

The Herald

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The War is Finished

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue, an armistice embracing the conditions of the Allies, has been signed by the German authorities. As a consequence hostilities have ceased, and we may be sure they will not be resumed; as the armistice is tantamount to the unconditional surrender of the enemy. The armistice agreement had been expected for some days, and when the news of its consummation reached here early Monday morning, there was, as might be naturally expected, universal rejoicing. The day was proclaimed a civic holiday, by his Worship the Mayor, and in a brief space business was generally suspended. The city was swathed in bunting, flags were flying from all available positions, the people were out all rejoicing and congratulating one another on the glorious termination of this tremendous world war.

On Thursday of last week, a report was flashed over the wires that the armistice had on that date been signed. This report turned out to be premature, but relying upon its accuracy this city, as well as most of the principal centers in Canada and all over the United States, celebrated the event with universal rejoicing. Here, a grand parade of soldiers, civic officials, firemen, and citizens of all classes took place in the afternoon, and in the evening a torch-light procession with bands was held, participated in by numerous bodies of people, carriages and automobiles. Patriotic addresses were delivered from a grandstand erected on the market square by the Premier, His Lordship the Bishop, the Chief Justice and others, regarding the happy event the people were called upon to celebrate. As already said all this was a little ahead of time, yet in a sense it was not inappropriate, because it was almost certain that matters would eventuate in the signing of the armistice. In the celebration on Monday, like scenes were participated in. There was a grand parade of soldiers, marines, firemen, civic officials, citizens of all classes, carriages, automobiles, with two bands. This grand turnout paraded the principal streets. In the evening again there was a torch-light procession, and at its conclusion an immense bon-fire was set ablaze on the square, and the Kaiser was hanged and burned in effigy. All this was done in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens. The whole square, Queen Square gardens and the streets in the vicinity were all massed with people. The playing of the National Anthem brought the happy event to a close.

The rejoicing on this occasion was world wide in extent, and embraced every section of the Great British Empire, of the United States, and all the Allied countries in Europe. Humanly speaking, the event celebrated in this connection was the most momentous in the world's history. It was the conclusion of, by far the greatest war that has ever taken place. The rejoicing was because right and triumphed over wrong, liberty over autocracy, militarism and serfdom; because our free flag waves and the power of tyranny has been destroyed, and the tyrant has been precipitated from his pedestal.

When we consider the demands which brought this war about, and the dreadful scenes of carnage, of murder and cruelty, which have been perpetrated by the most powerful of enemies, after near half a century of studied and careful preparation; we surely have great cause for thankfulness that this glorious victory has been won.

In the first place our grateful thanks are due to the Lord of hosts, without whose guidance and assistance we could not have won. Then we have to thank the great British Navy, that has guarded our coasts and kept free the ocean lanes. We have to thank the armies, generals and soldiers, not only of our country, but of all the countries allied with the British Empire in this titanic struggle. Especially have we to thank that military genius, the generalissimo, Marshal Foch, who out-pointed, out-fought and out-generated the enemy at every turn. There are many noble and out-standing examples of bravery and true greatness among the civilians, the soldiers and the rulers of our own and allied countries. Worthy of special mention is King Albert of Belgium. This brave and patriotic King remained with his people; with them he endured all manner of hardship and privation. He and his loyal consort shared all the hardships, all the humiliations and sacrifices heaped upon his country by the enemy. He sacrificed all but honor. Now his persecutor is driven from his throne. But King Albert is surrounded, loved, and esteemed by all his subjects.

Among all the countries participating in this great world war, none has achieved greater fame, or come into more prominent notice than Canada. Canada's brave and patriotic sons are acknowledged to have been the greatest soldiers on the field of carnage, and in consequence of her marvelous achievements in this great war, Canada has become the world over an honored name. Not only from the military point of view has she attained the most lofty eminence, but as a financial center, her successes have been marvelous. Her financial arrangements are now placed on a basis equally solid and safe as that of the Mother Country. Canada's Prime Minister has been taken into the confidential deliberations of the Imperial authorities. His advice and counsel are given serious consideration by all the greatest minds of the Empire. And now, when the war is over and peace terms are to be considered and discussed, Canada's Prime Minister again is invited and earnestly besought to come and sit down with the world's greatest plenipotentiaries, to arrange the terms upon which the great nations of the world shall launch out in their new status. In all that Canada has done at home in all her great achievements on the field of battle, in all the fame and renown achieved by her soldiers, our Province of Prince Edward Island has done its full share.

