 tons in 1914, and 720,257 tons in 1913. The Board of Trade valuation as compared with £20,059,527 in 1914, and £26,648,161 in 1915. From these figures it will be seen that while the quantities last year fell short of the previous year by only 4.31 per cent, the valuation made at time of arrival increased by about 33 per cent. Taking 100 as indicating the average of top quotations recorded for twelve leading descriptions of frozen meat for the past ten years, the index figure for 1915 was 161.18, as compared with 122.61 for 1914, 102.56 for 1913, 96.65 for 1912, and 86.26 for 1911. Wholesale values have risen by 86 per cent within five years, and two-thirds of that advance has taken place since August, 1914. Stated otherwise, the average prices current on Smithfield market in 1915 show an increase of over 40 per cent. since the outbreak of the war. The world's export output of frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb in 1915, is estimated at 82,658 tons, compared with 80,413 tons in 1914, and 767,311 tons in 1913.—Journal of Commerce. The assessed valuation of the town of New Glasgow this year is \$4,196,955, a slight increase over 1915.

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