



# The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918

NO 29.

## THE FALL OF JERUSALEM

FROM every point of view—the historical, the moral, and the military—the fall of Jerusalem is an event to stir the emotions of the world. General Allenby might have arrived sooner at Jerusalem had he not forborne to use a single military manoeuvre which might have brought into peril the hallowed buildings and approaches of the city. The pompous and theatrical visit of the German Emperor to Jerusalem in 1898, when he inflicted his patronage upon a curious and bewildered population, must have remained sufficiently clear in the memories of Jerusalem for the people to compare the British way with the German way, greatly to the advantage of the British. General Allenby entered the city in a quiet and gentleman-like manner; no part of the walls was thrown down for him as was done for the Kaiser when the Imperial procession, by an appropriate act of vandalism, was saved from the inconvenience of having to go a few yards out of its way and enter by one of the ancient gates.

In considering the various aspects of the capture of Jerusalem, let us say something first of all about the brilliant seven weeks' campaign conducted by General Allenby. On October 31st Beersheba was captured, and with astonishing speed General Allenby, who has the true cavalry mind, drove back the disintegrating Turkish line and reached Gaza on November 7th. Thence the next part of the advance was comparatively simple across the plain of Philistia. The junction of the railway between Jerusalem and Damascus was seized, and Joppa was captured on November 17th. Very difficult country was entered, however, when our troops climbed up into the limestone hills of Judaea. Here to the north-west of Jerusalem the Turks were much helped by the nature of the country, and they delivered incessant attacks, well knowing that if they fell back any further their communications with Jerusalem would be cut. And now occurred an excellent example of the strategic importance of hammering away where the bulk of the enemy's forces can be engaged. General Allenby engaged the Turks north-west of Jerusalem so hotly that they were compelled to draw reinforcements from their lines south of Jerusalem, where to all seeming scarcely anything had been happening. Thanks to the efforts of our men north-west of Jerusalem, the road from Beersheba south of Jerusalem was made easier. On December 7th General Allenby, advancing again from the south, seized Hebron, and began a new and swift movement from that point which the Turks either had not foreseen or had not provided against. Within a few hours the British troops had left Bethlehem behind them, and firmly occupied the Jericho road which lies east of Jerusalem. Simultaneously our troops to the north-west virtually joined hands with this force by making a special effort and reaching the Shechem road, which runs out of Jerusalem to the north. Jerusalem was completely isolated, and the surrender was made without a single shot having been fired into the city, or even into its outskirts. It was in 1517 that the Turks, then in their great days of conquest, captured Jerusalem. Exactly four hundred years later it has fallen to British troops, gallantly helped by French and Italian and Indian contingents. The Turkish losses in the Palestine fighting cannot be far short of forty thousand men, but the effect upon their moral must be measured even more in terms of prestige than losses in men and guns. The whole campaign is enormously creditable to the brain which planned it. This was exactly the kind of campaign which the War Office in past generations sometimes allowed to dawdle on, insufficiently supported with men and material, till the nation became alarmed at the wastefulness of indecisive acts and insisted on having the matter cleared up without further delay. In the present circumstances excuses might easily have been found for some degree of confusion. We are engaged in many other parts of the world, and the lack of shipping for a distant campaign is notorious. Yet the success has been as thorough as it has been swift. We offer our hearty congratulations to Sir William Robertson as well as to General Allenby. No one knows better than Sir William Robertson does that the issue against the Germans must in the main be fought out in Flanders, but when he consents to "a little packet," he does so for a sufficient reason, and shapes his means most accurately to his ends.

The loss of Jerusalem is only one more step in the progression by which the prestige of the Ottoman Turks is being taken away from them. Their Holy Cities are dropping out of their grasp one by one. Mecca has been taken from them by the Arab King of the Hedjaz. We are not sure about the fate of Medina, but if it does not already belong to the King of the Hedjaz, the time cannot be far distant when it will come under a

