The Beacon

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 1st December 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[November 22 to November 8]

ANOTHER satisfactory week for the Entente Allies who are still in the fight, was the one under review; indeed it has been described by one in authority as the most successful week of the war.

In the Western campaign the most desperate fighting of the week was west of Cambrai where the British were entrenching themselves and consolidating and extending the gains made in the preceding week, when such an extensive advance was made and over 9,000 prisoners captured. The greatest struggle was for the village and wood of Bourlon and the village of Fontaine Notre Dame, and success finally rested with the British. At other parts of the British front there was reciprocal trench-raiding and artillery action, but no material changes in positions resulted. The French had a lively week to the north of the. Aisne, in the Champagne, and on the Meuse, and in all three sectors secured considerable successes.

No definite news was received during the week of the participation of the Russian army in the war in Europe, but, on the contrary, it was said to be everywhere either fraternizing with the German foes or was withdrawing from the front. But Russian news was scant and unreliable during the week, in consequence of the interrupted telegraph and postal services; hence it was not possible to learn the exact situation as to the counter revolution in progress. The Bolsheviki, with Lenine at their head, seemed to be in power at Petrograd and Moscow, but in southeastern Russia supporters of the Provisional Government appeared to be dominant. The real truth as to present conditions cannot be definitely ascertained. The report of the Russian successes in the Caucasian campaign indicates that the Bolsheviki are not in power in that section.

No progress was reported in the Mesopotamian campaign. In the campaign in Palestine the British continued their advance, which was stubbornly contested by the Turks, towards Jerusalem, from which they were distant but little over three miles at the week's close. The British also had a brush with some Turkish troops in southern Arabia, fifteen miles north of Aden, and dispersed them.

Reports were received of further British successes in East Africa, the most important of which was the unconditional surrender at Newala of a German force under Colonel Tafel consisting of twelve officers, one hundred German and 3,400 native troops. This force had retreated from Mahenge and seemed to be unaware that Newala had been taken by the British. Newala is not far from the Rovuma river, which forms the northern boundary of Portuguese East Africa, and less than 100 miles from the coast. There are, probably, now not many more Germans unaccounted for in East Africa, and that campaign will soon be ended.

There was activity in the Balkan campaign, but no changes in positions. In Albania the Austrians gained a temporary advantage over the native troops, but subsequently yielded it on the Albanians being reinforced by Italians.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war took place in the Austro-Italian campaign during the week, and losses on both sides were severe; but the Italians more than held their own, and the Teutonic troops are said to be definitely held in check by the Italians. The British troops, under General Plumer, have come to the aid of the Italians, as have also the French troops.

The submarine menace has not yet been overcome, and the victim merchant vessels for the week ending November 24 were considerably in excess of those for the preceding week. Reports of the sinking of large numbers of enemy submarines may or msy not be true, but evidently a large number continue their destructive career.

While the week was so successful for the Entente Allies from a military point of view, it was further eventful in that at the weeks' close a conference of all the belligerent nations opposed to the Central Powers assembled in Paris to discuss the co-ordination of war plans aud other matters of importance to them all. A meeting of the three Scandanavian Kings, the King of Denmark, the King of Sweden, and the King of Norway, took place in Christiana, Norway, on the 28th, and important discussions relative to the preservation of Scandinavian neutrality were presumed to be the object of the meeting. At Petrograd the Lenine government was busy publishing Russian secret treaties and corrospondence, and at the same time was receiving advice and instructions from German officers! Poor Russia!

THE ONLY ISSUE

IT is to be presumed that the electors of Charlotte County will not lose sight of the fact that in this election the issue is well defined. It is not a contest being run on political party lines, but an appeal to the patriotism, loyalty, and co-operation of the people to support the Union Government in their measure for further carrying on of the war. The greatest need is men, and the electors must say whether or not they wish to maintain and support the Canadian army at the front. Voluntary enlistment was given a fair trial, but failed to provide the 500,000 men promised by Canada—a promise justified by all the conditions of the country, and rather under than over the mark of Canada's ability to participate in the great struggle for freedom.

In this election there is, on the one side, a Government composed of strong men of the two leading political parties, united to carry on the war to a successful conclusion; and on the other side, a faction led by a man long in public life in the Dominion and supported by a majority of the people of the Province that has done the least, proportionately, in supplying by voluntary enlistment men for overseas service. The result of the election will be awaited with great interest not only in the Dominion and in all parts of the British Empire, but by the whole world, and especially by Germany. A defeat of the Union Government would be hailed with delight by the Germans, for they would then see returned to power a man and a party pledged to repeal the Military Service Act and to take a referendum on the question of compulsory military service. Before this could be accomplished more than a year would elaspe, and the result would not in any way affect the first contingent enrolled under the present Act; but though it is reasonably certain that under any leader the people of Canada as a whole would empower the Government to enact the necessary compulsory military service measure, the time lost in the unnecessary referendam might easily spell disaster to Canada's further participation in the war. Who can doubt that this would be pleasing to the Germans and to their sympathizers in Canada, of whom there are altogether too many?

