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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 20th October, 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[October 11 to October 17.]

NOT much space is required for a summary of the week's progress of the war, for the news thereof was more than usually meagre.

On the Western front the operations in the Ypres sector of Flanders claimed the most attention, though attempts at advances were rendered very difficult in consequence of the inclement weather. The ground gained in previous weeks was strongly held by the British and French; and at the week's close preparations seemed to be in progress for a further attempt to advance. South of Lens, on the Scarpe, the British made successful trench raids. On the Meuse the Germans were very active, especially with their artillery, but all their attempts to advance were repelled by the French. There was thus practically no change in the situation on the Western frsnt.

The interest in the Russian campaign centred in the German occupation of the Island of Oesel at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, the whole island having been taken by them. The loss of this island is undoubtedly a serious blow to the Russians and places Petrograd in greater danger; but the Teutons made no gains elsewhere on the long front during the week, and the situation was still full of hope for the Russians. No progress was reported in the Caucasian campaign.

The week was without news of the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine. To what extent the death of the former Sultan of Egypt and the accession of the new one affects the situation in that country can only be conjectured, for al-nformation relating thereto has been withheld.

From the East African campaign there was news of the closer envelopment of the Germans in the vicinity of Mahenge.

Hostilities in the Austro-Italian campaign were somewhat relaxed in consequence of the severity of the weather, but the Italians were holding strongly all the gains previously made.

It is not possible to speak with accuracy or in detail of the week's results of the German submarine campaign, as the particulars of the losses of shipping from this cause are now being withheld almost entirely. The numerical statement issued by the British authorities for each calendar week indicates a diminution of losses, however, and inspires the belief that the British and Allied navies are dealing more and more successfully with this serious menace.

The little gleam of hope that the war might end before another winter holds the contending armies in its relentless grip has died out, and another winter's campaign seems inevitable. When spring comes once more, and the aid which the Americans will then be able to bring is in active operation, the Germans will realize, if they do not already, the utter hopelessness and futility of prolonging a war they cannot win, and the utter folly (to use the mildest expression pssible) of further increasing the antipathy with which they are regarded by the whole world.

UNION GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

THE announcement of the formation of a new Government at Ottawa was received too late for insertion in the BEACON last week, and to-day we can only make brief reference to it. Those who place the interests of the country before those of political parties, who in a crisis like the present are willing to sink all differences and to unite in a common purpose in support of the country's needs, will welcome the coalition government which has been formed under the premiership of Sir Robert Borden. It is greatly to be regretted that the fusion of parties was not made earlier and is not now more complete; for it was certainly every way undesirable that an election should be held while the war is in progress. Since, however, it has come to pass that an election must be held, it is inconceivable that an administration like the present one can be defeated at the polls; though much will depend on the selection of candidates in the various constituencies. The election seems likely to be held in December, so there is not much time available for the selection of candidates, as nomination must precede election by twenty-eight days; and if the date of the election is to be the 17th of December, as has been intimated, then nomination must be on 19th of November.

The political situation created by the formation of the coalition cabinet is almost unique in the political annals of Canada, and some extraordinary developments are certain to ensue. So far as Charlotte County is concerned it ought not to be impossible to obtain a candidate whom all parties could support; but such candidate should have other qualifications than the mere possession of commercial ability and a good Bank account,—he should have a record of active interest in and devotion to the public affairs of the Dominion, the Province, the County, and the particular community in which he dwells. To select a candidate whose sole record is one of life-long devotion exclusively to his own affairs is to invite opposition of the strongest kind. And in a constituency of the size and importance of Charlotte County it is not too much to ask that the candidate for parliamentary honors should be a person who could address in a suitable manner the House of Commons on such occasions as arise when the constituency needs a spokesman.

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MINING PROSPECTS AND MINING LAWS

"Riverside, Albert, Oct. 4.—There is quite an extensive mining boom on in this part of Albert County. Some months ago Mr. Henry Copp, of Midway, about seven miles from here, discovered a vein of copper running through his property. On investigation he found it extended from Waterside to Mary's Point, a distance of thirteen miles. He, his three sons and two sons-in-law, with Mr. W. J. Carnwath, promptly took out a mining lease of the whole territory. He has had mining engineers examine the seams and the ore assayed, and the results have been very satisfactory. There are two seams, one sixty-five and the other twenty-five feet wide. The pitch of the rock is 65 degrees, which indicate that the seam is over one thousand feet deep. The samples of ore indicate that the ore is very rich in copper. The owners have given an option on the property to a syndicate headed by Hubbard of Chicago for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the chances now are that before another year an extensive mining operation will be in full swing on the upper waters of the Shepody."

*** We print the foregoing clipping, taken from a St. John daily paper of two weeks ago, not as an item of news but as a text for a few comments on a subject that has not received from the press of the Province the attention it needs.

Extensive mining booms can easily be started in any county on just as slight evidence and preposterous claims as are forthcoming in Albert County. The press seems ever willing to give "a leg up" to any and every boomster for no other consideration than securing copy for a "scoop." If a sieve were used instead of a scoop many of those loudly heralded mining "potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" would never see the light of day.

