The Beacon

VOL. XXIX — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917 — NO. 20

AUTUMN IN FLANDERS

DAWN rises chill
Above a desolate, shell-shattered hill:
The humid, pearly skies
Are misty as a mother's eyes
Who grieves
Over her gallant dead,
Britons, Bavarians, French,
Brown head by golden head,
Like drifted leaves
In a vast squandered heap.
They are no longer foes
But sleep
Together in one bloody, sodden trench
In a strange brotherhood of deep repose;
And we, no less,
Feeling no more the summer heat
Of passion, shiver in the cold
Sharp clutch of weariness.
It is October,
And we (God help us!) have grown old
And tragically sober.

VIVIAN FORD,
—in *The Bookman*, for October, 1917.

HON. MR. CARVELL TO THE ELECTORS

WAR THE QUESTION BEFORE THE PEOPLE

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The writs for the general election to be held on Dec. 17 next, having been issued, and, being the New Brunswick representative in the new union government, in appealing to you for your support I feel it incumbent upon me in as brief a manner as possible to state to you my position, and the reason for the formation of the government three weeks ago.

The real question before the electors of Canada to-day is whether or not this Dominion will do its full dvty, not only to itself, the Empire at large, and the civilization of the world, but to the soldiers who have already gone forward, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice. Tens of thousands of others have been maimed and wounded, and two hundred thousand are still in Europe fighting for you and me and everything which is of value in life.

When the Military Service Act was introduced in Parliament by the present Premier in the month of May last, a sharp cleavage arose, not only in Parliament, but throughout Canada at large, and, in voting upon this all important measure unfortunately twenty-five of my colleagues and myself found ourselves at variance with our leader as to the advisability of supporting selective conscription, which I freely admit was something new in the political life of Canada, and something which had not existed in the British Empire for more than 100 years, until the war had been in progress for about a year, when it was introduced and enforced in Great Britain; and, even then, we did not dream we would have to be called upon to enforce such a measure in Canada; but the world is experiencing conditions such as it never knew before. All preconceived ideas of political economy, ideas of government and the liberty of the subject must change, if necessary, under the altered conditions as they arise, to make this world a fit place in which people may dwell in peace and security.

For four long months my colleagues and myself attempted to find some common ground with our leader on this great issue, on which we could appeal to the country, but unfortunately we failed; and, believing as I do, that the first duty of every citizen is to do his utmost, and see that his country does its utmost, to the successful prosecution of this war, after many long and weary negotiations, I decided to accept the position in the union government which I now occupy.

This government has been formed by a union of both Conservatives and Liberals for the express purpose of carrying on the affairs of the country, if elected, until the close of the war and a reasonable time thereafter in which to demobilize the army and place the country again upon a peace footing. When that has been accomplished, our agreement ceases, and every member of the government, whether Liberal or Conservative, is at perfect liberty to pursue any course which in his conscience he may deem right and proper.

We have allowed all matters of local and political interest to Canada to remain in abeyance until peace has been declared, and to devote our whole attention to the energetic prosecution of the war.

Holding these views, and upon this platform, I confidently appeal to you for your support, and, if elected, promise you that not only will I give my whole energy to the great object for which this government was constituted, but also, so far as my department is concerned, and so far as my opinion may prevail with my colleagues, the affairs of this country will be run upon a business basis such as never existed heretofore. Patronage committees and patronage lists will be abolished, and the appointments to offices and other necessary functions of government will be divided between both political parties in as equitable a manner as it is possible. In other words, I intend to practice in office what, for the past six years, I have been preaching in opposition. I will probably not be able to accomplish all that I would like to do, but, in so far as in me lies, I will do my best to attain the goal before me.

Upon this platform, and with these objects in view, I confidently ask for your support on Dec. 17 next.

Sincerely yours,
F. B. CARVELL.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 6, 1917.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this issue is $150,000,000 [illegible] of the amount [illegible] paid by the [illegible] of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $1,000., $5,000. or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917
10% on January 2nd, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918
20% on March 1st, 1918
20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments under this subscription may be made at any Chartered Bank or branch thereof or at the Office of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of $9.19795 per $100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per $100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 69.72274 per $100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.90959 per $100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

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BOURASSA CRITICISED

Toronto, November 13.—The *Globe* says editorially to-day under heading "Bourassa-Dictator,"

Henri Bourassa aspires to become dictator of policies to the people of Canada. He aspires to drive not only the French-Canadians but English-speaking Canadians also along the road that he has marked out for them. That way involves the adoption of his anti-British principles and of his disloyal proposition that Canadians have no interest and should take no part in the great struggle for human freedom and democratic government now proceeding in Europe.