The military Service Act recognizes the necessity of retaining the man-power required for the production of food and clothing and for the manufacture of munitions and other military supplies, hence it provides a selective draft instead of rigid conscription or draft by ballot. No man will be forced to join the army who is required to cultivate the soil, to conduct the fisheries, or to run the factories engaged in supplying war material. No easier, more just, or more equitable military service measure was ever devised. Under it every man in the Dominion of military age, physically fit, and mentally sound must either serve in the army or engage in some service of national importance.

The only issue, therefore, before the people of Charlotte County and of Canada to-day is, the matter of the Dominion's continued participation in the war by further contributions of men, money, and munitions. All other questions must be relegated to a time when the war is over, when the old party fights may be renewed or new issues may be broached. WIN THE WAR FIRST.

THE VICTORY WAR LOAN

TO-DAY is the last day for the sale of Victory Bonds. If you have not bought at least one, then be sure to do so to-day. With absolute security, a high rate of interest, issued in denominations from $50 upwards, these Bonds furnish one of the most attractive investments ever offered to the people of Canada.

This is not the whole story. The entire proceeds of the Loan represented by these Bonds will be spent in Canada for Canadian products; thus the purchaser of the bonds performs a patriotic act. Moreover, the Canadian products for which this money is to pay are to be used by our own troops who are fighting our battles and giving np their lives in order that we may live.

In the Town and Parishes of St. Andrews and in the Parishes of St. Croix and St. Patrick, which are included in one district for the sale of the Bonds, the total sales amounted to $135,850 up to Thursday evening. This is a big lot of money, but we enpect to see the total exceed $150,000 before the sale stops tonight.

BUY A BOND! Fill in the Application to-day and send it by Mail if you cannot deliver it personally to a Bank or to an Agent.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

THE election campaign is beginning to warm up in many parts of the Dominion, though it has not yet waxed very fierce in Charlotte County. Throughout Quebec organized bands of hooligans are attending meetings of Union Government candidates and preventing them from speaking by creating a disturbance. These rowdies are condoned and justified by Sir Wilfred Laurier, and they probably have been organized at his instigation. This interference with free speech is not British, it is not French, it is just pure Laurierism and what we might expect if all that Laurier stands for had sway in the whole of Canada. Such outrageous conduct is no part of Liberalism as it has been preached in this country for half a century; and it is no wonder that many liberals view this hooliganism with profound disgust. We have not seen any mention of any Laurier Liberal meetings being disturbed by Unionists, and sincerely hope there will be no retaliation of that kind.

Freedom is what our armies are fighting for in Flanders and France, in Italy and Macedonia, in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, East Africa. Freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of worship, these things we shall fight for and shall not be denied; and the ultramontanism of Laurier and those behind him would deprive us of all such freedom.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

The *St. John's Herald* of November 13, reports from the Straits of Belle Isle and Labrador a catch of 224,000 quintals of fish for the season to date:

Following is a comparative statement of the catch of codfish up to November 3rd:

	1917	1916
Ferryland	28,300	25,565
Placentia and St. Mary's	60,170	40,480
Burin	201,255	131,800
Fortune Bay	124,815	75,485
Burgeo and La Poile	48,065	46,340
St. George's	12,940	7,130
St. Barbe	39,600	21,375
Twillingate	89,250	43,875
Fogo	378,25	12,530
Bonavista	131,855	70,910
Trinity	19180	57,230
Harbor Grace	29,405	20,480
Port de Grave	12.520	6,210
Harbor Main	2,360	2,220
Straits	31,120	15,900
	888,460	577,540

NEWS OF THE SEA

——New York, Nov. 27.—French Ambassador Jusserand was authority here today for the statement that six enemy submarines have been destroyed in the last four days. He was said to have made the statement to a group of American and French soldiers at the "Hero Land" base area.

——New York, Nov. 28.—Counsellor Hohler, of the British embassy, told an audience at the Hero Land Bazaar on Tuesdsy night that 39 German submarines were sunk between Nov. 1 and 15.

——London, Nov. 28—Fourteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons and over, and seven of less than 1,600 tons, were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly Admiraly statement issued this evening. This is an increase of our vessels in the, the larger category over the number reported sunk in last week's report.

The Admiralty statement follows:

Arrivals, 2,058; sailings, 2,122.

British merchantmen over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, 7.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously, eight.

——Rome, Nov. 28—Italian shipping losses, due to submarine attacks during the week ended Nov. 25, were one steamer of more than 1,600 tons, one under that tonnage, and one small sailing vessel, it was officially announced to-day.

——Honolulu, Nov. 22.—The Norwegian steamer *Thor* foundered in a storm in latitude 34 North, longitude 161 west, it was reported by Capt. O. Hansen, who reached port with fifteen members of his crew to-day. One lifeboat, with a part of the crew, is still missing.

