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PROGRESS OF THE WAR

In the week under review the war entered the forty-first month of its course, and the situation was such that the end could not be even dimly perceived, though the final result was more positively assured.

In the Western campaign occurred some of the very fiercest fighting of the war, in the Cambrai salient, pretty well over the whole of the new front from Moeuvres through Bourlon Wood, Marconing, La Vacquerie, and Gonnelleu to Villars-Guislain. At the extreme apex of the salient, Cantin, Noyelles, and Mambrières, the British had to yield ground, which they had not been able to recover, but at several other points where the Germans broke through the British lines they were subsequently ejected. The British lost very considerably in killed and wounded, and in prisoners captured by the Germans, but the losses they inflicted on the Germans were said to be enormously in excess of the British casualties. The Germans claim to have captured 100 British guns, but this has neither been confirmed nor denied. Though the losses were very severe on both sides, the advantage of position rested with the British. At other points on the Western front considerable activity was kept up during the week, but no important changes in position resulted. Little can be said of the Russian and Rumanian campaign during the week, hostilities having been practically suspended. The political situation in Russia overshadowed the military, and no sign or prospect of reorganization was sighted. Those who know Russia and the Russians best are very sanguine that a way out of the impasse will soon be found.

Some activity was reported in the Mesopotamian campaign, but its precise locality was not designated. As the British and Russians were reported to be in successful cooperation, it was apparent that the Russian troops in the Caucasian campaign were not under the control of the Bolsheviks.

Scant news only was received of the campaign in Palestine. The Turks were strongly resisting the further British advance on Jerusalem, which was said to have been evacuated of the Jewish population, perhaps as a necessary military precaution, the sympathy of the Jews being naturally and strongly with the Entente Allies.

The long expected news of the end of the campaign in what was German East Africa was received during the week, the entire country having been freed of Germans, the last small band of whom had crossed over into Portuguese territory where they are not likely long to remain at large. Germany has now lost her last remaining colonial possession, a territory of 364,000 square miles which has mostly been conquered by British, Belgian, and Portuguese troops.

Great activity was reported in the Balkan campaign on the whole front from Albania to the Vardar, but precise and extended details were not forthcoming. The situation in the Italian campaign was practically unchanged during the week, but it was said that the Teutons were preparing for another advance, presumably in the direction of Venice. There seemed to be full confidence that the Italians, reinforced by other members of the Entente Alliance, were in a position to oppose successfully any further Austro-German advance.

The German submarine campaign claimed a large number of victims in merchant vessels sunk during the week, and some slight details were published concerning one of the most serious losses, that of the *Apago*, in the torpedoing of which many lives were lost.

An event connected with the war was the publication of a letter by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which he advocated measures to be taken for a discussion of terms of peace. The letter is generally considered untimely and ill-advised, but it may yet be discussed in a more sympathetic manner.

The new session of Congress at Washington, which began on Dec. 3, and the delivery of the Presidential Address on the following day, focus the attention of the world on the measures the United States will adopt in further prosecution of the war. One matter advised in the address, a declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary, is likely soon to be sanctioned by Congressional enactment. The full effect of American participation in the war will soon be felt in France and Flanders.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

UNDER the above caption we referred in our last issue to the organized interruption in Quebec Province of all public meetings held in favor of Union Government candidates; and about the time the article was being written there occurred at Sherbrooke a disgraceful scene which we describe in another column. This brutal outrage, and the outcry of indignation throughout Canada which followed it, seemed to have impressed upon Laurier Liberal campaign leaders the undesirability (to put it mildly) of continuing such methods of political warfare, only comparable with the German outrages perpetrated in France, in Flanders, and on the high seas. Rule-or-Ruin seems to be the motto—the guiding principle—of the Quebec followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is therefore the patriotic duty of every person in the land who loves freedom to do all in his power to prevent them from doing either the one or the other. Laurier rule in Canada in this crisis of the British Empire, and of the world at large, would mean a calamity beyond expression; and if the ruin did not precede the rule it would be certain to follow it.