The *Globe* is against Bourassa, as it has been ever since he raised the standard of disunion in 1899. He is as dangerous today as he was in 1911, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier denounced him with all the force of his great eloquence. He is all the more dangerous because he has been consistent.

The Liberals of English-speaking Canada will not swallow Bourassa. His pledges stink in their nostrils. They believe that the honor of Canada and the security of the Dominion are involved in the prosecution of the war.

Bourassa may be accepted as a leader by the people of Quebec. He will never be received as a dictator by the men and women of English-speakig Canada whose sons and husbands are exposing their breasts to the foe in Flanders and dying there, far from home and kindred, that such as he may abuse the liberty of free speech.

NEWS OF THE SEA

——An Atlantic Port, Nov. 8.—The crew of an American ship, which has previously reported a submarine attack this morning, told the story of the sinking of the attacking submarine. The sixth shot from the freighter caused a terrific explosion on the undersea boat, which sank instantly.

——London, November 8.—The American steamship *Rochester* was torpedoed and sunk at dusk on November 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives in the sinking of the vessel. One boat with the second mate and thirteen men is missing. The captian and twenty-two men have been landed at Buncrana. One life boat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the County of Mayo, yesterday.

The American steamship *Rochester* plied between Baltimore and British ports. She was in command of Capt. Erik Kokeritz, and carried a crew of about thirty. She was formerly the steamship *Yagues*, built at Ecorse, Mich., in 1892. She registered 2,551 tons gross, and was 247 feet long.

Londonderry, Nov. 10.—Fifty members of the crew of the American steamer *Rochester* have been landed at Irish ports. The Captain was severely injured. The *Rochester* was attacked by three submarines.

——Amsterdam, November 13.—The Belgian relief steamer *Haelen*, from Montreal for Rotterdam, has been taken into Swinemuende for undisclosed reasons, according to the *Telegraaf*.

In view of the prevailing danger of gium the capture of the *Haelen* increases the acuteness of the situation.

The Belgian relief commission states that the steamer *Haelen* was taken into Swinemuende for examination, the German Government reserving the same right as the British to examine vessels. The commission expects that the vessel will shortly be released.

——London, Nov. 14.—Germany's submarine campaign is winning as a result of the stringent measures that have been taken to combat it by the British and American naval forces. Last week only six British merchantmen were sunk and only one of these crafts exceeded 1,600 tons.

This is the smallest total of vessels sent to the bottom during any week since the submarine warfare began, the lowest previous figures havsug been 12 merchantmen, eight of them in the category of 1,600 tons and over and four of less than 1,600 tous.

——London, November 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the *Daily Mail* says a German submarine on Monday torpedoed without warning the Dutch trawler *Huibertie* at a point 25 miles off the Dutch coast. A Dutch boy of fifteen years was killed. Ten survivors were rescued after being seven hours in a small boat, and were landed at Ymuiden.

——An Atlantic Port, Nov. 14.—News of the destruction by a German submarine of the American steamer, *D. N. Luckenbach*, on Oct. 27, was brought here today by 24 survivors of the crew. Five of the crew were killed. Two other Luckenbach steamers have previously figured in submarine encounters. The *Lewis Luckenbach* was torpedoed and sunk early in October, with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of her crew; and another, the *J. L. Luckenbach*, escaped destruction after a fight.

——London, Nov. 14.—It was officially announed this evening that one of His Majesty's destroyers and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine whilst co-operating with the army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer and twenty six from the monitor.

BODIES RECOVERED

Rexton, N. B., Nov. 10.—The bodies of Captain Allie Wry and Mate Clovis Chase, of the wrecked schooner *Ralph*, were found at Buctouche Bay yesterday. Chase's body was about twelve miles from where the accident occurred and Wry's half a mile farther. They were taken to their homes at Buctouche for interment. John McClintock's body still is missing.

AMERICANS REPORT HAVING SUNK U-BOAT

An Atlantic Port, November 8.—It was reported to-day that information that an American shell fired by an American naval gunner had sunk a Teutonic submarine in the Mediterranean had been sent to the Navy Department by the officers of an American freight steamship, which arrived here recently.

The vessel of about 3,000 tons gross was returning from an Italian port in ballast after taking a cargo of war munitions from America to Italy. A report of her narrow escape from a torpedo was recently made public, but the fate of her attacker was not mentioned.

The torpedo was discovered approaching from the starboard side an hour before nightfall, and the crew, expecting an explosion, hurried to the port rail, arriving in time to see the torpedo emerge from under the ship and pass harmlessly on.

