

The Beacon

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 20th July, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[July 11 to July 17]

WE must again remind our readers that the summary of the week's progress of the war which has appeared in this column every week since the war began, attempts only the briefest outline of each week's events; and we would also point out that the weekly period reviewed ends three days before the date of issue of the paper. For these reasons readers of daily papers will always have fuller and more recent news of the war than is here set forth.

In the week under review hostilities reached a critical, if not a decisive, stage, and the outlook became more hopeful for a termination of the war in favor of the Entente and their American and other Allies.

On the Western front, during the first half of the week reciprocal local actions, trench-raiding, cannonading, and aerial operations took place, in which the Entente gained the greater advantage; but the Entente, supported by the Americans, who may very well be understood to be included in the term "Entente Allies," made complete preparations to meet and withstand the pending drive of the Teuton enemy. This drive began on the early morning of the 15th, on a front extending over sixty miles, from Chateau Thierry on the Marne to the Argonne east of Meuse. At the close of the week the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Marne at only a few points east of Chateau Thierry, and their greatest advance southward at any point in this area did not exceed five miles; while the advance east of Reims was extended, over a wider front it did not attain so great a depth. Reims itself proved impregnable to the violent onslaught of the Huns; and at the week's close it was evident that the drive was destined to be abortive, and that the French generalissimo, Foch, with the Allied armies under his command, was able to hold the enemy in check, and at the opportune moment to begin a counter drive that would force the Teuton foe back to his starting point and beyond. On the drive the enemy was faced, apparently, chiefly by American and French troops, who fought with great gallantry and *elan*. The fierce struggle was in full force at the week's close, and the hopes of the Entente were high for a complete success. While this drive was in progress, further west on the front the British made numerous successful raids, and the enemy was kept pretty busy all the way from the Argonne to the coast of Belgium.

The Italians continued their successful attacks on Austrian positions in the north-east corner of the battlefield, but apparently did not attempt to advance further on the Piave sector.

In the Balkan campaign continued progress was made by the Italians, French, and Albanians in Albania, on the coast of which the Allied operations were aided by the Italian navy. Further east, in Serbia and Macedonia, the Allies in conjunction with the Greeks inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians, many of whom were taken prisoners. The indications were that important events were to be looked for in Macedonia in the very near future.

The situation in Russia continued to be much involved, and the information forthcoming was not only meagre but obscure. The various Anti-Bolshevik forces seemed at last to be working together against the common enemy, especially in Siberia, where they had apparent control of the country. An incident which will certainly have far-reaching effects was the landing of British and American troops at Kem, on the White Sea, a station on the railway from Petrograd to Kola, 272 miles from the former and 402 miles from the latter; and it is presumable that the whole line of railway between Kola and Kem is held, or will be held, by the Entente, who have the sympathy and support of the inhabitants of the district traversed. As Kola is an open port all the year round it is easy to understand that the Entente can render quick and effective aid through that port at all seasons, and through Kem, from the White Sea, for more than half the year, to the Russian people who wish to rid themselves of the Bolshevik administration and the tyranny of their German masters. Russian cooperation in the war again, on the side of the Entente, is not so remote a possibility as it seemed two months, or even two weeks, ago.

No news transpired concerning events in Mesopotamia. It was reported of the Palestine campaign that the British in an engagement with the Turks and Germans

north of Jericho yielded some ground, but came back and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, capturing several hundreds of prisoners and quantities of supplies.

It was reported from East Africa that the last unconquered body of German troops was being pursued eastward and was nearing the coast of Portuguese East Africa, in the vicinity of Mosambique. Air raids formed a conspicuous part of the week's operations, and the Entente seem to have scored many great successes. The death of Ex-President Roosevelt's son, and of Booth, the other young American aviator, who succumbed to injuries received the preceding week, give a pathetic interest to Americans in this form of hostilities in the stupendous war. As for a long time past, no detailed information concerning submarine activities is allowed to be made public, but such news as transpires justifies the belief that though the menace is not yet overcome it is less serious than it has been.

As the close of the fourth year of the war approaches, the hope that it may not be prolonged another year becomes more fixed, and more warranted by circumstances. But the end can only come when all that the Allies are fighting for is accomplished, and the hydra-headed Prussian militarism is killed beyond possibility of resurrection.

LET ST. ANDREWS FLOURISH!