In Charlotte County the campaign is being conducted with dignity and all seriousness, but at the same time there is a reluctance on the part of many to break away from old party affiliations; and there is some mummbling of old shibboleths, some scraps of antiquarian campaign gag. It may or may not be an advantage that the professed Laurier Liberals in Charlotte County have no newspaper within the county to give publicity to the motives which are actuating them in the political contest they are waging; but if the "Charlotte County Rhymes" which appear as a "Political Advertisement" in this week's *Calais Advertiser* are a specimen of the Laurier Liberals' literary output, we think the party will be better served without than with a party organ. Fletcher of Saltoun told of a great man who said he did not care who made the people's laws so much as who made their songs; but if the "Rhymes" above referred to are on the same plane as would be the laws framed by the same poet, then we have here the best of doggerel and their dogmas the better.

St. Andrews and St. Stephen were favored on Tuesday by a visit of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, and he addressed large appreciative, and enthusiastic audiences in both towns. Hon. Mr. F. B. Carver will address audiences in St. George and St. Stephen on Monday. Other outside speakers have addressed meetings of the electors in several parts of the County; but for the most part the meetings, which have been both numerous and well-attended, have been addressed only by local men. At no meeting yet has any untoward incident occurred, nor is any likely to occur; for no matter how strongly people hold their views on political and other questions, intolerance of the views of others is not a conspicuous feature with the people of Charlotte County.

SCANDINAVIAN KINGS REACH AN AGREEMENT

Christiania, Friday, November 30.—The Kings of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden at their conference here, says an official statement, reached an agreement on the following points:

- (1) By reason of the harmony existing between the three countries, however long the war may last and whatever form it may take, the cordial relations and mutual confidence of the three kingdoms shall be maintained.
(2) In conformity with the previous declarations and policies of the three countries it is the full intention of their Governments each for itself to observe the utmost degree of neutrality toward all belligerent Powers.
(3) The desire is expressed reciprocally to aid one another with merchandise during the present difficulties and special representatives are to meet immediately to facilitate the exchange of merchandise.
(4) In reference to legislation dealing with the relations of foreign and Scandinavian subjects. An agreement also was reached regarding the continuation of preparatory measures toward safeguarding the common interests of neutrals during and after the war. The desirability of co-operation between the three countries was expressed as at previous conferences.

AN APALLING CALAMITY

As we go to press we are without the details of the frightful calamity which occurred in Halifax on Thursday morning. An American vessel laden with ammunition was leaving the harbor when she was rammed by a vessel entering it, and both vessels immediately blew up with the loss of all on board. The explosion wrecked many buildings in the City, and fires started in many places, the whole of the north end being in flames. Hundreds of people were killed outright, and more than a thousand injured. The Friday morning papers contain fuller details, but they reach this office too late to enable us to quote from them in this issue.

"Tobacco," said the lecturer, "makes me feel as if I were a pig."—Boston Transcript.
Minard's Liniment Cures Garglet in Cow



RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

SUPPORTED BY TWO "HIDE-BOUND" LIBERALS

SPEAKS IN THE INTEREST OF UNION GOVERNMENT

AT AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN ANDRELEO HALL.

The Premier of the Dominion, Sir Robert Borden, was accorded a splendid reception when he addressed the people of St. Andrews on Tuesday afternoon. The Andreleo Hall was crowded with an earnest and enthusiastic audience. The first speaker to be introduced to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. Wallace Broad, was the former M. P., and it is hoped the future Unionist M. P., for the County of Charlotte, Mr. T. A. Hart.