The *Thor*, 4,739 tons, was transferred from the coastwise coal trade to service between San Francisco and Oriental ports, after being sold to Wilhelmsens, of Tonsberg, Norway. The *Thor* sailed from San Francisco November 1, carrying no passengers.

——London, Nov. 23.—In the last few days the Germans have sunk five Dutch fishing boats, three of which were outside the barred zone, according to a special dispatch from Amsterdam. The German destroyer *V-69*, which shared in the destruction, was damaged in a fight with British warships last January. It was repaired at Ymuiden, Holland, and allowed to return to Germany.

——Washington, Nov. 24.—Definite news of the destruction of another German submarine by American destroyers reached the navy department to-day, in a cabled report from Vice-Admiral Sims. The submarine, damaged by a depth bomb, went down with all on board after a destroyer had attached a line and was attempting to take her in tow.

——Halifax, N. S., Nov. 24—Early this morning a tramp steamer ran ashore on Egg Island, 30 miles east of Halifax. She went aground during a squall of wind and rain and sent out wireless calls for immediate help. Tug boats in the harbor were notified, but weather conditions were such it was impossible to render any assistance or to get near the distressed vessel. Heavy fog also prevailed at the time. After being ashore over three hours the steamer got off under her own steam, on the rising tide and resumed her voyage.

——Paris, Nov. 24.—News was received to-day confirming reports that the freight steamer *Maine* had been sunk on Wednesday, eight miles from Dieppe. All of the 25 officers and men on board were lost, with the exception of one sailor. The entire crew comprised seamen from Dieppe. The *Maine* was of 773 tons gross.

——London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Central News from Christiana says the Norwegian foreign office announces that the Norwegian steamer *Krosfjord*, 1,707 tons, has been sunk by the Germans and that the second officer and fourteen members of ihe crew were lost. The Norwegian ship *Victoria* also has been lost.

——London, Nov. 27—The American steamship *Actaeon* was torpedoed on Sunday, a dispatch from Corunna, Spain, reports. Twenty-one survivors have arrived at Port Camarinas. Three boats with the remainder of the crew are missing.

The American steamship *Actaeon* torpedoed in Europeon waters, was formerly the German steamship *Adamsturm*, a 5,000 ton vessel. She was seized by the United States government after war with Germany was begun and was controlled by the United States shipping board. She left this port late in September with supplies for a European port and was presumably making a return voyage when sunk. She carried a crew numbering, it is believed, about forty. The vessel was built in Germany in 1909. She was 401 feet long and had a beam of 152 feet and a depth of 28 feet.

SHOES! SHOES!

The very latest in Extra High Cut Ladies, Shoes with Newest Military Heels, in Black—Brown—Gray—Mahogany—Cocoa Brown—Havana Brown—White—and all the best selling colors; also same colors with High Heels. Remember these have Extra High Cut Tops and are the latest Fall Styles. Price $5.00 per Pair.

Other styles from $2.00 up. Latest Styles in fancy dress Shoes for Men—Women—and Children. A complete line of Rubber Boots. See the New Fancy Gaiters for Ladies—Fawn—White—Gray—Champagne—and other Colors. 10 Buttons, only $1.50 per Pair.

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HELP

Win The War

This war will cost a great deal of money, and no family, no matter how humble its station, will be exempt from its share of the burden. We are going to have a multiplicity of taxes—both direct and indirect—and they will levy their toll upon all of us.

More than ever before will the need of avoiding personal debt be forced upon every wage earner and every man with an income from investment

Fight Shy of the Bills Due the First of Every Month

In an emergency like the present one the man or woman with foresight will buy for cash, and if they seek the most for their money they will buy in a store which pays cash and can give better value than a credit store.

Pay as you go and then you wont owe.

Try and Save and Buy a Victory Bond and help Win the War

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SELLING OFF!

Our Cheap Sale of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gentlemen's Furnishings, will be continued throughout month of November.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
Oct. 20, 1917.

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These cool days warn us to

Get Ready for Winter

LOOK THESE OVER

Perfection Heaters

Burn Kerosene; economical, a gallon lasts a long time. Safe, simple to operate, easy to keep clean. Try heating with oil for a change.

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We have just received a large and well assorted stock of shingles. We can supply your wants in Builders' Material, glass, paints and oils, nails, paper, and prepared roofing.

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Remember this! Paint insurance on your buildings is just as important as fire insurance.

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Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect of the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, unless protected by paint.

Unprotected wooden surfaces crack and become open and porous, then decay and rot starts. This means expensive repairs, which can all be avoided by the regular use of paint.

Examine your buildings now—A little money spent in painting at once may save you much larger expenditure a little later.

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, is the ideal paint for outside use. It is made of the purest and best materials, thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful machinery according to special formulae, the result of years of experiment and experience in paint making

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