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THE STORY OF MAJOR ANDRE

There are few monuments in Westminster Abbey which have attracted more attention than that which commemorates the sad fate of Major André. Perhaps no event of the American revolution made more aching hearts on both sides of the Atlantic. Great Britain lost two armies and thousands of her brave soldiers were slain upon the field of battle, but it may be doubted if so many tears were shed for them all, as for this young soldier, who died upon the gallows.

John André was born in London, the son of a Genevese merchant, in 1751. He was sent to Geneva to be educated, but returned to London at the age of eighteen, and, his talents having introduced him to a literary coterie, he became enamoured of Miss Honora Sneyd, a young lady of singular beauty and accomplishments. As both were very young, the marriage was postponed, and André was induced to engage in trade; but he was ambitious, and, at the age of twenty, entered the army. At the outbreak of the American war he was sent to Canada, and taken prisoner at St. John's; but being exchanged, he became the favorite of that gay and gallant officer, General Sir Henry Clinton, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, and soon after adjutant-general.

Young, handsome, clever, full of taste and gaiety, an artist and a poet, he was the life of the army, and the little viceregal court that was assembled around its chief. The British occupied the American cities, and while the troops of Washington were naked and starving at Valley Forge, Sir Henry was holding a series of magnificent revels in Philadelphia, which were planned and presided over by the gallant Major André.

Philadelphia was evacuated; Sir Henry returned to New York; and Major André, who had known the wife of the American general, Arnold, in Philadelphia, entered into a correspondence with him, and was the agent through whom the British general bargained, under promise of a large reward, for the surrender of West-point, the key of the highlands of the river Hudson. André visited Arnold within the American lines, to carry out this treachery; he was captured on his return by three American farmers, who refused his bribes; the papers proclaiming Arnold's treason were found upon him, and, by his own frank confession, he was convicted as a spy, and sentenced to be hanged.

Arnold, by the blunder of an American officer, got warning, and escaped on board the *Vulture*. Sir Henry Clinton, by the most urgent representations to General Washington, tried to save his favorite adjutant, but in vain. There was but one way—the surrender of Arnold, to meet the fate decreed André. That was impossible; and the young adjutant, then in his twenty-ninth year, after a vain appeal to Washington, that he might die a soldier's death, was hanged on the west bank of the Hudson, almost in sight of the city held by the British army, October 2, 1780. If his life had been undistinguished, he died with heroic firmness. The whole British army went into mourning, and, after the close of the war, his body was deposited near his monument in Westminster Abbey. Even in America, where the name of Arnold is a synonym of treason, the sad fate of Major André excited, and still excites, universal commiseration.—*Chambers' Book of Days.*

of him was about four or five of our fellows get home with their bayonets. It was he who gave me mine.

Did you ever get the German money I sent home from Amiens? I am sending a ribbon of a II Class Iron Cross. I took it off a . . . (Deleted by the Censor.)

By the by, you had better not send parcels until I give you a new address. Send my letters to Di, she will send them on to me. If you have got about five dollars that is not in circulation, send it over; I have not been paid for a month, and I have no smoke.

Love to all,
Chet.

Y. W. P. A.

The regular, monthly meeting of the Y. W. P. A. will be at the home of Miss Freda Wren on Tuesday evening, October first, at quarter past seven.

BLACK'S HARBOR, N. B.

Mrs. Howard Trecarten and son, Lawrence, of White Head, G. M., are visiting Mrs. Alice Trecarten.

Mr. Newman Flagg and Mr. Herbert Trecarten visited friends in Lubec on Saturday.

Mr. Hartley Wentworth, of Fair Haven, made a business trip here on Monday.

Fish have been coming in quite plentifully recently. The factories are working day and night.

Mr. Burdell Trecarten, of Lubec, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mr. Edmond Connors and Mr. Chester Frankland went on Monday to Red Rock, where they expect to spend a very pleasant week hunting.

Mr. Bibber Stuart was a passenger to St. Andrews on the str. *Connors Bros.* on Monday.

Mr. Lewis Connors, of St. John, visited his old friends in this place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kinney motored to Tower Hill on Sunday and spent the day.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Oscar Outhouse, Mrs. Chester Frankland, and Carroll Barker.

Mr. Neave Matthews visited his home in Letite on Sunday.

Rumor has it that the moving pictures will close for a time owing to Mr. Howard having joined the colors.

Patches in war-time are often an evidence of patriotism.

There are many people who praise God from whom all blessings flow and then proceed to waste them.

Saving brings its own reward compounded.