Mr. Hart spoke of the great opportunity that those present were about to enjoy, listening to the Premier of Canada's explanation of the greatest issue ever before the Dominion. The day was a memorable one in the Town's history, as it had witnessed the home-coming of Pte. Vincent McQuoid, who had returned wounded and unfit for further active service; three sons from his family had gone, and he was the only one to return. Three sons of the McMullon family had also gone overseas, and one of them, Arthur McMullon, was present, having arrived home on sick-leave; he hoped soon to return to active service. Both of these men were in the trenches, and with them were Serg. Slater who had enlisted in the 4th Pioneers when they were camped near St. Andrews, Curtis Lowery whose home is in this neighbourhood, and all these men could say that the boys they had left behind them in the trenches had but one feeling—they wanted to see this war through to a successful finish.

He referred to his personal confidence in the leader of the Union Party after having been associated with him for several years before he assumed office in the present Union Government,—the strongest combination of able men that Canada had ever seen, that was pledged to stand by the Mother country and the Boys at the front to the very end. In the short sitting of the House at Ottawa in 1914, which lasted only a few days, Laurier had said, "If Germany wins nothing else matters. Canada will give her last man and her last dollar to carry on this war." How has Laurier kept this promise? His own province of Quebec has given far less of both money and men than any other province in the Dominion. Those soldiers that have gone from French-speaking Canada have proved some of the best in the trenches, they make good fighters, and if the others had been taught the right point of view, as Laurier could have taught them, Quebec would have sent its full share of men. What promises had Borden made? He had said that Canada would send 50,000 men to help the Allies, and he had said that he would support the men in the trenches and he steadfastly adhered to his purpose. Which man were we to support, the man who broke his promises or the man who kept his promises? The Laurier Liberal Association in Town had displayed in the windows of its Rooms a very fine poster of bacon, and he had received through the post some Laurier literature on the cover of which was the appropriate emblem of a pig. Perhaps the Association did not know, had not read properly, that the Union Government had already settled the bacon question.—Sir Robert Borden would explain that in the course of his address,—but Laurier's followers seemed to be thinking of bacon and their stomachs rather than the momentous crisis which the country was facing. He left it to his hearers, which did they want, Laurier or the Pig or the Union Government and the Union Jack?

between St. John and St. Andrews that the number of visitors to the town from that quarter could be greatly increased. It was always a pleasure to come to St. Andrews.

Sir Robert L. Borden In introducing Sir Robert Borden, the speaker for whose address the audience had been eagerly looking forward and whose coming forward was greeted with prolonged cheering, the chairman said that Sir Robert's patience in the conducting of affairs of state could only be likened to the patience of Job, but even Job indulged in language that he believed was unprintable when provoked beyond endurance, and it seemed that the time had come for the Premier to throw aside some of his patience.

Sir Robert Borden did not deny the charge of patience, on the contrary he said that one of his colleagues had offered to back him ten to one if ever he should enter into a contest with the patriarch Job to see which had the most patience. He declared the present time to be one when the gravest in the annals of Canadian history, when the future of the Liberal party and the Conservative party were alike insignificant and when Union in the cause of the great war was the only possible form of Government. He had often asked the question, "Why should not a Union Government be the best? Up to the present he had no answer to that question. We could not conceive of the men at the front dividing up into Liberal and Conservative camps; were such a thing to happen it would bring disaster and disgrace on the fair name of Canada that those boys had made so glorious. If, then, Union Government was desirable, was any objection being made to the personnel of which that Government was composed. In May of the present year he had asked Laurier to cooperate with him to form a Union Government which should have equality of membership for each party with himself for the Premier,—let it be remembered that at the time the Conservatives had a majority of over forty members in the House. Laurier refused the offer, which was then made to prominent Liberals individually, and though the pathway had been thorny, the forming of a Union Government had been accomplished, even in spite of the protests of some of his own Conservative party. There were at the present time ten Conservatives and eight Liberals holding portfolio in the Cabinet, and he was endeavoring to get two more Liberals from the province of Quebec to come in. He then enumerated the Liberals who had come in, showing them to be the strongest, ablest, and most representative men in the Liberal party. The formation of a Union Government in England by Mr. Asquith had been regarded by the people of England as sacred a duty as it had been a call from the trenches.

