

**The Beacon**  
A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1889.  
Published every Saturday by  
**BEACON PRESS COMPANY**  
WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
To all parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50  
To United States and Postal Union  
Countries, per annum \$2.00  
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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[October 3 to October 9]

ON the second day of the period under review the war entered the fifty-first month of its course, and the week was another of extraordinary and continuous successes for the arms of the Entente Allies on nearly all fronts.

From Roulers to the Meuse the Allies made great—in some places rapid—advances, so great that the sectional maps we have been studying so carefully for four years no longer show on their eastern and northern sides the positions of the present battle-lines. Newer maps must be provided by the daily papers to indicate to us where the battles are now raging and the Allies are forcing back the Huns in Belgium and France. The places whose names have been so long familiar to us, and where so many bloody contests for their possession have raged, are now strongly held by the Allies, who have broken down the strong defences constructed by the enemy, and have advanced to more open country beyond. The Hindenburg Line is demolished. The Allies are now east of Dixmude; they are beyond Armentières and near Lille; on the Scarpe they are close to Douai; they are far to the east of the Scheldt at Cambrai, and at Le Cateau are not far from the Somme; they are well to the east of St. Quentin and nearing Ribemont on the Oise; they have gained on both sides of the St. Gobain Forest, and are nearer Laon on the west; they have made a great advance north of Reims and crossed the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, thus, approaching nearer to Laon on the east; they have crossed the Suippe at Bazancourt and other places; they have moved their line northward in the whole Champagne sector; and they have made substantial advances east of the Argonne Forest between the Aire and the Meuse. It is not to be wondered at that the Germans are giving way at all points over this great front, in view of the mighty attacks the Allies are now delivering; and the evidence is beyond dispute that the Germans are planning the immediate evacuation of much of the territory they have held for over four years; and as is their hellish custom, they are looting, burning, and destroying the towns and villages from which they are fleeing or being driven. No accurate summary can be given of the prisoners and guns captured by the Allies during the week on the whole Western front, but the prisoners must approximate 100,000 and guns 500.

The Austro-Italian campaign was not characterized by any major operations during the week, and positions remained practically unchanged; but there was considerable activity in aerial operations and cannonading, and there were frequent outpost encounters, and raids, to the advantage of the Allies.

Continued progress was made by the Allies in the Balkan campaign. In Albania the Italians drove the Austrians back beyond the Skumbi and took Dibra, just over the border in Serbia. The Bulgarians had practically completed their withdrawal from Serbian and Greek territory; and the Allies pressed on from Uskub towards Nish, took Vranja, and went beyond that town. Nish seemed likely soon to be reached.

Very little news was received during the week as to events in Russia, either on the European or Asiatic side of the Urals; but it was evident that reinforcements for the Allies were being steadily received at Vladivostok and at Archangel and Kola.

The Palestine campaign was marked by the capture of Beyrout by a French naval force, much to the joy of the inhabitants. The forces of General Allenby continued their advance north of Damascus and secured the railway connexion with Beyrout. The occupation of Aleppo is now likely to follow.

From East Africa came the report that fugitive Germans in Portuguese territory had been driven across the Rovuma after having suffered very severe losses. Their final rounding up cannot now be very far off, though it has already been a long time anticipated.

Submarines were apparently more active in the week under review than in the week immediately preceding, but it is evident that the menace is not the formidable thing it was some months ago. We give, as usual, under "News of the Sea" the week's report of the marine disasters due to all causes.

The week's sensation was the dispatch by the new German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, to President Wilson of a proposal for an armistice to en-

able the belligerents to discuss peace. The President's reply was in the form of a query as to whom the Chancellor was acting as spokesman, and it intimated that peace proposals could be best discussed when the Central European Powers had vacated the territory of the Entente Allies they now occupied. The Austrian Emperor, or Foreign Minister, also sent a proposal for peace to President Wilson, but its nature had not been disclosed to the public. Central Powers, by unmistakable evidence, greatly desire peace, but they are learning that the terms are not to be dictated by them.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria vacated the throne in favor of his son, Boris, whose reign may not be long. The resignation of the Turkish cabinet and the appointment of Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier indicate the probability of an early appeal for peace by Turkey. The defection of Bulgaria and the defeat of the Turkish forces in Palestine make the position of Turkey very precarious, to say the least of it.

It will thus be seen that the week under review was one of the most satisfactory, from the standpoint of the Entente Alliance, since the war began. With great gains on nearly all battle-fronts, with the enemy clamoring for armistices and peace, with the supplies and man-power of the Allies steadily increasing and those of the enemy being steadily depleted, the day cannot be very far off when the Goths and the shameless Huns will be vanquished and a real and permanent Peace, the Peace for which we pray when we say "Give Peace in our time, O Lord," will be established throughout the world and Prussian militarism will be obliterated forever.

## EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY

We beg to explain to our out-of-town subscribers that the delay in receiving their copies of the last three issues of the Beacon has been due to a reduction in our staff of compositors, through resignation, illness, and death. One compositor left two weeks ago to enter a Business College, two others have been absent through illness, and another, the oldest and most experienced member of our staff, left on September 24th, to go to her sister who was ill in St. John. Her sister died, and she was stricken with the same illness and died October 5th. In a little community like St. Andrews it is not possible to secure experienced printers at short notice, so we have been compelled for three weeks to get along as well as we could by our greatly-reduced staff working overtime. From this week's issue we have been forced to omit much interesting matter that would otherwise have appeared; and in view of the circumstances we hope our subscribers will overlook our shortcomings in matter held over and in delay in publication. We are doing our best to increase our staff, and hope to have it up to the required number before long. The curtailment of our staff is also the cause of delay in filling orders for job-printing, and we trust our customers will pardon our delay. We hope to complete all orders now on hand very soon.

## PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO SCHOOL

On Friday afternoon, October 4, the school children and a number of friends of the school gathered in the Assembly Hall of Prince Arthur School to receive a flag from Mr. E. A. Smith. The flag, a Union Jack, is 15 feet long by seven and one-half feet wide.

Mr. Smith read a very interesting paper (which we greatly regret we are unable to print this week), telling the history of the Union Jack, and describing the way in which the three crosses—St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Patrick—were blended to form one beautiful flag. In closing he spoke of the Canadian Ensign and the different Naval Ensigns.

After the singing of "We'll never let the Old Flag fall," by the school, Mr. Smith formally presented the flag to the Principal, Mr. McMonagle. The children and visitors then gathered around the flag-staff to watch the raising of the flag. Mrs. F. G. Andrews raised it to its place, and when it reached the top the children saluted. The flag, and Mr. Smith, were heartily cheered. The exercises closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

## THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

October 13.—Translation of Edward the Confessor. Roger Williams banished from Boston, Mass., for heresy, 1635; General Thomas Harrison, one of Cromwell's officers, executed, 1660; The Parliament of Scotland convened for the last time, 1705; Admiral Nicholson, British naval commander, took Port Royal, Nova Scotia, 1710; Corner stone of White House, Washington, laid by General Washington, 1792; Napoleon Bonaparte landed at St. Helena, 1815; Antonio Canova, Italian sculptor, died, 1822; Lily Langtry (Lady De Bathe), British actress, born, 1852; Sir H. Montagu Allan, Canadian steamship owner, born, 1860; Marquess of Queensberry, Scottish nobleman, born, 1866; First aeroplane flight in United States, 1893; Sir Henry Irving, English actor, died, 1905; Duke of Connaught assumed office of Governor-General of Canada, 1911.

October 14.—Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806.

Auerstadt, 1806. James II of England, born, 1633; William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, born in London, England, 1644; Sir William Harcourt, English statesman, born, 1827; Sir Edmund Walker, President of Canadian Bank of Commerce, born, 1848; James S. Neill, Frederickton merchant, born, 1849; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, born, 1872; Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan signed 1905.

October 15.—Virgil, Latin poet, born, 70 B. C.; The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582; Evangelista Torricelli, Italian inventor of the barometer, born, 1608; Champlain arrived in Canada as Governor, 1612; Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, born, 1686; Napoleon Bonaparte began retreat from Moscow, 1812; Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Mines, born, 1858; John L. Sullivan, American pugilist, born, 1858; Rt. Rev. E. A. LeBlanc, R. C. Bishop of St. John, born, 1870; Dedication of Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., 1874; Completion and dedication of Cologne Cathedral, 1880.

October 16.—Bishops Ridley and Latimer martyred at Oxford, 1555; Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, British statesman and dramatist, died, 1679; Noah Webster, American lexicographer, born, 1758; Robert Fergusson, Scottish poet, died, 1774; Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, guillotined, 1793; John Hunter, Scottish surgeon, died, 1793; Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, died, 1817; House of Parliament, London, destroyed by fire, 1834; Oscar Wilde, Irish author and dramatist, born, 1854; Capture of Harper's Ferry, beginning of the American rebellion, 1859; Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, English statesman, born, 1863.

October 17.—St. Etheldreda. Saratoga, 1777. Sir Philip Sidney, English soldier and poet, died, 1586; F. F. Chopin, Polish musical composer and pianist, died, 1849; Siege of Sebastopol began, 1854; Lord Selborne, English statesman and administrator, born, 1859; Great fire in Quebec, 1866; Austrians evacuated Lombardy, 1866.

October 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist. Matthew Henry, Welsh divine and Bible commentator, born, 1662; Richard ("Beau") Nash, famous Welsh dictator of fashion, born, 1674; American Army disbanded by proclamation, 1783; Union of Norway and Sweden, 1826; Last English lottery, 1826; Nikola Tesla, American electrician, born in Serbia, 1857; Lord Palmerston, British statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1865; Charles Gounod, French musical composer, died, 1893.

October 19.—Yorktown capitulated, 1781. Leipzig, 1813. Sir Thomas Browne, Eng-

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G. B. FINIGAN,  
Chairman Poor Committee  
St. Andrews, N. B.

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**E. H. Bartlett**

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**WALL PAPERS:**—We have a splendid stock of the latest goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock 13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early before the best is sold out.

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## Social

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