power which, from all accounts, has been most beneficently exercised. Baghdad, another holy city, with which may be coupled the name of Kerbelah, yet another sacred city not far distant, has been removed from Ottoman misgovernment, for ever as we believe, and Jerusalem is the fourth in the series of losses. Damascus and Aleppo, also sacred, are still a considerable distance away from General Allenby's army; but if the Turks, or rather their German masters, force us to continue the war long enough, these places too will be liberated, and the Ottoman Turk will be driven to find what sacredness he needs in some such place as Konis in Asia Minor, once the capital of the Seljuk Sultans. Though Jerusalem has been with intermissions under Moslem rule for over twelve hundred years, the Turks ruled there only one-third of that time—since 1517, as we have already said. Even in strictly Islamic cities the Turks were always usurpers, and behaved as such. The capture of Jerusalem by the Allies means that the Moslems, Jews, and Christians will receive impartial justice in a land that is revered by them all. Although to both Christians and Jews Jerusalem is the most holy city in the world, the rulers of the future will tolerate no religious animus. There will be freedom and fairness for all. General Allenby has already confirmed the Moslems in their ancient office as doorkeepers of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is an office which they have held, except when the Latin Kingdom of the Crusaders held sway at Jerusalem, ever since the time of the chivalrous Omar. The Turks have always behaved as maliciously and tyrannically towards the Arab chiefs of Palestine as they have towards the Jews of the cities. The days when Great Britain could commit such a blunder as to intervene on behalf of the Turks are ended for ever. Every Englishman now looks back with amazement on the management of foreign affairs which used the quarrels between Greek and Latin monks at Jerusalem about the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre as a pretext for going to war with Russia in 1854 on behalf of the Turks. If the effect of the capture of Jerusalem upon the Turks will be great, it would be a mistake to disregard the influence it may have on Russia. The Russians are a people readily and deeply moved by the forms of religion, and the taking of Jerusalem is a religious event that may appeal to them much in the spirit in which the ambition to possess Jerusalem appealed to our own Crusaders. Moreover, Russia contains more Jews than live in any other country in the world, and the aspirations of these people will turn gratefully to Jerusalem, even though they should not commit themselves to the material adventure of a Zionistic restoration.

One has only to glance back very briefly on the history of Jerusalem to see how truly strong must be the attractions the city exerts on Jew, Christian, and Moslem. Even before the children of Israel captured Jerusalem, while it was still occupied by the shadowy Jebusites, the Israelites thought of it longingly as a city that must be theirs. The plateau on which it stands was a kind of peninsula between the Northern and Southern tribes of Israel, and made unity between North and South difficult long before the tribes actually split into two kingdoms. When David conquered Jerusalem it was only the goal of long-cherished plans and, as it were, the fore-ordained site of Solomon's majestic temple. When the Jews looked down from their high plateau upon the strip of plain on the shores of the Mediterranean, they might well have feared attack from the clever and scientific traders who lived down there and were in contact with the whole world by means of their trading vessels. And yet it was not from the coast, not from the west, that Jerusalem was really threatened, but from the east, from the mighty Empire of Assyria that seemed to be safely divided from Judaea by the inhospitable desert. The effort of Sennacherib against Jerusalem mysteriously died away, as every English child remembers from the glowing verse of Byron, but when disaster came it came from the east. Nebuchadnezzar carried the whole people away into captivity, so that they were compelled to sing the songs of Zion by the waters of Babylon. But the spirit of the Jews never failed, and when they were allowed by Cyrus to rebuild the fallen walls of Solomon's temple, they did their building with a trowel in one hand and a sword in the other. By 316 B.C. the temple was rebuilt, but the faith of Ezra and Nehemiah withered, and Jerusalem passed under the rule of the Macedonians and the Ptolemies before it came into the power of that strange monarch Antiochus Epiphanes, who tried to graft a strictly Greek culture upon the very unwilling Semitic stem. The excesses of Antiochus Epiphanes proved that if faith had died among the Jews, it was at all events capable of revival, and every reader of history knows how that revival was victoriously expressed by the wonder-

## THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB

THE Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,  
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;  
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,  
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.  
Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,  
That host with their banners at sunset were seen:  
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,  
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.  
For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,  
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;  
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,  
And their hearts but once heaved and for ever grew still!  
And there lay the steers with their mouths at the door,  
But through it there rolled not the breath of the Lord;  
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,  
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf,  
And there lay the rider distorted and pale,  
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;  
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,  
The laces unlifted, the trumpets unblown.  
And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,  
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;  
And the might of the Gentile, unmonite by the sword,  
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.  
(Born January 22, 1788; died April 19, 1824.)

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Melbourne, Jan. 12.—The Governor-General has issued a statement giving the reasons why he re-commissioned Hon. Wm. Hughes.  
He states that in advance of the Nationalists defeat in Parliament he endeavored to ascertain the situation by seeking information of all sections of representatives with a view to avoiding dissolution and decided that the majority of Nationalists was likely to retain cohesion and would be able to establish a stable government under Mr. Hughes.  
The final vote on the conscription referendum poll follows:  
Yes, 1,013,000, no 1,178,000.  
The soldiers' vote gave a small "Yes" majority. States in favor included West Australia, Tasmania. Those against were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia. Further organized efforts are being made to secure recruits.  
Substantial increases in pay went into effect in the Australian navy on January 1.  
Speaking in the House of Representatives Premier Hughes said the Government's one desire was to spend all the energies of Australia to do its duty in the war.  
Halifax Election January 28th  
Halifax, N. S., January 14.—The sheriff is sending out to the different districts of the county proclamations for the election of Halifax representatives in the Federal Parliament. The election is scheduled to be held on the 28th. Dr. Edward Black, leader, Liberal, has offered to resign in favor of Ralph Elenor, Labor, and one of the Unionist candidates, Hon. A. K. Maclean, or P. F. Martin and Fismor has made a like offer. The Unionist candidates have not yet made any announcement.

