

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED"
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.**

Justice Must Prevail

In last issue we briefly expressed our ideas, as to what should be the natural attitude of the Allies against the request made by Germany to the President of the United States, regarding a cessation of hostilities. It will be remembered that the principal point in this request of the Huns was that an armistice be declared, so as to afford an opportunity to discuss peace conditions on the lines laid down, some time ago, by President Wilson.

On the face of it, this seemed a bold and subtle movement on the part of Germany. At the time President Wilson promulgated his peace propositions the Germans had not the slightest intention of discussing them. Their armies then were, for the most part, victorious on the battlefield, and they were puffed up with pride and a sense of self-righteousness to such an extent that they were inclined to despise any movement looking towards a cessation of hostilities, other than that which would come from them. At this point we may be permitted to state that, instead of proclaiming elaborate propositions which might constitute a basis for discussing peace terms, how admirably golden would have been discreet silence, on the part of President Wilson. The conduct of the Germans, for the four years of the war, should have been sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that they would forget nothing and would carefully preserve any statement coming from the Allies, which they might turn to their own advantage in changed conditions of the contending armies.

With this end in view they, as we have stated, requested President Wilson to act as intermediary with the other Allied powers, in order to bring about an armistice and to permit a discussion of principles, with a view to concluding peace. They told President Wilson they would be quite satisfied to enter into a discussion of the peace propositions he had already published to the world. This move on the part of the Germans was far fetched and potential of very much more serious possibilities than might appear at first blush. In the light of events in connection with the war since it commenced, it seemed quite reasonable to conclude that this departure was quite in keeping with the German propaganda all through. It is not impossible that the Huns entertained the hope that they might create a division among the Allies; that President Wilson might be disposed to meet their wishes, while the other Allied nations would be absolutely opposed to any such movement. Should they be able to bring about this condition of things, then they would place the United States somewhat in the unenviable position occupied by Russia. In our observations on this matter in the issue of last week we did not at that time know what answer President Wilson might make, but we had knowledge of the reception the Hun proposition met with among the Allies generally. The whole press of the United States, of Great Britain, and of France was vehemently opposed to any manner of concession to the German request. Unconditional surrender was the declaration expressed on all sides. Absolute

laying down of arms and confession of defeat was the only answer for which the Allies, through their press, expressed themselves willing to stand. Then came the answer of President Wilson. It appeared to be quite diplomatic, and on the face of it might be regarded as a complete thwarting of the desire of the Huns. It expressed nothing, but asked certain questions; conceded nothing, but left the whole question just as open as it was before. President Wilson simply stated that he could not advise an armistice, until the armies of the central powers were completely withdrawn from the territories they occupy. He further met the question by the inquiry as to whether or not this peace request came from the constituted representatives of the German people. He went further, and asked whether or not they were actually desirous of accepting his propositions for peace. Diplomatic and noncommittal as the President's answer appeared it seems, in the light of what has since happened, that it was just the manner of response the Huns were looking for. It would appear that a very much better answer would be a simple statement that "This was a time for war and not for talk," and this is the view that not a few of the foremost statesmen of the United States have adopted and expressed.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, one of the very ablest men in the public life of the United States, expressed himself as "keenly disappointed that the President should at this stage enter into a discussion with the Imperial German Government." That briefly expresses the view that must have forced itself upon reasonable minds; for, in the face of the conduct of the Germans during the whole period of the war, it should not be difficult to determine that they are absolutely unworthy of any trust or confidence.

Now, as was to be expected we have the reply of the Germans, stating that they are quite willing to evacuate the territory they occupy, so as to have an armistice, and to discuss with the Allies the final terms of settlement. Is it possible to conceive that the Germans, who in violation of a most solemn treaty entered on this war, invaded a neutral territory, subjecting to the most cruel treatment its innocent and unoffending people; who through all the four years, of carnage have practised the most fiendish atrocities against their opponents; who have murdered in cold blood myriads of noncombatants; whose hands are red dripping with the blood of the innocent people they have subjected to their brutal sway; who have left nothing undone, that was possible for the mind of man to conceive, to crush out in the most diabolical manner all opposition, should coolly ask for terms? While in the prosecution of their fiendish designs, and yet successful they, sought no conference to decide conditions of peace. But, now, when they are in full flight before the armies of the Allies, they have the effrontery to request that they be permitted to discuss peace terms. Having arrived at this stage, the whole Allied world is aroused, and from every centre in America, France, Great Britain, Italy and other Allied countries comes the solemn protest that nothing but unconditional surrender shall for a moment be entertained. It is pointed out that Field Marshal Foch, who with his Allied armies, is driving the enemy to destruction, is the authority to dictate terms of peace. We here present some quotations from declarations of opinion expressed by leading journals in the Allied countries:

to present only the merest outlines of numerous declarations of public men and leading newspapers in Europe and America. In our country, Sir George Foster Acting Prime Minister of Canada, among other things said, that in his opinion "As the Germans have not shown any sign of repentance, and the Kaiser's spirit still dominated the people the war should be continued until there is unconditional surrender. The price paid so far, in blood and sacrifice is too precious and costly to be satisfied with an inconclusive result." Among leading London Papers, the Daily Mail says: "Every German Submarine and merchantman must be surrendered as one of the peace conditions." The Daily News, with equal energy calls for punishment of the German criminals. "It says to talk peace while Germany is thus murdering women and children would be nauseating mockery." The Sunday Observer says, we should insist that the "German submarine campaign should not be marked out for special treatment in immediate connection with any peace preliminary. The German submarines should be surrendered to the Allies and America." The news of the world says: "Any cessation of military operations at this stage would compromise all our military successes. They will not enjoy such respite. Foch and his gallant armies, now in hot pursuits of the enemy are not to be thus easily cheated of the fruits of their splendid victories." The Times, in its comment points to the ravages of the Germans in France and Belgium, since President Wilson enunciated his 14 points, and shows that the "fourteen items which Germany now accepts contain no specific provision for any single one of the manifold crimes, nor do they make reference to the criminals who inspired the organized atrocities." The weekly Dispatch refers to the Huns suggestion that President Wilson bring about a mixed commission for making necessary arrangements concerning evacuation, whatever that means. To this the answer is "Get Out." Reynolds newspaper says "The Allies have points in addition to President Wilson's 14 principles. If there is an armistice, it must be tantamount to unconditional surrender."

The Leading Paris newspapers regard Germany's move with suspicion. The Matin, referring to the idea of a representative commission says, "There are only two personages in an armistice, namely, the conqueror and the vanquished. The one orders and the other obeys." Le Temps speaking editorially says "The leaders of Germany are done for, they must at any cost secure a respite to regain their standing with their people; to discuss with them is to give them back their prestige; to treat with them would be to save them. Let them be told at the earliest possible moment to address themselves to Marshal Foch." Ex-President Roosevelt expressed himself as opposed to entering into any discussion with the Germans, and wound up his remarks by saying: "We should refuse to compound a felony, by discussing terms with felons." After a review of the world-wide comments on this most important matter, public attention was again focused on Washington, whence a reply to Germany's latest declaration, was expected to issue. While awaiting President Wilson's answer, a passing observation of what is going on in the United States Senate may not be inappropriate. It is seen that the Senators express themselves in the strongest terms against any manner of negotiation. One declares he is "in favor of conducting the war to a complete victory on the battlefield."

Every time you buy a thing you do not need you interfere with Canada's war work. Every dollar you spend on things not strictly necessary is a dollar not merely wasted but used to employ labor on things that have nothing to do with our efforts to win the war for freedom. Too much of the time of Canadian workmen is being purchased by us to make things that are for show and pleasure. Too great a quantity of material that our soldiers could effectively use against the foe, goes into the making of superfluous things for us, whom they are so valiantly defending. It is for every one of us to say how much patriotic endeavor, how much loyal sacrifice we will make by saving our money, by "doing without," so that each day will see a surplus to add to our own and the nation's strength.

The Teutonic peoples have built up a great military machine and are trained and forced to deny themselves. In the allied nations the denial is left largely to the individuals. The measure of your love of freedom is your willingness to deny yourself so that the strength of the nation for war effort will be increased.

There are many people who praise God from whom all blessings flow and then proceed to waste them. Self-denial must take the form of money-saving—thrift.

and that "nothing else will be tolerated or accepted." Another declares that "nothing short of absolute, complete and unconditional surrender, carrying with it in full reparation for damage wrought, will be accepted or tolerated," and so on.

From all the foregoing it would seem quite probable that President Wilson should have a pretty fair gauge of public feeling on the momentous issue, and would know that his answer was anticipated with no little anxiety. The answer came on the 14th, and it seems to be all that could be reasonably expected. The President declares, anew, that there can be no peace with a German Government controlled by a military autocracy, and no thought of an armistice while German atrocities continue on land and sea. No armistice, he says, can be considered unless fully dictated by the Allied Commanders in the field. The President's answer is characterized by firmness and decision, and, not only, fulfills the expectations of the supporters of his diplomacy; but dispels all fears of those who predicted a false step. The President's note was loudly applauded by the Senators, to whom it was submitted immediately after its issue.

