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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.
 Saturday, March 23rd, 1918

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[March 14 to March 20]
 ON the Western front during the period under review no extensive changes in positions were effected, though very great activity prevailed. As in the preceding week, the hostilities consisted of aerial operations, intense cannonading, and reciprocal trench-raiding. No great advantage seems to have been gained by either side.

The Russian campaign during the week was a continuation of the walk-over of the Germans. The Congress of Soviets (district councils), at a meeting in Moscow on 14th, ratified by a great majority vote the shameful peace accepted by the Bolshevik envoys. Notwithstanding peace having been accepted and declared, the Germans continued to send large bodies of troops, apparently without opposition, further into Russia, more especially into the southern section. The occupation of Odessa, noted in the preceding week, was followed up by the occupation of Nikolaiev, the important fortified port at the mouth of the Bug River. The Germans were also said to be penetrating further into Russia in the north, and to be within a short distance of Petrograd. The removal of the capital from Moscow was under consideration. There seemed to be no stopping-place in the onward movement of the Germans, no probability of any effective Russian opposition to the advance. History has never paralleled such a condition of affairs in any part of the world. Never has so great a country so ignominiously collapsed as Russia in the present instance. The situation in the Caucasus seems to be no better than elsewhere. Erzurum was again in the hands of the Turks, as was also Kopri-koi to the north of it. All the gains of the previous struggle have been abandoned, and home territory is given up without a struggle to the oncoming enemy. The situation in Siberia, however, was said to have improved, from an Entente point of view, at all events Japanese intervention had not begun. Whatever improvement is to be looked for in the Russian situation must originate in the East, where the Allies, through China and Japan, are able to give most effective assistance.

No news of special importance was received during the week of the campaigns in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, and in the Balkans.

The Italian campaign resulted in no changes in positions, though hostilities were in steady progress. The Huns continued to bombard northern Italian cities from the air, and the destruction of Venice is said to have been more than one half accomplished.

Air raids, as reprisals, were made on German towns by the Entente Allies, and much damage is said to have resulted.

The destruction by German submarines and mines of Entente and neutral shipping during the week under review was only slightly less than in the week preceding. The situation created by the destructive German submarine campaign is the most serious one the Entente Allies have to face. The hoped-for improvement has not yet arrived, but effective means of overcoming this pernicious factor in the war may yet be devised, before it is too late. The shipping problem for the Entente was lightened somewhat during the week by the forcible seizure, after failure of peaceable negotiation, of Dutch vessels in American and British ports. The total tonnage thus secured will be about 1,000,000 tons, immediately available.

The week can hardly be described as an auspicious one for the Entente Allies; but, outside Russia, no disaster befell the champions of freedom and democracy, and their preparations for a final triumph were being steadily perfected. Already the prophets are forecasting the end of the war at the close of the present year. The indications to justify such prediction are not manifest to the ordinary intelligence.

PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA

THE first session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, March 18. The ceremony was shorn of much of its usual formalities, and was as simple as could be desired by a democratic people at war for their freedom. The Speech from the Throne is given in another column.

The House of Commons met in the

forenoon and elected Hon. E. N. Rhodes Speaker. After the opening in the Senate chamber the Commons returned to their own chamber, and the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. H. N. Mowat, Liberal Unionist member for Parkdale division of Toronto, and was seconded by Dr. J. L. Chabot, of Ottawa, who spoke first in French and afterwards in English. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, in a brief speech moved the adjournment of the debate. The debate was resumed Tuesday afternoon, Sir Wilfrid speaking for an hour. He was followed by the Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, who spoke for over an hour and a half. On Tuesday evening the debate was continued by Hon. Charles Murphy, at the close of whose speech, no Government supporter rising to reply, Speaker Rhodes declared the Address carried. This is the briefest debate on such an occasion on record.

EX-SENATOR STEPHENSON DEAD IN WISCONSIN

Marinette, Wis., March 15.—Former United States Senator Isaac Stephenson died at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Senator Isaac Stephenson, "Uncle Ike," as he was familiarly known among his colleagues at Washington, was the oldest member, in point of age, of either branch of Congress at the time of his retirement in 1915. His picturesque career included the arduous physical labor of the lumber camp, where, as a boy, he swung a double-bitted axe, slept in the snow with little more than his working clothes and a "Tucson blanket" (the blue sky of heaven) for covering, and, later, the more congenial duties of a practical farmer and a breeder of fancy live stock. It was Senator Stephenson who, in 1909, presented to President Taft the famous Pauline Wayne II, who became known as the "White House" cow.

Senator Stephenson was born near Fredericton, York County, New Brunswick, June 18, 1829, and secured a common-school education. His father was a lumberman and farmer, who believed that work should be one's life motto, and that a sluggard deserved no better from society than a criminal. Young Isaac, at the age of fourteen, went to Bangor, Me., and in that district gained his first experience as a woodsman. Two years later he accompanied Jefferson Sinclair to Milwaukee, Wis., and followed him to a new home near Janesville. In the spring and summer of 1846 the youthful Stephenson, single-handed, broke 130 acres of land and helped to plant and harvest 400 acres of wheat.