Having disposed of any doubts regarding the personnel of the Union Government, he went on to outline its policy. Its primary object was the carrying-on of the war and the sending of reinforcements to the men in the trenches. In pursuing that policy it had already accomplished much domestic reform as well, though it had only been in existence some six or seven weeks and the opportunities for holding sittings had been hard indeed to make. What those domestic reforms were he proceeded to explain. First of all the old patronage list had been abolished, never again would positions in Government be obtained except on individual merit. Secondly, a Civil Service Act had been passed to affect both the inside and the outside Service, which provided that all applicants for positions in the Civil Service must obtain them through competition. Thirdly, an independent pur-chasing commission had been formed to obtain all departmental supplies by means of tenders and contracts. Fourthly, taxation of income similar to the taxation now in vogue in the U. S. A. had been inaugurated. The U. S. A. had since raised the taxation rates for the higher incomes, and the same rise would be made in the Canadian taxation of incomes act. Fifthly, war profits taxation had been regulated, and it was now higher in Canada than in any other country. Sixthly, an Order in Council had been passed which forbade the use of any article of food for the distillation of spirits or intoxicating drinks. With regard to the high prices of commodities, he said the Union Government could not accomplish the impossible, while there were fewer men and greater demand for goods were not possible, the only way to get back to them was by Victory, and not by laws. The prevention of combinations to raise prices could and had been done. Packers were allowed only 2 per cent. profit on each sale, and 7 per cent. profit on invested capital, any profit above that was subject to taxation by the State. That the system of war profits taxation is a very perfect one is shown by the fact that it has been adopted in its entirety by the U. S. A.

Sir Robert Borden went on to tell of the way in which his government had made the declaration of war in August, 1914; how his message to the Mother Country, that Canada would stand by the Empire to the end, had had the unanimous approval of the House; how recruiting had gone on with splendid enthusiasm. Then he had paid visits to England and the Canadian lines in France and Flanders, and had seen the terrible conditions which no one had been able to express, the condition under which our boys are bravely keeping back and pressing back

our common enemy. He had realized that more troops must be sent to them from Canada and that more were forthcoming by voluntary enlistment. To enforce compulsory service was hard, but it was the only alternative, and it was a new law in the Canadian Statutes. In 1904 Sir Wilfrid Laurier enacted a compulsory service law which included men from 18 to 60 years of age, who were to be selected by blind chance. The present law required the services of men from 20 to 45 years of age and allowed for the selection in the fairest way possible to devise in order to get the best service for the country's good. No man who was being served by his country by producing food or ammunition was, in the final appeal, refused exemption; and secondly to the highest court, a supreme Judge of exemptions had been appointed last at Ottawa. Even if a man who was needed at home for other genuine reasons was drafted into the army, he could be returned to his home by the military authorities. Laurier said that a referendum was necessary before conscription could be made a law. If Laurier is returned to power he will have with him seventy or seventy-five men who do not believe that Canada should stay in the war. Should Canada back out now her name would be covered with shame. The Russians have carried a referendum, and we know the result. We do not realize the awful man than Rome. We have lived in a better age and we must fight for the liberties of the whole future civilization. Not only on Dec. 17 must we see that our aims are for the highest good, but a life-time of endeavor is before us. If Canada does not support the men in the trenches he did not want to be the Premier of Canada; but he believed that Canada would send a message of comfort, and joy, and hope to the men in the trenches on Dec. 17.

