

The Beacon

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 17th November 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[November 8 to November 14.]

THE week under review was a memorable and most eventful one, but the effect of the occurrences therein is rather to prolong the war than to hasten its termination.

On the Western front the advantage in losses and gains rested entirely with the Entente Allies; and the fighting in some sectors was as intense as any in the whole course of the war. The struggle waged most fiercely in the vicinity of Passchendaele, northeast of Ypres, where the Germans made many fierce and bitter, but futile, attacks to recover the positions they had lost in the week preceding; but the British held their ground and advanced their front. The losses on both sides were heavy. On the Aisne and Somme sectors and in Alsace there was heavy fighting, but only slight changes in positions were effected.

The week was absolutely without news of Russia's participation in the international struggle, for the country was in the throes of another revolution and it was impossible to obtain reliable information as to the course of events. This much is clear, that at the close of the week preceding the extremists at Petrograd started a revolution and got control of the Government offices, and Premier Kerensky had to fly for safety, while the members of his ministry were made prisoners. Kerensky made his escape in a motor ambulance and joined some troops who remained loyal to the Provisional Government, and with them he marched towards Petrograd. At Tsarskoe-Selo the loyal forces had a heavy engagement with those of the revolting extremists and overcame them. It was reported at the week's close that Kerensky had arrived in Petrograd and that he was supported by Gen. Korniloff, and that the abortive counter revolution was about at an end. It is supposed that Kerensky will emerge from the trouble stronger than ever, and that there is a reasonable probability that he will be enabled to restore order throughout the country. Order must be restored within before the country can again take an active part in the prosecution of the war.

Both on the Tigris and in Palestine the British continued their success in the pursuit of the Turks. On the Tigris the British are supreme for a distance of 100 miles northwest of Baghdad. In Palestine they continued their advance north and east of Gaza, and captured large quantities of military supplies, munitions, and guns. The minor naval operations off the coast of Palestine are briefly referred to in "News of the Sea," the loss of a British destroyer and a monitor being recorded.

Very little news was received in the week of the campaign in East Africa; but it was evident that the remaining Germans and their native troops were being enveloped to the southeast of Mahenge. From the Balkan campaign there was news of fighting on the Macedonian front, but no important victories were claimed by either side.

The chief interest of the week again centred in Italy. The Italians continued to give ground to the Teutons along their whole northern and northeastern front. A stand was expected to be made at the Piave river, though at the week's close the Teutons had crossed it at one point. British and French reinforcements were arriving to support the Italians. Gen. Cadorna was relieved of the chief command of the Italian army and was succeeded by Gen. Diaz. The grave military situation was credited with obliterating political strife and with cementing the whole people in a determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

"News of the Sea" contains the few notices of merchant-marine and naval disasters reported in the daily press during the week; and it is satisfactory to note that for the week ending November 10 the British victims of the submarines were fewer than for any similar period since the unrestricted German submarine campaign began in February last.

The strain of the war is being manifested in political unrest, not in Russia only, but in France, and even in Great Britain. The French cabinet has again fallen, and a new one had not been formed at the week's close. In Great Britain the Prime Minister was receiving a hot fire of criticism for indiscreet remarks, and Cabinet changes were being anticipated and discussed. In Canada the country is on the eve of an election that should not have been necessary, and it promises to

be not less bitter than that of 1911; the fact of the country being at war seeming to have the effect of arousing internal partisan strife instead of allaying it. It is of no avail to cry "peace," "peace" when there is no peace; and the passions and prejudices that divide mankind, even in Canada, will not be allayed as long as the world lasts and humanity is what it is.

PRINTERS' MISTAKES

THE troubles of the newspaper man are as numerous as the sands of the seashore, and as aggravating as the Seven Plagues of Egypt. Of all the pitfalls that beset his hard, toilsome, and unremunerated life, none is more frequently encountered or more certain, if not avoided, to bring him to grief than the "Printer's Mistake." You may call it a "Typographical Error," a "Compositor's Mistake," an "Unfortunate Inadvertence," or a "Stupid Blunder," but by whatever name it is designated it is a monster of frightful mien, and causes grief the most poignant and contrition the most sincere in the breast of the newspaper man who becomes its unwary victim.

The BEACON man has perhaps been victimized less often than many others by this confusion in type, and the readers have not had many occasions to point their fingers at him in derision; but he has not altogether escaped his inevitable fate.