To one familiar with mining booms and boomsters' methods there is no novelty in the announcement thet a vein of copper has been found in Albert County extending a distance of thirteen miles; and the statement that there are two seams (probably each thirteen miles in extent), one 65 and the other 25 feet wide, must impress the credulous reader and prospective investor with the enormous possibilities of the property. The magnitude of this bonanza is further emphasized by the fact that the seam (which one, or both?) is over 1000 feet deep, because, according to the mineralogical rule recently discovered in Albert County, the pitch of 65 degrees indicates that depth! The ore has been assayed and the result is satifactory, and a syndicate, headed by a lineal descendant of the old lady who went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone, has an option on the property. And it is not at all unlikely that before another year mining operations will be in full swing, though the "mining" may go no deeper than the pockets of gullible investors.

Oh yes, it has a familiar ring, and possibly the same results may ensue that have made many men wiser and sadder in other mining booms. It may be as well to point out that usually the really good mining properties of the world are not "boomed" at all.

There is one item of information in the article quoted that demands attention, namely, that the man who made the alleged discovery of a rich and extensive mining property promptly took out for himself and his family a mining lease of the whole territory, presumably thirteen miles long, and possibly the same width. Thirteen is an unlucky number, twelve and a half would have been more propitious.

The moral by which we wish to point this tale is that the Government of New Brunswick should have a properly organized Department of Mines, so that prompt and authentic information would be given concerning any genuine mineral discoveries; and that the Government should at once revise the mining laws of the Province and eliminate the objectionable feature that permits large tracts of land to be held for mineral prospecting by a few individuals for long periods for speculative purposes.

Licences to prospect should be granted on the most moderate terms possible; and licences to work mines should be limited in number to any individual, and only in the case of mineral deposits being proved or reasonably conjectured; and such mining licences should be held only so long as a certain amount of work is done annually on the properties designated.

With a properly constituted Department of Mines and a code of mining laws based upon proper principles, the Province of New Brunswick might hold a much better position relatively to the other Provinces of the Dominion in the matter of mines and minerals, miners and metallurgists, than is the case at the present time.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

October 20.—Navarino, 1827. John Winthrop chosen first Governor of Massachusetts, 1629; Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, born, 1632; Lima, Peru, destroyed by earthquake, 1687; Copenhagen destroyed by fire, 1728; Lord Palmerston, British Prime Minister, born, 1784; Grace Darling, heroine of Longstone Lighthouse, died, 1842; Red River Rebellion began, 1869; Earthquake in Canada, 1870; Bartholdi Ststue of Liberty erected in New York harbor, 1886; James Anthony Froude, English historian, died, 1894.

October 21.—TRAFALGAR DAY. Death of Lord Nelson, 1905; J. C. Scaliger, Italian scholar, died, 1588; Edmund Waller, English poet, died, 1687; George Colman, the Younger, English dramatist, born, 1762; Tobias Smollet, Scottish novelist, died, 1771; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet and philosopher, born, 1772; Frigate *Constitution* launched at Boston, 1797; John Philpot Curran, Irish orator, died, 1817; Jenny Lind, Swedish singer, born, 1821; Will Carleton, American poet, born, 1845; Rt. Hon. John Burns, M. P., British labor leader, born, 1858.

October 22.—Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685; Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, English naval commander, died, 1707; Sir Philip Francis, reputed author of *Letters of Junius*, born, 1740; Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress, died, 1775; Franz Liszt, Hungarian pianist and composer, born, 1811; City of Moscow reoccupied by Russians, 1812; Samuel Houston elected first President of the Republic of Texas, 1836; Madame Sarah Berhardt, French actress, born, 1845.

October 23.—Edgehill, 1642. Ypres, 1914. Carthage sacked by the Vandals, 439; Francis, Lord Jeffrey, Scottish judge and literary critic, born, 1773; Lord St. Aldwyn, British statesman, born, 1837; Dr. Robert Bridges, English Poet Laureate, born, 1844; Marquess of Lansdowne assumed office of Governor General of Canada, 1883.

October 24.—Tycho Brahé, Danish astronomer, born, 1601; Peace of Westphalia, ending "Thirty Years' War," 1648; William Penn first landed in America, at Newcastle, Del., 1682; First patent for a friction match granted to Alonzo Phillips, Springfield, Mass., 1836; Death of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, 1852; Daniel Webster, American statesman and orator, died. 1852; Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, British statesman and agriculturist, born, 1854; MacKenzie family murdered by Slavin and Breen at Mispec, St. John County, 1857; Queen Victoria of Spain born, 1877.

October 25.—*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. Demosthenes, Greek orator, died, 322 B. C.; Alfred the Great of England, born, 849; King Stephen of England, born, 1154; Geoffrey Chaucer, English poet, died, 1400; Dr. James Beattie, Scottish poet, born, 1735. King George II of England, died, 1760; Wm Hogarth, English painter and engraver, died, 1764; John Hancock chosen first Governor of Massachusetts under new constitution 1780; Erie Canal completed, 1825; Mrs. Annie Besant, English theosophist and social and political agitator, born, 1847; Great Britain formally annexed the Transvaal, South Africa, 1900.