Dr. D. H. MacAlister, the speaker who followed the Premier was Dr. MacAlister, of Sussex. He spoke of the great pleasure it had been to all to listen to the mastery address delivered to Sir Robert in a common-sense way without any flowery language. "It was as plain as the nose on your face," he declared. For himself he was a hidebound Liberal, and it was causing him some strange feelings to find himself on a platform with Borden and Mr. Belding, whose writings in the Conservative press had often caused him much amusement, never mind Mr. Belding was doing some good work now. Now was the time to forget. We just had to decide if we would vote for the Kaiser, Bourassa, and Willie Todd; or for the King, Union Government, and Tommy Hartt. He asked Pte. McQuoid how the soldiers in the trenches wanted to vote, and was told they wanted us to vote for the Union Government. Procrastination was suggested for us, and he was reminded of a horse story. Maurice sold Lewis a horse on the guarantee that the horse could trot in 2.10. Lewis entered the horse for forthcoming race and trotted pretty heavily as the horse trotted in 3.10. Maurice's reply to Lewis's complaints was "Well, it he trotted in 3.10 instead of 2.10 couldn't you have waited a minute." We did not want to wait a minute and lose this war. He had been a staunch Liberal until Laurier's manifesto was published, he was all through with Laurier then. He did not believe that Laurier was a greater man than Borden, he had lived in a better age than that was all. Did we know that he felt sorry for Will Todd and Laurier? They did not know what they were up against. This was not a time for politics, all members should have been returned by acclamation, for the cause at stake was a matter of life and death. We are living in an age that cannot be repeated, and Canada at war would be disgraced if she did not vote to support a joint government of Liberals and Conservatives and against procrastination which would bring the Germans into our midst.

All of the speakers were listened to with great interest and frequently applauded, while Dr. MacAlister was greeted with much laughter. During the intervals between the speeches the Women's Canadian Club choir with Mrs. B. Hanson as pianist, and assisted by several male voices, rendered some very suitable patriotic selections, for which the Premier expressed his own personal gratitude. The meeting was in every way successful, and will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Chuch.—I see by the paper that girls in Eastport Me. are earning as high as \$2 a week packing sardines." Gotham "Bet you new hat they'll have those girls over in New York before long, working as conductors in the subway cars." Yonkers Statesman.

A Cure for Pimples "You don't need mercury, iodine or any other strong medicine to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—drugist call it "Molter's" or "Curelle Syrup"—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine, 50c and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Social and Mrs. Herbert Everett day to spend the winter on business. Mrs. Wm. Carson in Halifax to see her Honoree Gore, who is Mrs. Roy Grimes has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rollins pital. Customs Officer N. Beach, was in town to regret to hear that St. Stephen. Customs Officer C. was in town on Saturday. Rev. Thos. Hicks Union Sermon on St. Method Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. week end in St. John. Mrs. Rowan sent have returned from St. Andrews turn Tuesday to welcome McQuoid, of the 115th were at the station to McQuoid carried out "Soldiers of the King" mobile, gaily decorated the street church bells were rung. McQuoid is one of those who have gone to do their Two will never return for the third is tingling think of the white of With Pte. McQuoid veteran of the Boer Nova Scotia to enlist Pioneers last year, stripes on his sleeve, was twice wounded, welcome him once more.

The mission boxes Sunday School were and found to contain Mr. Percy Odell returned from a visit to Amherst. During the winter prayer service will be of the members of the Miss Kathleen O' river friends. Mrs. McManus, of Miss Eliza McLeod again after an absence years. Miss Elsie McQuoid Stephen, to enter the Hospital to train for a in a letter from Fr. Armstrong speaks of the says, "I suppose this time that 'Mac' and this is not 'Bligh complications set in, through O. K., and is rest of the boys in 'Mac little 'Bligh.' Mac we miss him greatly a Mr. Royden Smith for the Air Service. Mrs. Lloyd Murray Grimmer drove to St. day.

Mrs. Fred Maxwell, of was in town to attend mother. Miss Alice O'Neill an extended trip to N. cities. The Chaucer Co. W. successful sale of food and five dollars was realized Mrs. Alphonse Currier friends on Tuesday. Miss Lida Greenlaw guest of her sister, Mrs. Miss Cathart and Mrs. Mrs. Westworth, of the week-end with her Mrs. F. O'Halloran. Mrs. Wm. Hare returned Ottawa on Thursday November 12th. Had Andrews goes out to great loss.

Old tea, all kept for often get Red R always fresh good, free the price of Kept Good Sealed