Some mistakes are very simple and so easy of detection by the reader as to cause only a passing thought, while others, though they may involve the substitution of only a single letter, are difficult to solve even when discovered.

AN ELECTION IN CHARLOTTE

IT is with sincere regret that we have to announce that an election is to be held in Charlotte County after all. What person or group of persons is responsible for the failure to call a Union Convention to adopt a Union Candidate, it is difficult to say; but that no such Convention was called is certainly most deplorable. At a convention of the Liberals held in St. Stephen on Thursday Mr. W. F. Todd was selected as the standard-bearer of his party in the forthcoming election.

T. A. Hartt will also be a candidate, but up to the time of going to press we have been unable to learn that he has been chosen by any convention of Conservatives.

What we have to say about the contest, and about the claims of the respective candidates, we must reserve till after nomination day, when the candidates will have announced their views on the political situation and will have presented their claims for the support of the electorate.

A LIST OF ENUMERATORS

APPOINTED TO REVISE THE VOTERS' LISTS IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE

- | No. | Parish of |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | St. Andrews—J. Davidson Grimmer |
| 2 | St. Stephen—Charles E. Casey |
| 3 | St. Stephen—Edward Woodcock |
| 4 | St. Stephen—James Vroom |
| 5 | Dufferin—E. W. Donald |
| 6 | St. James—John C. McLeod |
| 7 | St. James—David E. Mann |
| 8 | St. David—Wesley Berry |
| 9 | St. David—C. R. Pollard |
| 10 | Dumbarton—Patrick Hyland |
| 11 | Dumbarton—Maurice McCann |
| 12 | St. Patrick—Harry A. Acheson |
| 13 | St. Croix—W. B. Simpson |
| 14 | St. George—Walter H. Maxwell |
| 15 | St. George—Elgin McNichol |
| 16 | St. George—George McVicar |
| 17 | St. George—John C. O'Brien |
| 18 | Pennfield—John F. Paul |
| 19 | Pennfield—A. C. Poole |
| 20 | Lepreau—Lauchlan Cameron |
| 21 | Lepreau—W. G. Mawhinney |
| 22 | Clarendon—N. H. Floyd |
| 23 | West Isles—E. A. McNeill |
| 24 | West Isles—F. W. Richardson |
| 25 | Campobello—J. W. Mathews |
| 26 | Campobello—Alexander Calder |
| 27 | Grand Manan—W. N. McLean |
| 28 | Grand Manan—Lewis Frankland |
| 29 | Grand Manan—Colin Ingersoll |
| 30 | Grand Manan—Irvin Ingalls |

St. Andrews, N.B.,
November 10, 1917.
R. A. STUART, Returning Officer.
F. H. GRIMMER, Notary Public.
G. H. STICKNEY, Justice of the Peace.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PACT STANDS

Amsterdam, November 8.—The *Yessche Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that Budapest newspapers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich will be renewed provisionally for two years.

The Ausgleich is the compromise reached between the monarchies of Austria and Hungary in 1867, by which each possesses a separate Parliament united under a common Emperor. The agreement is renewable every ten years. In 1907 a new Ausgleich was perfected, taking the form of a treaty instead of a commercial and custom alliance. This expires this present month.—*Montreal Herald* Oct. 8.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI DEAD IN HONOLULU

Honolulu, November 12.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, died yesterday. She had been in bad health for many months, but had been seriously ill only a few days.

Formal announcement of the Queen's death was made by Curtis P. Laulikea, Secretary of the Territory, and announcement was made to the people by the tolling of bells and the half-masting of flags.

Her old subjects among the natives, including chiefs of the old regime, immediately gathered to mourn. Senator Ashurst of Arizona, as representative of the Congressional party now visiting the Hawaiian Islands, offered condolences to Prince and Princess Kalanialoale, Col. and Mrs. C. P. Laulikea, and many relatives and close friends who had stood watch at the bedside of the dying Queen.

The funeral is to take place Sunday. Meanwhile, the body will lie in state in the Kauaiha Church until Saturday, when it will be removed to the throne room of the palace, where the funeral services will be held. As it will be the funeral of the last native monarch in Hawaii, all the pomp of the old days will be revived and ancient customs observed. All entertainments prepared for the visiting Congressional delegation have been abandoned.

Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, known more often as Queen Lili or Mrs. Lydia Dominis, who has just died, has been a prominent figure in the dealings which this country has had with Hawaii, and she is known here because of the fifteen-year legal war which she waged, between 1895 and 1910 upon the Government of the United States, in quest of the several large property rights which she believed to be due her. Her story, bound up with international affairs and the differences of races, and richened by an interesting personality, is a colorful and somewhat pathetic romance.

She was born in 1838 near Punch-Bowl Hill, which travellers on the Pacific see at the background of Honolulu. Her parents were not royalty, although they were of the nobility, and she was named Lydia Kamakaha. It is not known definitely whether it was poverty or a custom of the islands which sanctioned the giving away of children to seal friendships between noble families which caused her to leave her own parents, but at any rate Lydia was presented to Panaki and Konia, his wife, whose daughter had been adopted by the Queen Regent Konia, granddaughter of the great King Kamehameha.

Lydia's pet name became Liliuokalani, "Lily of Heaven," by which name she has been known ever since.

Her great gift, an uncommon facility in song-writing, began to develop while she was at the Royal School at Honolulu. Almost all of the written music of Hawaii has been composed by Queen Lili. She composed literally hundreds of Hawaiian songs. It was while she was in school that she met the boy whom she later married, John O. Dominis, son of an American sea captain, and then a student in a boys' school whose playground was divided by a high, wooden fence from her own. Over this fence the courtship began, although the fence was so high that it had to be climbed. Later, after she had come into society in the home of her foster sister, Bernice Panaki, then Mrs. Bishop, her friendship with John Dominis was renewed, and in 1862 they were married.

LILIUOKALANI MADE QUEEN

When her brother, David Kalakaua, became King, he made her Princess Liliuokalani, his heir-apparent, and her husband was made Governor of Oahu, Molokai and Lanai and was given the rank of general. After this she was twice made Regent, in the absence of the King, and in 1891, when he died, she was made Queen. Her troubles, which then began, had been foreshadowed before, when her brother had been almost stripped of power by a constitution forced upon him by the foreign element, or what she called the "missionary power." This happened while she was in London in 1887 to participate in the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria. She, on the other hand, was charged with attempting to re-establish an absolute monarchy. She proposed a new constitution, which she declared was backed by the petition of a majority of her people, seeking to restore royal prerogatives and disenfranchising the foreigners.

This started the revolt of 1893. The

United States Minister, J. L. Stevens, requested that the men from the U. S. S. *Albatross*, just arrived, should land to protect American property. A committee of safety and a provisional Government succeeded. A treaty for annexation to the United States was negotiated just at the close of the Harrison Administration, but it was later withdrawn by President Cleveland.

A special commissioner, James H. Blount, of Georgia, was sent to investigate conditions in Hawaii; he pulled down the American flag from over the Government buildings, although the provisional Government refused to be moved. Mr. Blount made a long report to President Cleveland, recommending the restoration of the Queen, who promised to grant amnesty and restore constitutional government. This was opposed by the provisional government and Cleveland referred the matter to Congress, which refused to permit Liliuokalani's restoration, and the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on July 4, 1894, with Sanford B. Dole as president. Six months later the ex-Queen was arrested on a charge of treason and she was released nine months later, after having formally renounced all claim to the throne.

Then began the ex-Queen's long struggle with this country for what she considered her rights, first for the restoration of her throne, and then for the million acres of crown lands which had been taken over by the Government and which she declared were private property. For fifteen years she worked to this end, but to no avail. In 1898 the Hawaiian Republic was negotiated another treaty for annexation to the United States, which was ratified and signed by President McKinley on July 7.

She finally gave it up and went back to Honolulu to live in a quasi-legal way on the \$4,000 a year given her by the Legislature of Hawaii. The royalists for whom her house has been a centre still knew her as Queen Liliuokalani; the resident Americans called her with precision Mrs. Lydia Dominis, always to herself, though

she had been a queen; in her own mind her royal rights were undisputed; and her home, with its wide verandas and its great groves and gardens of tropical growths, kept an air of regal hospitality and at the same time aloofness.