The naval gunners had remained at their posts. The periscope of a submarine appeared above the water, the U-boat captain apparently being unaware that the torpedo had gone under the freighter, because with no cargo she was riding high in the water. Three American shells fired from the ship's bow gun and two from her stern gun missed the submarine, but the sixth, struck at the base of the periscope, according to the officer's report. There was an explosion whice shattered the submersible, and she sank with all on board.

SMALLPOX IN NEW BRUNSWICK

It is announced that there are about thirty-five cases of smallpox at present in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, and York, and the Provincial Board of Health is taking the necessary steps to isolate the cases and prevent the spread of the dread disease. Compulsory vaccination is being enforced in the districts immediately in danger. It is well to bear in mind, however, that smallpox is an air-borne disease, and that it may be contracted without one being in actual contact, or even in sight, of an infected person.

A ST. GEORGE TRAGEDY

St. George, N. B., Nov. 14—William Boyd, a noted trapper and guide, living at MacDougall Falls, blew his brains out with a rifle at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill for some time and at the time of his death he was suffering from melancholia and temporary insanity.

Mrs. Boyd, who was worried at the state of mental depression her husband was in, had gone to the nearest telephone sevearl miles away to summon a doctor. Boyd thought that his wife had committed suicide and he left a note on the table saying that he had nothing to do with her death.

When Mrs. Boyd returned with Dr. D. C. Alexander, of St. George, she found her husband dead with the fatal rifle near him and the note on the table.

A RED CROSS SALE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SEAL COVE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Twelve ladies of Seal Cove, Grand Manan, calling themselves the "Daughters of the Year," and each having under her charge a booth representing a month of the year, held a Sale at the Public Hall, Seal Cove, on October 27th. Mrs. F. Wilson as *January*, sold Ice Cream and Mrs. Jerse Randall kindly assisted her. These ladies regretted having only three gallons of this commodity for sale, as the sons of the place made the ice cream disappear very much as the ice disappears before the sun. Mrs. F. Ellenwood, as *February*, was assisted by Mrs. E. Harvey in the sale of tea ond coffee. Mrs. Hazen Daggett, *March*, had for sale holders and work bags, and tickets for a Red Cross Quilt *April*, Mrs. Emory Forsythe, had charge of a fish pond, and it was surprising how many were ready to "go a-fishing," possibly because there was no danger of being sea-sick. Mrs. Albert Cook, as *May*, sold pies which were "Mother's Make," and that accounted for their rapid disappearance. Mrs. Colin Ingersoll, as *June*, had a most tempting array of Cake at her booth, but it remained there a very short time. Miss Hilda Cronk, as *July*, dispensed home-made candies. Mrs. Walter Benson, as *August*, sold a variety of sandwiches. Mrs. R. Ingalls, as *September*, sold fruit, preserves and pickles. Mrs. John Zwicker, as *October*, sold Hallowe'en masks, favors, horns, and peanuts, which greatly attracted the junior members of the crowd. Mrs. Clyde Ingersoll, as *November*, sold many pretty morning caps and aprons. Mrs. Stuart Benson, as *December*, had a booth which looked most Christmas like; from it she sold many cunning little red stockings filled with candy and nuts, and a prize, mysterious packages; and last but not least, tickets for a huge red stocking that was to be lotteried were sold at this booth, Mrs. Harvey Fletcher assisting in their sale.

Everyone declared that it was the busiest, shortest, and happiest year they had ever experienced, and those who got up the Sale were much gratified by the amount of money that was realized, $66 in all. Of this sum $50 was presented to the Seal Cove Red Cross Society on condition that a pair of socks should be knit and sent to each of the eight Seal Cove boys at the front, and also that a surprise box should be sent to the only Seal Cove girl who is a Red Cross nurse overseas, Miss Annie Sheperd.

Mr. J. W. Wooster made a short speech, in which he thanked the ladies and all who had assisted them for a very pleasant year. He also said that if we could not all be soldiers and nurses, those who had planned the sale had shown that we could all do our "Bit" in some way, and they had accomplished their's most successfully.

After singing "God Save the King" every one went home feeling that Seal Cove had done a "Bit" for the Red Cross Society at least.—Subscriber.

VICTORY BONDS

The local canvassers for the sale of Victory Bonds report they have received a hearty response up to the present. The total subscriptions taken up to Thursday evening, November 15, amount to over $45,000. The canvassers believe that a little extra effort will result in Bonds to the value of $100,000 being sold in this vicinity; and if the results are as satisfactory in the rest of Canada, $400,000,000 will be subscribed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

There are lots of people in Ottawa who cynically affirm that real civil service reform is impossible, but the majority of these are in the best position to know that civil service reform, both inside and outside service, is an absolute essential if public business is to be carried on as efficiently and economically as private business, and if the public purse is not to be robbed, consciously and unconsciously, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly.—*Ottawa Journal.*