## POSTPONE CONFERENCE

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Owing to the cancellation of the New York train service yesterday, due to the storm, the Canadian representatives to the international fisheries conference, which is to open in Washington to-morrow were unable to leave. The Canadian representatives, consisting of Chief Justice J. D. Hazen, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, and Mr. W. A. Found, Superintendent of Fisheries, will leave for the United States capital this afternoon.

## ITALIAN AND FRENCH LOSSES

Rome, Jan. 9.—An official statement says that two Italian steamers of over 1,500 tons, were sunk during the week ending January 5. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.  
Paris, Jan. 9.—One French merchantman of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine in the week ending January 4. None under that tonnage were lost. Eight hundred and fifty-seven vessels entered and 726 cleared the French ports. Four French merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK

London, Jan. 14.—The British casualties reported during the week ending to-day totalled 24,979 officers and men, divided as follows:  
Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 117; men, 5,149.  
Wounded or missing—Officers, 304; men 19,409.  
Casualties in the British army reported for the week ending to-day exceed by almost 6,000 the total reported in the previous week, when the figures took an upward jump, virtually doubling the casualties of the preceding week.

## HALIFAX SCHOOLS OPEN

Halifax, N. S., January 14.—Five of the city schools opened to-day. These institutions are "doubling up," accommodating their own pupils in the morning and in the afternoon pupils who formerly attended schools now out of commission.

## FISHERIES COMMISSION IN SESSION

Washington, Jan. 15.—Canada's fisheries mission, headed by Chief Justice Hazen called to-day on Secretary Redfield and other members of the American mission and discussed plans for their conferences which will consider conservation of fish foods in waters adjacent to the two countries. Depletion of lobsters, halibut and salmon will receive especial attention.  
"It is hard to see how Canada and the United States could be better friends," Chief Justice Hazen said, "but we hope our discussions will remove some slight causes for friction due to different policies pursued by the two governments. Our task will not be so much the prevention of trouble, however, as conservation of fish at this time when utilization of all foods is so necessary."  
Plans for hearing at Atlantic and Pacific ports and possibly at great lakes ports will not be made until preliminary conference here has been concluded. The visitors will call tomorrow on President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

## NEWS OF THE SEA

London, Jan. 12.—The British destroyer *Raccoon* struck rocks off the Irish coast on Wednesday and foundered, it is announced officially. The *Raccoon* was built in 1910. The was 266 feet long and displaced 915 tons. She was armed with 4-inch and 3-inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 105 men.  
The official report says: "H. M. S. *Raccoon*, Lieut. George Napier in command struck on the rocks off the north coast of Ireland at two o'clock in the morning on Wednesday during a snowstorm and subsequently foundered with all hands."  
Nine of the crew had been left behind at her last port of call, and these are the sole survivors. Seventeen bodies have been picked up by patrol craft and are being buried at Rathmullen. Five more bodies have been washed ashore and they are being buried locally.

Washington, Jan. 14.—An American trawler, operating in European waters, has been lost. Admiral Sims reported the sinking of the little vessel to the Navy Department to-day. All members of the crew were saved. Announcement of how she was lost was not made, nor was the exact location given.  
Ottawa, Jan. 14.—No further word has been received at the marine department with regard to the steamer *Gaspesian*, which was reported on Jan. 10 as icebound about twenty miles from the city of Charlottetown. One of the lake steamers which was icebound in the St. Lawrence has succeeded in making her way through the ice, and has arrived at Sydney.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 14.—Agents of the American steamship *Texan*, a vessel of 14,000 tons, to-day received advices from naval authorities that she was sinking at sea.  
A steamer arriving to-day reported that at 4 a. m. she picked up an "S. O. S." from the *Texan* reporting that she had been struck amidships and was sinking. Lifeboats had been lowered.  
The *Texan* left recently with a cargo of nitrates bound for a French port.  
It was said a steamer, which had picked up the *Texan*'s "S. O. S." calls was hurrying to her assistance, and that the crew of 43 had taken to the boats.  
The *Texan*'s wireless operator reported that the starboard boats had been lowered, that the aft boat was lost, and that an attempt was being made to lower the forward boat. Oil from the ship's hold was poured on the starboard side in an effort to make the conditions better for launching the lifeboats.