In the logging camp
 From the first, the New Brunswick boy showed a particular aptitude for woodcraft. Sinclair appreciated this, and depended upon his judgement in locating many of the richest tracts of pine in the northern section of Wisconsin and Michigan. It was "Ike" who went up the tall spruce trees, and with sharp eye, "took in" the surrounding country.

During his first season on the Escanaba, in 1846-47, he drove a six-ox team with good stick. Stephenson, some fifty years later, could recall the names of the off and nigh oxen, but in a dispute with his brother Sam a few years ago the names were considerably mixed, and after that he never broached the subject in "Uncle Sam's" presence.

In 1850 Isaac Stephenson began logging on his own account. He was a great "boss," because, as his men always said, he would lead them, no matter what the danger was. In water, during the spring log "drives," up to the waist all day—water in which the ice still was floating—risking life frequently, and narrowly escaping death many times, young Stephenson slowly but surely made his way.

His vision was clear, and his appreciation of the resources of the great pine and ore district was, it is said, as good as, if not better than, that of any man. It was related of him that, as far back as 1864, while entertaining at his home in Marinette, Samuel J. Tilden, and William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, Stephenson, in his own way, without rhetoric or flourish, drew a picture of the possibilities in the Lake Superior and upper Lake Michigan country. As he spoke of the construction of railroads, the building of mills at various points, and the opening of the country to the manufacturer and the farmer, Mr. Tilden turned to him and said: "I regard this, Mr. Stephenson, as a marvellous conception. And one day I believe it will come true."

But it was nearly forty years before this dream had come true. Mr. Stephenson himself forced the construction of the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad, a line which boasts of the longest freight train ever hauled by an engine.

The man who conceived these projects worked his way from almost nothing to great wealth within a few years. He early acquired an interest in the N. Ludington Co., and from that time his fortune was established. He established the Wells, Mich., mills, bought into the Peshtigo Lumber Company, organized the Menominee River Boom Company, and personally superintended the construction of the great logging booms at the mouth of that stream.

SNUFF FOR SENATORS
 Speaking in Washington, in 1912, of his early life, Senator Stephenson said: "For fifteen years we were without a

doctor, lawyer, or preacher. We did not need a doctor, for I looked after the sick; and as for a lawyer, we got along pretty well, because we fought out with our fists the troubles that arose among us. We had some pretty rough and hard men in the camps, and maybe we did suffer for want of a preacher. In the logging season we had hundreds of men, and my principal job was to keep our crews in good shape. The saw and the axe make trouble in the woods, not only for trees, but for men, and I have been called on to bind and sew hundreds of wounds. I was not what you might call a fancy bone-setter, but I knew how to set a bone quickly, and with the least pain, to the broken arm or leg. We did not have anesthetics in those days, and the thing to do was to mend the break, and get the man back on the job in a few days."

ENTENTE COUNCIL OFFICIALLY DISAVOWS THE RUSSIAN PEACE

London, March 19.—The Supreme War Council of the Allies issued a statement last night condemning German political crimes against the Russian and Rumanian peoples, and refusing to acknowledge Germany's peace treaties with them, and also declaring:

"We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and

establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice.

The Council's statement, which is issued by the Foreign Office, says: "The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente, assembled in London, feel it to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes which, under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was un-armed. Forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by permission that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to gain by war.

GERMAN HONOR NON-EXISTENT

"The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops transferred them en masse to the western front, and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's pledged word.

"What followed was of like character when the German peace was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence, and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit—a proceeding that did not differ from 'annexation' because the word itself was carefully avoided.

"Meanwhile, those very Russians who had made military operations impossible found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that while they refused to read the treaty presented to them, they had no choice but to sign it; so they signed it, not knowing whether in its true significance it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow.

"For us of the Entente Government, the judgement which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia, nor when she partitioned Poland—has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations.

"Poland, whose heroic civilization has survived the most cruel of national tragedies, is threatened with a fourth partition, and to aggravate her wrongs devices by which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based on fraudulent promises of freedom.

"What is true of Russia and Poland is no less true of Rumania, overwhelmed like them in a flood of merciless passion for domination.

The statement concludes: "Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force. "Peace troubles such as those we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own

GAVE TILLMAN PILLS

Forty-odd years ago Dr. Ralph Isham was at the head of the medical profession in Chicago. He and Senator Stephenson had been close personal friends for more than a quarter of a century. One day when the Wisconsin lumberman felt "sort of shiftless and all played out" he sought the advice of the Chicago physician. Dr. Isham recommended a digestive pill, the principal ingredient of which was purified aloe. It contained some mastic and red rose. For thirty-nine years Senator Stephenson had taken one of these pills daily after his dinner. "I don't believe I have missed taking one of these pills daily a dozen times in thirty-nine years," said the aged Senator. These were the pills Stephenson gave Senator Tillman. "If Tillman lives long enough, I will cure him," added Stephenson, with a droll smile.