The Teutonic peoples have built up a great military machine, and are trained and forced to deny themselves. In the allied nations the denial is left largely to the individuals.

Self-denial must take the form of money-saving—thrift.

It is for every one of us to say how much patriotic endeavor, how much loyal sacrifice we will make by saving our money, by "doing without," so that each day will see a surplus to add to our own and the nation's strength.

Every time you buy a thing you do not need you interfere with Canada's war work. Every dollar you spend on things not strictly necessary is a dollar not merely wasted but used to employ labor on things that have nothing to do with our efforts to win the war for freedom.

Too much of the time of Canadian workmen is being purchased by us to make things that are for show and pleasure. Too great a quantity of material that our soldiers could effectively use against the foe, goes into the making of superfluous things for us, whom they are so valiantly defending.

Stop the reckless spending.

The man who saves for his country helps himself.

Those who do not fight must save.

Don't administer your finances on the come-easy, go-easy plan. Save.

A dollar saved over here helps the boys "over there."

In England they say: "A shilling wasted stabs a soldier in the back."

Parsimony to promote your country's welfare is now a virtue; indeed, it is expected of you.

He—"Mr. Cadby refused to recognize me to-day. Thinks I suppose, that I am not his equal." She—"Ridiculous! Of course you are. Why, he's nothing but a conceited idiot."—*Boston Transcript.*

"That was a great outburst of applause." "Yes," commented Senator Sorghum; "but I wish it hadn't come right on top of my announcement that I would speak only for half a minute."—*Washington Star.*

GIVE YOUR COUNTRY A LEG UP—SAVE!

Canadian patriotism demands the practice of thrift by all her sons. The men who are holding the lines at home are they who are making it easy for the business of the country to go on with little jar to its mechanism. The steady pulling together of all citizens in the production of goods and in the conservation of all field crops marks the thrifty nation. Saving on the part of our citizens is going to be the greatest insurance we will have in Canada against a period of depression after the war. The combined capital of the individuals who make the country will form a fund of sufficient power to drive business along in a most satisfying way in spite of the prevailing hard times of such a period.

The saving man is therefore a real patriot. He has Canada's interests fundamentally at heart. May his tribe increase in these days when wealth is piling up under the spur of war-time efforts. Save because it hits both ways. It is a high form of patriotism. And it gives one's country a leg up in a critical time. Put by that extra dollar now. The long procession of thrifty dollars will make a line that will never waver—Hindenburg or no Hindenburg.

"SANDY" PAUL KILLED

Amongst the names of those well known in Montreal who died for King and Country at the front is noticed today that of Pte. Alex. T. Paul.

"Sandy," as he was known to his very large number of friends and acquaintances, particularly in the downtown district, was born in St. Andrews, N. B., and was educated as a teacher, but always took a great interest in sport.

In his young days he made quite a provincial reputation as a long distance runner, but he was best known in this city through the interest he took in horse racing, and was considered one of the best amateur judges of form amongst the many who made a hobby of handicapping.

He joined an Ontario regiment about two years ago, and expressed himself always as perfectly satisfied with and enjoying the experiences of military life.

—*The Star, Montreal, Sept. 24.*

Pte. Alexander Thompson Paul was the son of the late Sheriff A. T., and Julia A. Paul. He was educated at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton. He enlisted in the 235th Battalion in 1915, at Coburg, Ont. On his arrival in England he was transferred to the 134th Batta., and later to the 15th Canadian Batta. He was in the last Battalion when he went to the trenches in April of the present year.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Julia A. Paul, and his sisters, Mrs. W. Hood, of 237 Somerset Street East, Ottawa, and Mrs. S. W. Boone, of St. Andrews. To his sorrowing relatives the heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended.

CANADA'S LOSSES

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—To August 14, 1918, the net losses in the overseas military forces of Canada in England and in France was 115,806 officers and non-commissioned officers and men. This includes those killed in action or died of wounds, died, missing, prisoners of war, discharged as medically unfit, discharged as medically unfit, discharged to take up other lines of war work and those non-commissioned in the imperial army. It does not take into account officers and other ranks transferred in action who have rejoined their units or are still fit for service overseas.

MANGIN AND KITCHENER

Everybody knows how a story runs through an army. To-day it is of General Mangin. He is the mystery man. I saw an officer home from France to-day who declares that half the British Army in France believes that Mangin is Lord Kitchener. How the story originated it would be idle to imagine, but it is believed. It is surprising how few Frenchmen know anything of the brilliant leader.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SHIPPING LOSS FROM ENEMY ACTION

London, Sept. 25.—Although the British shipping losses were lower, there was a slight increase in the total allied and neutral shipping losses due to enemy action and marine risk in August over July, according to a statement by the

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS WILL PRACTISE WHAT THEY PREACH

Amount of Paper Used will be Reduced to Minimum in Keeping with Big Thrift Urge

The Canadian press is well to the fore in the campaign to promote the saving both of materials and money.