October 26.—Sir Godfrey Kneller, German portrait painter, died, 1723; Charles F. Dupuis, French astronomer, born, 1742; Dr. Philip Doddridge, English divine and author, died, 1751; Count von Moltke born, 1800; Capt. McClure discovered North-West Passage, 1850; Hon. A. L. Sifton born, 1858; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, American leader in women's advancement, died, 1902.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY RECRUITS

We are imformed by Capt. Geo. P. Ryder, Recruiting Officer at St. Stephen, that the following men enlisted last week for overseas service:

Wm. John Burns, Scotch Ridge, 65th Battery.

Harold V. Lyons, St. Stephen, Canadian Engineers.

John Frederick O'Dell, Musquash, 65th Battery.

James Spearin, Scotch Ridge, 65th Battery.

Reuben Thibideau, Elmsville, Foresters.

James McKenzie Weatherby, Little Ridge, 65th Battery.

Any men desiring to enlist after this date and after having passed the Examining Board now sitting in Charlotte County, can do so by making application to Capt. Johnson, A. M. C., President of the Board, who is authorized to provide transportation to any unit the man wishes to join. After men are "called" under the Military Service Act they no longer have a choice of units.

Capt. Ryder is no longer in the pay of the Military Department, but will continue to perform voluntarily all in his power to assist the Military Authorities.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

ZOOLOGISTS RETURN FROM REMOTE CHINA

FOUND COUNTRY INFESTED WITH CHINESE ARMY DESERTERS—LINK BETWEEN SHEEP AND GOATS BROUGHT HOME

Roy C. Andrews, head of the Asiatic-Zoölogical Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, has arrived in New York, after a series of remarkable and thrilling experiences in remote parts of China. He brought with him as excess baggage forty-one cases of large and small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Asiatic Expedition was sent out a year ago last March. Its object was to find zoölogical material in regions of China. It is preliminary to a still more extensive expedition which is to reach into the heart of Tibet.

"We have obtained," said he, "the most extensive collection of the kind ever brought out of China by a single expedition to any part of the world. It includes a wonderful series of gorals and serows, the largest series now possessed by any museum. These animals represent intermediate stages between the true sheep and goats, and are especially interesting from a scientific standpoint. They are, however, only part of vast material secured in a region hitherto zoölogically unknown.

"We got a sambur, which is a very large deer, almost as big as an American moose. We also captured small deer. We took two kinds of monkeys—about six or seven different specimens. We also obtained muntjac, polecats, civets, and genets."

The expedition was financed by the Jesup fund of the American Museum of Natural History and by John B. Ford, Sidney M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Bernheimer, James B. Ford, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Childs Frick, and Lincoln Ellsworth. Its personnel including Roy C. Andrews, of the department of mammalogy, of the Museum; Edmund Heller, who was with Col. Roosevelt in his African expedition, and Mrs. Roy C. Andrews, the official photographer, who has taken many remarkable color photographs. The explorers were aided by six servants, several men trained to skin animals and birds, and by fifteen muleteers.

"The people regarded us as strange beings," said Mr. Andrews. "Only a few of them had ever seen a white man, and fewer still had ever beheld a white woman. They were especially interested in Mrs. Andrews. As she wore male costume, they were very curious, for they could not understand whether she was man, woman or boy. They were especially interested in her photographic work, for photography was a new art to them.

"We were fortunate in not having the work of the expedition embarrassed by the revolution, although fighting was going on in all parts during the entire time that we were there. One of the worst difficulties that prevail in the outlying provinces of China at the present time is the brigands, because the entire country is infested by robbers. In fact, a caravan carrying any valuable material, unless it is heavily guarded, considers itself lucky if it arrives at its destination unattacked. These brigands are largely soldiers who have been discharged or have deserted and have taken to robbing."—*New York Evening Post.*

Waiter—"Whae will you have, sir?" Diner—"Oh, bring me an assortment of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates—I leave it to you, Henry—say about eight hundred calories"—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MACLAINE

London, October 13.—Maclaine of Lochbuie has been wounded for the second time in France where he is serving as a mayor in the British army. He attracted attention in 1913 when he appeared on the vaudeville stage in New York under his Christian name of Kenneth Douglas Lorne in order to obtain money to pay taxes and other duties against his esstate in Scotland.

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Commencing Saturday Not Before

Two Hundred Women's Grey Tweed Raincoats, Belt and Pockets—regular value $5.00 and $6.00

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Second Week $3.39

After second week sold at value.

One Hundred Misses Black and White Tweed Raincoats. age 8 to 14, Belts and Pockets

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This is the Greatest Raincoat Bargain ever given at any time.

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ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

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

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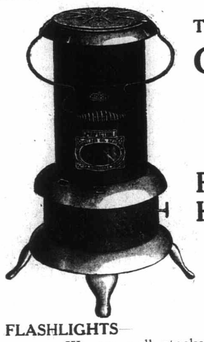

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Burn Kerosene; economical, a gallon lasts a long time. Safe, simple to operate, easy to keep clean. Try heating with oil for a change.

FLASHLIGHTS

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

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