"Lord Bacon, in his memories," Stephenson continued, "says that he added many years to his life by the frequent use of the substance now known to scientists as aloe. I am sure this same substance has added a quarter of a century to my life."

Stephenson was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1866 and 1868; was Representative from the Ninth District of Wisconsin in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses; was elected to the Senate May 17, 1907, to fill out the unexpired term of John C. Spooner, and was re-elected March 4, 1909. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1915.

Senator Stephenson's right to his seat was questioned in a minority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was charged that a great sum of money had been spent corruptly in his election, but after a long hard fight the Segate, by a vote of 40 to 34, exonerated Stephenson and sustained his title to his place in the upper branch of Congress.

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ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice.

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly we do perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed, and that in every case the single, but all sufficient, appeal is to justice and right.

"Are justice and right going to win? Insofar as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies, which, even under conditions more difficult than the present, have shown themselves more than equal to the great cause entrusted to their valor."

Jinks—"I hear your boy in college is opposed to the draft." Jenks—"Well, he did say it would be handier if I sent him the cash."—Judge.

CASUALTIES LOW AGAIN

London, Thursday, March 14.—The British casualties, reported for the week ending today, numbered 3,562. They were divided as follows:
 Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 53; men, 822.
 Wounded or missing: Officers, 148; men, 2,539.
 In the first week of March the casualties numbered 3,341, the lowest of any week for several months.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Can now be purchased at my Store for I have taken the Exclusive Agency for Eastport—Lubec—and this vicinity, and no matter how old—or out of repair your machine is, I will make you a liberal allowance for it on a New Singer. 3 Ply Roofing, \$3 Per Roll. Needles—Belts—Oil—Shuttles and new Parts for Any make. Sewing Machines and Talking Machines all makes cleaned and repaired. —WHY NOT CALL—
EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
 131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

ARROW COLLARS
 THE Arrow is the best Collar made in America, and is now retailed at 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents. We are selling them, while they last, at 15 cents straight; and Youth's Sizes at 3 for 25 cents.
R. A. STUART & SON
 ST. ANDREWS, March 2nd, 1918.

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' Material, 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

SPRING New Coats

We are showing a very exclusive line of the latest in Women's Coats. Those who pick first always get the best. Our assortment this season is the best yet. Being Coat Specialists, Customers are finding out it pays them to select from us.

C. C. GRANT
 ST. STEPHEN

Social
 County Court Black's Harb Tuesday.
 Mr. E. A. St. Town on Tues
 The Mayor, a visit to Bosto
 Capt. H. M. known summ Campbello, an Algenquin her mander of Blo Second Naval at Block Island
 On the invi Laren a numb a dance in Pau
 Mrs. Joseph fortune to spr months ago, is
 Mrs. Richard her arm a few to think her pa is ended for prevented from of which she h gan. Mrs. Da somewhere in -credit and prai
 Mr. and Mrs returned home spent the turn Mrs. E. Turner Mrs. F. P. Ba her recent illne
 Mrs. G. W. B on Thursday es
 Mr. Chipman of the Soil mov in town this we
 Dr. Kierstea Elm Corner.
 Miss Florence from a visit to
 Mrs. Mattie T Bessie and Gl Glenn Thomps week to see Pte
 Miss Nellie M visit to St. Steph
 Mrs. Richard dinner hour on
 The many frie are glad to see h
 Mr. Robert Ki town on Sunday
 Miss Maud from a visit to F
 Mrs. James I daughter, Mrs. Brownville, Me.
 Mr. Melvin M Brownville, Me., during the winte
 In an intervie er, Mr. Grady, o stated that they dine factory at A
 Miss Margare days of this-wee
 Cadet R. M. S Squadron, has g in Texas. Anot been in Texas fo J. Howland, of Department, wh
 Mr. W. G. Th was in Town on very well after which he has pa for an octoge friends hope he winters and that severe as the on
 Mr. Roy A. G Halifax on Thur to St. Andrews, regular business
 Mrs. Durell F members of her her home on W evening.
 Corp. Williams ville Sanitarium
 Miss Marjorie York on Wednes
 Mrs. George E has been visiti
 The Food Sale All Saints Junio on Saturday, Mar poned until Mar in Stinson's Cafe
 Mr. and Mrs on Wednesday fr had been visiti will leave shortly
 Mr. John Gibs duty is to round on Wednesday.
 Mr. Nathan T that his sister, M died in Californi ceased her by on
 Miss G. B. Wa of the St. Andre fined to her hous severe cold. Sh resume her teac
 Miss Katie Br river friends thi
 Mrs. M. N. Co to the house wit
 Mr. Oscar Rig been visiting hi Howard Rigby.