Mr. John M. Imrie, manager of the Canadian Press Association, mentions it as an interesting coincidence that on the very day that the Thrift Campaign was launched in the newspapers of Canada the news print paper committee of the Canadian Press Association sent out to all papers a long list of suggestions by which paper may be saved, and a resulting saving effected in labor, materials, and transportation.

Canada uses a large quantity of news print, but much less per capita than does the United States. In this country the consumption is 12,000 tons per year per million of the population; whereas in the United States the consumption is 18,000 tons per million people.

In the United States the War Industries Board recently issued an order reducing the consumption of newsprint in that country. No such action has been taken in Canada as yet, but the newsprint paper committee felt that every economy, possible in the use of paper should be effected, notwithstanding the fact that, even after the new regulations have gone into effect in the United States, the per capita consumption of

paper in that country will be much higher than it is in Canada.

Eliminate Unnecessary Copies.

The ideas for economy suggested to publishers are of two kinds. First, the discontinuance of wasteful practices in building up circulation that have manifested themselves through the keen competition of certain dailies to get circulation at any cost. Along this line many suggestions have been made with a view to eliminating wasteful circulation, without crippling the newspaper.

Another line of policy relates to the size of newspapers. Recommendations have been made for reductions in size ranging from five per cent. in the case of small papers, to 60 per cent. in the case of large Sunday editions using over 350 columns of reading matter, comic features, etc. This would mean the eliminating, or reducing, of many comic or other features and the condensing of news reports into shorter form. In other words, the competition between papers would then be one of quality rather than of quantity of matter printed.

The Canadian press in adopting these suggestions is following up its campaign to promote saving by practising it.

Admiralty issued to-night. The total figures are 327,676 gross tons, an increase of 3,904; divided as follows: Allied and neutral losses 151,275, an increase of 10,027; British losses, 176,401; a decrease of 6,123.

The statement says, "The British losses from all causes in August were slightly higher than for June, which was the lowest since the introduction of submarine warfare. If the British losses from enemy action alone are considered, August was better than any month since September, 1915."

The tonnage of steamships, 500 gross tons and upward, entering and clearing from United Kingdom ports in August amounted to 8,158,639, an increase over July of 439,741 tons.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NEW BRUNSWICK

(185) South coast—Bay of Fundy—Passamaquoddy bay—St. Andrews approach—Two buoys discontinued.

(1) Buoy discontinued.—The black spar buoy heretofore moored 0.21 mile 126° (S. 34° E. mag.) from the southeast extreme of Navy island has been discontinued.

(2) Buoy discontinued.—The red spar buoy heretofore moored on south extreme, 0.46 mile 44° (N. 64° E. mag.) from Navy bar lighthouse, has been discontinued.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(186) South coast—Bay of Fundy—Point Lepreau—Intended change in character of light.

Position.—On point Lepreau. Lat. N. 45° 30', Long. W. 66° 27' 39'.

Alteration.—The revolving white light will be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing three flashes, at 4-second intervals, every twenty-four seconds, thus:

Flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 4 seconds interval; flash; 16 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 4000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapor, burned under an incandescence mantle.

Date.—No definite time for making this change has yet been fixed; further notice specifying date will be published.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(187) East coast—Northumberland Strait—Vicinity of Cape Tormentine—Gas and bell buoy to be established—Spar buoy to be established.

(1) Gas and bell buoy to be established.—The red conical buoy marking the east end of the shoal extending eastward from Jourimain islands, will, without further notice, be replaced by a combined gas and bell buoy.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55", Long. W. 63° 44' 45'.

Description.—Steel cylindrical buoy, surmounted by a steel frame supporting the bell and lantern.

Color.—Red.

Character of light.—Red light, automatically occulted at short intervals.

Illuminating apparatus.—A lens lantern.

Illuminant.—Acetylene, generated automatically.

Depth.—6 fathoms.

(2) Spar buoy to be established.—A spar buoy will, without further notice, be established at a distance of 1250 feet 97° (S. 60° E. mag.) from cape Tormentine pier front range lighthouse, to mark a rock shoal.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 7", Long. W. 63° 45m. 55s.

Description.—Wooden spar buoy, painted black.

Depth.—2½ fathom.