The victory is grand, the achievements of our soldiers are glorious; they accomplished all that could be desired. But the price was great; very many of Canada's and Prince Edward Island's brave and patriotic sons have made the supreme sacrifice. They sleep in Flanders Fields and will not come back, when our armies return to receive the homage and gratitude of our people. Many homes are rendered desolate, many hearts are riven, in consequence of the fatalities on the battlefield. But such are the fortunes of war; and all who have lost their dear ones have the consolation of knowing they died in the noblest of causes; they gave their lives for their country. They sacrificed themselves that

we might be free. In no nobler cause can anyone die. Nothing can be nobler than that a man to give his life for his friends. Then again let it be remembered that their death in this noble cause is sanctified by sacrifice. Nothing is really great that is not founded on sacrifice. Sacrifice is the test and measure of true greatness.

Briefly reviewing this terrible war, its inception and progress, and considering the magnitude of the powers against us, we surely have great cause for thankfulness that the end has come and that once more our glorious flag waves over a free and untrammelled people. The Kaiser, the cruel tyrant, that like a colossal incubus menaced the whole world, is hurled headlong from his throne, shorn of his powers, executed by his people, and a fugitive from justice. We now in the fulness of our joy can sing, "GOD SAVE THE KING," and "BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVE."

Finish of the War

London, Nov. 6.—The British are continuing their advance to the east of Mormal Forest, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from headquarters, and have occupied numerous villages and the important railway junction at Anloyne. The statement says: "We progressed along the whole battlefield today in spite of a heavy continuous rain. Sharp fighting has taken place at a number of points with German rear-guards and some hundreds of prisoners have been taken by us."

In France and Flanders the enemy forces are being given no rest. Along the whole battle line in France, the British, French and American troops have made further material gains and reclaimed numerous towns and villages. Thousands more of Germans have been taken prisoners on all the sectors under attack. Generally the enemy forces are in slow retreat, but nevertheless at some points they are offering sharp resistance, particularly against the Americans in the Meuse River region and the French in the old Argonne sector. The latest gains of the British on the western side of the battlefield, have been productive of the capture of several towns of great importance, the gaining of more territory east of the Scheldt Canal, where the Canadians are on the attack, and in the taking of several strategic junctions of high value. Along the Meuse the Americans continue steadily to push forward, and at last accounts were almost at the gates of Sedan, a dominating point on the German line of communication to the east, the taking of which will greatly hamper the Germans in their efforts to clear out that portion of the sack from the region east of St. Quentin to the north of Rheims.

Paris, Nov. 7.—With ever-increasing speed the French troops are forcing the Germans back north of the Aisne and on all the rest of the front which the French are fighting over, according to the war office announcement tonight. An advance of ten miles has been made at certain points since yesterday. The statement reads: "Our troops continued without cessation their pursuit of the enemy during the day. On our left we crossed and went far beyond the road between Vervins and Avesne, north of Lachapelle, south of this locality we reached the west the railway between Lachapelle and Hirson on the general line of Effey and Origny-En-Thierache."

Paris, Nov. 7.—German grand headquarters requested Allied grand headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing on this front at three o'clock in the afternoon until further orders. The German wireless message asking for an appointment to meet Marshal Foch says: "The German government

would congratulate itself in the interests of humanity if the arrival of the German delegation on the Allies' front might bring about a provisional suspension of hostilities." The message announces that the German plenipotentiaries would arrive at the French outposts on the Chimay-Guise road on Thursday between eight and ten o'clock in the evening.

London, Nov. 8.—The capture of the important towns of Avesnes and the occupation of the western portion of Tournai are reported in Field Marshal Haig's official communication tonight. Both north and south of Avesnes the British troops have passed the line of the Avesnes-Mauberge Road. The text of the statement follows: "Despite the very difficult weather our troops advancing in a driving rain have made substantial progress on the front south of the Moas-Condé Canal. On the right we have captured Avesnes and have passed the line of the Avesnes-Mauberge Road both north and south of the town. In the centre we have cleared Pautmont and are approaching the railway west of Maubeuge. On the left we have taken Maillequet, Fayt-Le-Franc, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal. Farther north, his flank threatened by our advance on this battlefield, the enemy has commenced to withdraw south of Tournai. We have captured Condé and crossing the Scheldt Canal south of the town of Antoing, have taken La Plaigne and Belloy. We hold the western portion of Tournai. Since the first of November we have captured about 18,000 prisoners and 700 guns."

Germany is standing hat in hand at the door of Marshal Foch's headquarters humbly begging for peace. Deserted by all her former allies, her great military machine in the process of destruction by the onslaughts of the Entente Allied armies; her dream of world domination rudely dissipated, Germany begs for a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding the hard terms she knows she must pay. Scarcely had the decision of the Supreme War Council of Versailles with regard to a cessation of hostilities with Germany been made public than Germany was speeding emissaries to Foch to learn what the commander-in-chief's terms are to be.

The terms of the Entente Allies under which Germany may secure an armistice have been handed to the German delegation at French army headquarters at a little village in the department of the Aisne, and a German courier now is speeding to Spa, German headquarters in Belgium, with the document. Seventy-two hours—or until Monday morning—have been given to accept or reject the stipulations. Emperor William is said to be at Spa, awaiting the arrival of the courier with the momentous conditions. The German delegates endeavored to secure an immediate provisional suspension of hostilities, but Marshal Foch refused to acquiesce.