ANOTHER summer season is well advanced, and the "Old Shire Town," as it is called in terms of endearment by many, is once more thronged with visitors who revel in the natural beauties of the place and enjoy the salubrity of its climate and the endless means of enjoyment the locality affords. All these attractions have been described many times by enthusiastic admirers and graphic journalists, and the fame of the place has extended throughout the world, from all corners of which visitors find their way here summer after summer. The magnificent summer residences of the large number of wealthy persons of Canada and the United States who come here annually testify in the most impressive way to the permanent interest taken in the place by some of the most prominent people of the American continent.

While it is eminently satisfactory from many points of view that St. Andrews has become a renowned summer resort, to possess a residence in which is a hallmark of distinction, a thoughtful consideration of the present-day condition of the Town must create a feeling of regret that the natural advantages of this famous old seaport and ship-building centre are not now being utilized as in former years, and that its commerce and industries have been allowed to decay and vanish. In spite of the business created for two or three months in the summer by the influx of many hundreds of summer residents and hotel guests—a business which is certain to expand year after year—there is a present lethargy in the Town which is due entirely to the indifference of the permanent residents, a lack of public spirit, an entire absence of cooperation for the general welfare of the community, and an utter failure on the part of those directly concerned to interest themselves in the material, social, and educational development of the Town. One need of the community is paramount—the need of a leader to bring the people together and to direct their efforts towards the accomplishment of things which are essential to progress and without which the present stagnation will continue or will degenerate into a condition so much worse that it is painful to contemplate.

We do not care to take it upon ourselves to nominate the leader, but one person is naturally suggested, a man who has the means and requisite leisure, a man who has sought and obtained the suffrages of the people to place him in salaried positions of leadership. We refer to Mr. T. A. Hartt, the Member of Parliament for the County of Charlotte. His home is in St. Andrews, and here he has spent many years of the most active part of his life. We respectfully suggest to him in this conspicuous way that if he would forgo a little of the undoubted pleasure he enjoys in his sylvan retreat at Pleasant Ridge and join the St. Andrews Board of Trade and put a little of his time and energy into that somewhat (we hope it is not defunct) organization, we are sure his leadership will be appreciated and his work will produce results commensurate with the energy he may display. There is no other man in the community in a better position or with better qualifications to enthrone his fellow townsmen and move them to initiate and carry on those enterprises of which the Town stands so much in need, and to institute those reforms that must be brought about before St. Andrews can resume the position it once occupied relatively to the other towns of the Province.

We can promise the local Board of Trade, under Mr. Hartt's leadership, or that of any other man who will make his influence felt, that the BEACON will gladly and gratuitously do all in its power to further the Board's plans and aid its undertakings in the direction of expanding present local industries and in developing much needed new ones. The columns of the paper are open to all persons in the Town who have its interests at heart, and who have helpful suggestions to make for furthering the prosperity of this beautiful Old Shire Town and once famous Seaport we all love so well. The subject is a vast one, and we must revert to it again and again.

SOME GAINS OF THE WAR

We commend to our readers the address with the above title, by Sir Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at Oxford University, which he delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, and which we reproduce by instalments, from *United Empire*, the monthly journal of the Institute. The first instalment was printed in our last issue, the second appears in this issue, and the conclusion will appear next week. The learned professor, who has visited Canada and has been heard by many of our readers, bears a name distinguished in English annals, and he is upholding it in a most distinguished manner.

EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT OF LETITE COPPER

Letite copper areas are to be developed. For the past seven years five square miles showing copper ore outcroppings have been held by Lewis Connors at Letite. The mill test of the ore when first tried showed that the ore was rich in copper and the lead ore was also valuable. The test showed that the copper ore bore 16.84 per cent of copper and the lead ore bore no less than 28.57 per cent of lead. These are two separate mines, although the veins are not more than one hundred feet apart. The assay shows that the copper is worth \$35.30 per ton of ore and the lead \$53.99 per ton of ore.

Not long ago this property attracted the attention of several large United States mining concerns and a deal is now in progress, which if carried to a successful conclusion will mean the transfer of the property from Mr. Connors to an important Boston mining corporation. It is understood that if they take over the property that the company will take the ore to New Jersey where it will be handled and refined. This ore will be taken to the United States by waterborne freight, and it is said that the American interests are very enthusiastic over the prospects of mining copper and lead on this property. A mining expert from New York who was in the city last night visited the property yesterday and made tests, upon the conclusion of which he stated that the ore from these properties was among the richest he had ever examined.