3,833 CANADIANS GIVEN ARE COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL ARMY

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Canadian military headquarters in London state that, up to August 1, 1918, 3,833 non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas military forces in Canada had been given commissions as officers in the Imperial army. This substantial number of recognitions to the rank and file of the Canadian overseas army does not include any individual Canadians who came on their own responsibility to England and joined the Imperial forces without being taken on the strength of the overseas military forces of Canada.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

This week the Red Cross of St. Andrews has shipped for overseas, two cases containing 127 Christmas stockings, well-filled and beautifully decorated; and from Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, 34 well-filled stockings.

The President also acknowledges, with thanks, from a friend, 50 cts.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—An Atlantic Port, Sept. 23.—The body of a colored sailor and a battered lifeboat have been washed ashore at a point on the coast east of here, according to word received by the marine and fisheries department here to-day. The message, which came from the lighthouse keeper at that point, added that the body was that of a man of about twenty-five years of age. There were no marks of identification on the body, and the name board of the lifeboat was gone. It is believed, however, that the boat is the missing one from the Portuguese steamer *Leixos*, before reported torpedoed in mid-Atlantic. Three boats from that steamer made port safely, but the fourth, commanded by the third officer of the steamer and containing about ten of the crew, including some West African natives, had not been heard of.

—Copenhagen, Sept. 19.—The Norwegian steamship *Bjornstjerne Bjornson*, in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission, has arrived at a Norwegian port for repairs, having been fired upon by a German submarine, according to the *Berlingske Tidende*. The steamer was attacked outside the war zone.

—An Atlantic Port, Sept. 19.—The officers of a steamship arriving to-day from Europe told of the destruction of a vessel from their convoy, while on the way to this country.

According to the statement made to the port authorities, the convoy was about 200 miles from the Irish coast, on Sept. 9, when, without warning, the wake of a torpedo was seen. It passed within a few feet of the leading vessel and crashed into the steamship *Missanabie*, which was off the starboard side.

The *Missanabie* sank in seven minutes. The officers said the stricken steamer was bringing back a number of wounded Canadian soldiers, and they believed some must have perished. Nothing was seen of the submarine.

—Paris, Sept. 11.—The French line steamship *Amiral Charner*, bound from Bizerta to Malta, has been torpedoed with the loss of six lives, according to an official statement. The passengers and crew numbered 174. An unseen submarine fired three torpedoes two of which struck the ship but the vessel remained afloat three hours.

The *Amiral Charner* is a vessel of 4,604 tons. Her home port is Havre.

—London, September 21.—A British monitor was sunk on Monday, as she was lying in harbor. The Admiralty announced to-day. One officer and nineteen men were killed, and fifty-seven men are missing; and are presumed to have been killed.

—Washington, Sept. 23.—The Navy Department was advised to-day that twenty-one men of the crew of the American army cargo steamer *Buena Ventura*, torpedoed and sunk last Friday off the coast of Spain, are still unaccounted for. There were ninety-five men in the crew.

—An Atlantic Port, Sept. 23.—A local paper, publishing the report of the loss of the American trawler *Kingfisher* off this coast, quotes Capt. O'Riley, master of the trawler, as denying the report that his vessel was torpedoed without warning by enemy submarines. The captain declared, according to this newspaper, that the U-boat gave them ample warning firing two shots between the trawler's rigging. The submarine then bore down on the *Kingfisher* and ordered her crew to abandon ship.

Capt. O'Riley says he did not see his boat sunk, and for all he knows she may be still afloat. About one hour after the abandonment of the boat they heard a dull explosion which may have been from a bomb or bombs placed aboard by the Germans.

—An Atlantic Port, Sept. 23.—A large German submarine which was lying in wait for trans-Atlantic vessels, 500 miles off the American coast is believed to have been put out of commission and perhaps sunk by the United States shipping board steamship *Nansmond*.

The encounter, according to the *Nansmond's* master, Capt. Wm. MacLeod, began at 12.45 p. m., September 19, and lasted forty-five minutes. Thirty-four shots were fired by the steamer, the third of which, a six-inch shell fired at a three mile range, was followed by the eruption from the submarine of a cloud of black smoke mingled with splinters. Immediately after this shot, the submarine, which previously had shown only her periscope, bobbed to the surface awash, and made slowly off. Capt. MacLeod and his men are of the opinion that they scored a damaging hit.

—Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—The Swedish gunboat *Geinild* has been sunk by striking a German mine in the Skagerak, with the loss of the chief officer and 18 men, reports the correspondent of the *Politiken*.