Mrs. Dominis was an intellectual woman interested deeply in current international affairs, and although her greatest talent was musical; she was a linguist and wrote well. The most interesting lights which play over her life are those which she herself gives in her memoirs, "Hawaii's Story, by Hawaii's Queen." She was, as American

newspapers knew her, a stout, dusky woman, with gray hair, rather coarse features, and a reticent manner. She usually wore black silk, cut on full lines, and many jewels. She had much natural dignity and grace, and there was a certain naïveté in the simple belief which she had in her own position and her own capabilities. On April three of this year, when she learned of the war with Germany, she expressed her sympathy for the United States and for the first time hoisted the Stars and Stripes over her residence.—*New York Evening Post*.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk. Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.



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.

R. A. Stuart & Son

For Sale!

Middlings
Cotton Seed Meal
Oatmeal Feed
Bran
Young Pigs

H. O'Neill

The Duty of the Hour

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.

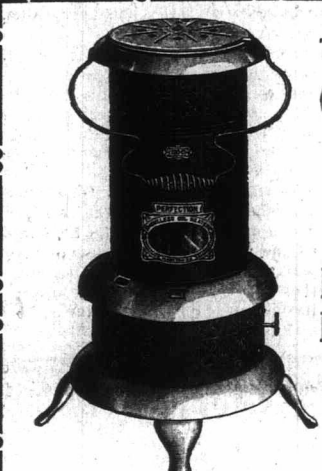
Fight Shy of the Bills Due the First of Every Month

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 want owe.

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

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN



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.

FLASHLIGHTS

We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.

Shingles

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

J. A. SHIRLEY

Hardware, Paints and Glass

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

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

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.

G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

Social and

Miss Fannie Black
Mrs. E. Cecil De
from a visit to St.
Mr. J. Toal and M
turned from a most
trip.

Messrs. Howard B
and Oscar Rigby ha
Grand Manan.

Rev. Father O'Ke
last week.

On Sunday morn
of the Presbyterian
Thomas Hicks, of the
exchanged pulpits.

Mrs. C. O. Hahn, a
who have been visit
burg, N. S., arrived
accompanied by Miss
Miss Alice Anderson
a visit to St. John.

Mr. Hayter Reed ha
home "Corey Cottage"
Miss Viola McDow
a pleasant visit wi
Stanley Robinson.

Miss Lelia G. Dick,
Lepreau, spent Sunday.

The members of the
nic Club are reques
office of M. N. Cock
evening, Nov. 17, at 8.

Miss Stuart has re
from the British Dis
istration and Inquire
her brother, Sergt. R.
at Fresno, northeast

The grave has been
London office, and is
wooden cross with ar
the name, rank, regim
death of the deceased.

Mr. Al Berry, the
Express Agent, has re
to the States.

Miss Amelia Kenne
in St. Stephen.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard
burn have been visit
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F.
gus Kennedy and Mis
are living in "The Co
ter."

Miss Desmond, who
Mr. G. D. Grimmer, ha
Stephen.

Mr. Elmer Anderson
jured on Wednesday t
a can of gasoline. He
on the face, throat, a
now resting comforta

The Y. W. P. A. wi
on Friday evening.
Paul's Hall, Admissi
freshments à la café.

Dr. Frank Duxon, of
in town on Thursday.

Miss Kathleen O'Ne
en on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Grimmer
in St. Stephen.

Dr. H. P. O'Neill is
trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Durel
cupping the house va
Mrs. Sinnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald
ing in hall of Mr. Hen
for the winter.

Mrs. Fred Andrew
Main left on Thursd
the winter visiting in
land and New Brunsw
departure they were
Fred Stevenson for a
Mrs. Alice Stuart, of
sail for France to eng
Cross Work.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Y
at the Corona for the
Sir Thomas and La
Winifred Tait are go
next Thursday where
the Plaza. Miss Tait
Frank Duff Frazier's
Allied Bazaar "Heral
ing in New York on N
for nineteen days.—M
10.

Word was received
by Col. J. D. Chipman,
sley, underwriters, t
eldest son, Major Arth
been slightly wounded,
last March, second in
24th Battalion. Upon
he reverted to captain
the front, attaining 7
7th.

Major Chipman took
ketry, winning a dis
then took a course at
came attached to the
brother, John, went ov
last March, and in Jan
to the rank of captain.
Lieut. J. R. Thomso
Heavy Siege Battery.

Prior to enlistment
manager of Hughes
Montreal, of which
Toronto, is a branch
reside in Montreal, at
1925, George street.—
10.

Winard's Liniment Cu