New York, Jan. 6.—The American Hawaiian line steamship *Texan* reported sinking off the coast two days ago, is safe, the line was notified to-day by the navy department.  
London, Jan. 16.—Another marked decrease in the sinking of British merchantmen by mine or submarine in the past week is noted in the report of the admiralty, issued to-night. In this period only six merchantmen of 1,600 tons and over were sunk, and in addition, two merchantmen under 1,600 tons and two fishing vessels.  
The summary follows:  
Arrivals of British merchantmen, 2,106; sailings, 2,184.  
British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,000 tons, six; under 1,600 tons, two; fishing vessels, two.  
Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, five.  
In the previous week the Admiralty reported the loss by mine or submarine of eighteen merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over, three merchantmen, under that tonnage, and four fishing vessels. The report of January 12 gave the sinkings as twenty, eighteen being 1,600 tons or over.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY COUNCIL IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

The council of the municipality of Charlotte opened in the court house Tuesday afternoon, with the following members in attendance: Campobello, Alex. Calder, J. W. Matthews; Clarendon, A. Popple, Dr. R. Wilby; Dufferin, E. W. Donald, F. P. Hunter; Dumbarton, H. Emmerson, M. McCann; Grand Manan, Colin Ingersoll; Lepreau, E. Stinson; Pennfield, A. B. Hawkins, R. Connor; St. Andrews, J. D. Crimmer, R. O'Brien; St. Croix, W. E. Simpson; St. Mary's, St. David, H. C. Poffard, H. Marlett; St. George, W. Maxwell, G. McVicar; St. James, A. B. Getchell; St. Patrick, J. McMillan, J. E. Monahan; West Isles, F. W. Richardson, E. A. McNeill; St. Stephen, J. Marraty, J. A. Grant, W. Babcock; Town St. Stephen, David Johnson; Town St. Andrews, G. Douglas; Town St. George, H. R. Lawrence; Town Milltown, H. McAllister.  
Councillor Grant was the unanimous choice of the council for the warden.  
H. M. Webber was unanimously elected official reporter.  
Councillor Hunter took early opportunity to urge that the council make an endeavor to conclude its business in less than the customary four days a sentiment that was endorsed by Coun. McMillan, the members generally giving assent.  
The finance committee was constituted of the whole council, with Coun. D. Johnson, chairman.  
M. N. Cockburn, county auditor, submitted his report, compiled in his usual careful and thorough manner, and it was at once submitted to the finance committee, which went into session. There were few bills that required discussion, and in the experienced hands of Coun. Johnson, the committee had soon concluded the work.  
A bill from Mrs. Fred McKinney, of Deer Island, for \$236.10, for services in nursing and property destroyed by physicians' orders in a smallpox case in 1913, occasioned some discussion, and was finally referred to a committee to investigate and report at the present session.  
Members from other parishes in that health district made serious objection to the bill.  
In the course of proceedings in committee, F. H. Grimmer, the efficient and very valuable Secretary-treasurer of the county, gave notice that he would not care to serve longer at the salary paid. The salary is \$725.00, with fees that sometimes give another \$75.00, more than three-quarters of which he pays to an assistant, whose services are necessary in the work. In York County, the same work costs nearly \$2000, and in St. John County, \$4000. His claim was presented very modestly and he left the matter entirely in the discretion of the council.  
M. N. Cockburn, who was resigning the office of auditor after valuable services extending over thirty years, spoke strongly of the justice that would be done the Secretary-treasurer in granting a substantial increase, calling attention to the fact that in any merchant house, a book-keeper whose responsibilities are much less than Mr. Grimmer's, at least that amount of salary is paid.  
Coun. Johnson spoke along similar lines, and the matter was referred to committee for future action.  
The assessment for county schools was fixed at \$700.00 and for county contingencies at \$550.  
Coun. Calder pressed for a revaluation of property in the county during this year, but the matter was left for future consideration at this session.  
Council adjourned at six o'clock to meet Wednesday morning.—*Courier*.

## GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY

London, Jan. 10.—A group of men in the British textile trade has captured the secret recipe of the great German dye industry, according to the *Daily Mail*, which displays the item under large heads. The recipes, numbering 257, belong to the great Badische works and are now in the keeping of a London bank. The *Mail* says:  
"The capture is of first importance in economic war against Germany, and will free the British textile industry and scores of other important industries from the bonds of Germany. It means that when the war is over Great Britain will be in a position to compete equally with the German dyed goods in every market in the world."  
In the course of a long story describing how the recipes were obtained in Switzerland, the *Mail* says that the merchants have refused tempting offers from capitalists and speculative elements have been barred carefully from the enterprise. The merchants intend to offer and sell recipes to the British Government for the use of the government dye works, permitting the bulk of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers needing them.

Photographer—"This is the picture I took of your wife. Do you think it does her justice?" "No; thank goodness,"—*Judge*.