If this transfer goes through it will mean an important industry for the province of New Brunswick, as there is a large quantity of both copper and lead ore in sight and the company will develop the mines on a large scale. It is understood that several other American interests have been making enquiries relative to this property but in all probability it will go to the Boston concern.

—St. John Telegraph.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

July 20.—St. Margaret, Petrarch, Italian poet, born, 1304; Champlain taken prisoner to England, 1629; Queen Anne of England died, 1714; British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, 1871; Army Purchase abolished in Great Britain, 1871; General Elections in Canada, 1872; Charles Dickens, son of the English novelist, died, 1896; Pope Leo XIII died, 1903; Andrew Lang, British author and critic, died, 1912.

July 21.—Matthew Prior, English poet, born, 1664; Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, died, 1796; The Inquisition reestablished in Spain, 1814; Sir John Gilbert, English painter and illustrator, born, 1817; Belgium proclaimed an independent Kingdom, 1831; British troops under Gen. Sir Hugh Goff took Chinkiang on the Yangtze River, China, 1842; George McAvity, prominent St. John merchant and manufacturer, born, 1853; First Battle of Bull Run, 1861; Robert G. Ingersoll, American lawyer and freethinker, died, 1899; Sinking of steamer *Columbia* off coast of California, with loss of 50 lives, 1907.

July 22.—St. Mary Magdalene, Falkirk, 1298; Shrewsbury, 1403; Salamanca, 1812. Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, establishing the Royal Succession, 1706; Napoleon II, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Marie Louise, died, 1832; Bank of British North America established in New Brunswick, 1839; Duke of Somerset, English nobleman, born, 1846; Ulysses S. Grant, jr., son of President Grant, born, 1852.

July 23.—Ghuznee, 1839. Titus Oates' professed discoverer of a Popish plot in England, died, 1705; Coventry Patmore, English poet, born, 1823; Cardinal Gibbons, American Roman Catholic prelate, born, 1834; Upper and Lower Canada united, 1840; The Tyne Crew, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, defeated the Paris crew of St. John, N. B., at Lachine, Montreal, 1870; General Ulysses S. Grant military leader, and President of the United States for two terms, died, 1885.

July 24.—Gibraltar captured, 1704; Niagara, 1759. Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé, 1534; Rev. John Newton, English divine, joint author of "Oney Hymns," born, 1725; John Philpot Curran, Irish orator and politician, born, 1750; John A. Dix, commander in American Civil War, born, 1798; Alexander Dumas père, French novelist, born, 1803; Salt Lake City, Utah, founded by the Mormons, 1847; Window Tax abolished in Great Britain, 1851; William Gillette, American actor and playwright, born, 1855; Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, died, 1862; Sir Thomas Tait, Canadian railway expert, born, 1862.

July 25.—St. James, Agostino and Maritz, Louisburg, 1758. Lundy's Lane, 1814. Charles Dibdin, English writer of Sea Songs, died, 1814; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet and philosopher, died, 1834; Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, British statesman and philosopher, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, born, 1848; Nat Goodwin, American actor, born, 1857; Queen Elizabeth of Belgium born, 1876; Duke of Roxburghe, Scottish nobleman, born, 1876; Earl of Minto appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1898.

July 26.—Khyber Pass, 1839. England took possession of Nova Scotia, 1758; George Bernard Shaw, Irish critic and dramatist, born, 1856; Duke of Cambridge appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army, 1856; General Sam Houston, military leader in Texas, died, 1863; Irish Church disestablished by Gladstone, 1869; Revolution in Buenos Aires, 1890; M. Blériot, French pioneer aviator, flew over English Channel, 1910.

BRITAIN HONORS AMERICAN GENERALS
London, July 17.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the Supreme War Council, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced to-day.

WHERE HE GOT THE OTHER
A Boer who fought with the British forces in the East African campaign was recently operated on for extraction of bullet. Shortly afterwards an English surgeon remarked to him: "By the by, we took two bullets out of you. Did you know there were two?" "Oh, yes," replied the Boer; "one I got from the Germans and the other from you beggars at Colenso."—*Manchester Guardian*.

WHERE HE GOT THE OTHER

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"If you can't change the Wind, you can change the Mill's Sails," is an old proverb; now, if you cannot buy coal or wood for fuel, you can buy a

Florence Automatic Wickless Oil Cook Stove with Success Oven
And solve the burning problem

No wicks, no valves, no dirt, no odor, perfectly safe and always ready. We sell them at manufacturer's price, plus freight; and are using one in our kitchen, with great satisfaction.

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