London, Nov. 8.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, according to a German wireless despatch picked up here tonight. The wireless says that Prince Max tendered his resignation in view of the altered parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding. Amsterdam, Nov. 8.—(By the Associated Press)—Emperor William of Germany has declined to accede to the demands that he abdicate, says a German wireless despatch picked up here tonight. To the ultimatum of the Socialists the Emperor replied through Minister of the Interior Drows that he refused to abdicate voluntarily on the ground that he could not at the moment of peace undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the Entente and delivering up the country to anarchy.

London, Nov. 9.—The terms of the Allies by which Germany may have an armistice have reached German headquarters by courier, but thus far there is no indication that a reply has been

received by Marshal Foch. Whether the terms have been sent on to Berlin for action by the new chancellor is problematical. William Hohenzollern, the abdicated German Emperor and King of Prussia and his eldest son, Frederick William, who hoped some day to rule the German people, are reported to have fled to Holland. The revolution which is in progress throughout Germany, although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.

London, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service)—The German courier bearing the text of the armistice conditions arrived at German Headquarters at ten o'clock this morning, according to official announcement from Paris. The courier, Captain Heldorf, was long delayed while the German batteries persisted in bombarding the route he had to follow. On Saturday morning the German delegates suggested that the courier's mission might be attempted by airplane. The French high command saw no objections to this and offered to furnish a machine on condition that the German high command pledge itself that the airplane would not be fired at. A radio message was sent to German headquarters, which was replied to without delay as follows: "We grant free passage to the French airplane bringing our courier. We are issuing orders that it should not be attacked by any of our machines. For the purpose of recognition it should carry two white flags very clearly marked."

The orders from the German headquarters staff, however, were inoperative as regarded the land batteries, for on Lacapelle Road the enemy's fire, despite reiterated requests to desist, went on without intermission. A French airplane, piloted by an officer of the French Air Service, was soon available, and the pilot was ordered to hold himself ready to start on his journey. About that time a message came from general headquarters announcing that orders for the cessation of firing had been given to the batteries directed against Lacapelle Road, and that Captain Heldorf was at liberty to start by automobile. Almost immediately the German fire ceased and the courier set out on the road for Spa at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. German headquarters was notified of his departure and informed that he might be expected to arrive in the evening. But the road was long and hard and many delays occurred.

London, Nov. 10.—The British have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier south of the Sambre River Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. They advanced four miles east of Retnaix bringing them almost within gun-fire of Brussels. The statement says: "South of the Sambre our advanced troops have reached the Franco-Belgian frontier. North of the Sambre our progress continued against somewhat increased resistance from the enemy's rearguards. North of Mons-Condé Canal our troops have taken Leuze and our cavalry is approaching Ath. We have progressed four miles east of Retnaix. Our advanced detachments are pushing forward southwest of Mons and have reached the line of the canal west and northwest of that town. On the railway east of Maubeuge great quantities of rolling stock have fallen into our hands."

With the American Forces on the Lorraine Front, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The Second American Army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured as also were a number of woods. With the French Army in France, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The French General Gouraud made his official entry into Sedan at 2 o'clock this afternoon. With the American Forces on the Meuse Front, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—General Pershing's troops this afternoon captured Stenay on the east bank. With the Allied Forces in Belgium, Nov. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—There are many in-

dications that the Germans do not intend to make a protracted stand this side of Brussels and Charleroi.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The world war will end this morning at six o'clock, Washington time, eleven o'clock, Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:50 o'clock this morning, Washington, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press)—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the State Department announced at 2:45 this morning. This announcement was made verbally by an official of the State Department in this form: "The armistice has been signed. It was signed at five o'clock a.m., Paris time, and hostilities will cease at eleven o'clock this morning, Paris time. The announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was received in St. John over the wires of the Canadian Press at 3:55 o'clock Monday morning, and was announced in Charlottetown at 7 o'clock."

Not all is known regarding the terms of the armistice. The terms will be made known without much delay, we may be sure. The German people for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lords, for more than four years their pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone. From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed advices from Germany in the last two days it has now become apparent that William Emperor and King has been stripped of his power. He is now plain William Hohenzollern a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin William's mad design to rule the world. Little is known of the situation today in Germany for that country is in the first days of its adventure. It is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities with the unscrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics are merely securing the chief figure-heads of Kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace.

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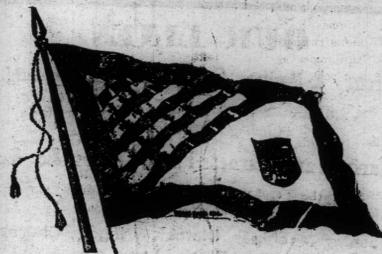
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