All's well that ends well. History has been rapidly making in connection with this history-making war, within the past week or so. The Wilson episode, as we see, created no little anxiety and uneasiness in its earlier stages; but at the present moment confidence and determination seems to have been restored, as a result of the President's latest official declaration. One dominant note pervaded the world-wide review of the correspondence between President Wilson, and the German authorities, viz, universal suspicion of Germany's sincerity. A tinge of distrust pervaded all the comments, of public men and newspapers. It is most natural that this distrust and insincerity should be suspected. The Germans have furnished abundant proofs of these qualities from the very beginning of the war. Treachery and hypocrisy have characterized their conduct from the very start, and yet, at this stage, when defeat stares them at every point, they pretend to be actuated by a desire "to put an end to the shedding of blood." Surely such expressions as these can deceive no one, who is cognizant of their conduct towards the Belgian people. Let us hope the onward march of the Allied armies may quickly enable them to receive the unconditional surrender of Hun invaders.

Editorial Notes

Progress of the War

London, Oct. 9—Canadians captured Cambrai and the British, French and Americans are driving rapidly toward La Cateau and the Oise Valley, having crossed the Cambrai-St. Quentin railroad at many points. The great operation was resumed this morning and, despite the weather, is becoming decidedly a threat of German communications in the Laon salient. Most of the enemy is retreating behind the Oise and at an early readjustment of this line is inevitable. In two days the Allies have captured 11,000 prisoners and many guns. Foch's pincers are not only digging in northwest of Laon, but on the southeast Gouraud is squeezing hard and the Germans are countering violently in the Champagne in vain attempts to release the pressure. Along the Oise Stippe and Arnes there have been violent artillery duels.

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 9—(By the Associated Press)—The German troops on a twenty mile front have been put to full flight and the British cavalry is reported to be pursuing them, the infantry marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy. Cambrai has fallen and the British are now well to the east.

London, Oct. 9—The whole of Cambrai is in British possession, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight from headquarters. The Canadians were the first to enter the town. In the great defeat inflicted on the Germans yesterday, 10,000 prisoners and from 100 to 200 guns were captured.

The men of the once formidable German armies holding the Hindenburg line from north of Cambrai to St. Quentin are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat. Their backs are the targets of the British, American and French troops, who bitterly fought them, step by step, out of supposedly impregnable defenses and now are harrying them across the open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the enemy attempting a stand in force. True, the German border is yet a long distance away; but the past two days of chase have materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine Line.

Washington, Oct. 10—President Wilson's note of inquiry in response to the German peace proposal was praised and attacked today in the Senate. Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, opened a debate that lasted several hours by criticizing Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, for issuing a statement commenting unfavorably upon the president's action. The Nevada senator agreed with most of the other leaders in Congress who have discussed the matter for publication in approving both the president's refusal to propose an armistice while the Germans are on invaded soil, and the inquiries addressed to the German Chancellor. He said the criticism of the Republican leader could serve no good purpose and would tend to destroy confidence in the president.

London, Oct. 11—North of the Scarpe river in the direction of Douai the British have passed the Drocourt-Queant line and reached the Lens-Douai railway in the vicinity of Beaumont, and at Query-La-Motte, further north, have arrived at Henin-Lietard on the Douai-Carvin road. The enemy evidently is retiring from Douai. The British have captured St. Aubert and thus are within seven miles of the main German lateral line of communications, namely the Valenciennes-Lille railway. The enemy is retreating on the whole front from the Soissons-Laon road to Grand Pre, north of the Argonne Forest, and also from the north bank of the Snippe river in Champagne. General Gouraud's army in Champagne advanced four miles this morning and captured Meschault. The enemy is falling back towards Vouziers.

A British Fort, Thursday, Oct. 10—A large number of Ameri-

can troops have been lost as the result of the loss of the transport Otranto in the north channel between the Scottish and Irish coast in a collision with the steamer Kashmir. Three hundred and one men were taken to Belfast by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made any attempt to rescue in the terrific gale, when the Kashmir, another vessel in the convoy with the Otranto, rammed the Otranto amidships. Seventeen men were picked up alive on the Scottish coast. Of the 699 American soldiers on board the Otranto 310 were landed. Seventeen were rescued alive at the Island of Islay, Argyshire, leaving 372 unaccounted for.

London, Oct. 11—Good judges believe that Ludendorff is faced with the gravest problem of the war and that only the weather can save the Germans from a debacle. The retirement from Laon has been delayed so long that Ludendorff finds his line along the Serre, his one river, turned. Counting eight Austrian divisions, Ludendorff has 191 tired, weakened divisions in the west (2,483,000 men.) He has suffered the heaviest losses in guns and materials, and now his chief lateral communication is threatened. Altogether the outlook is most exceedingly gloomy for the German high command. British, French and Americans are fighting well east of the railway between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and nearing the Oise from La Fere almost to Noyelles. Foch's army is smashing the defenses of Douai. Berthelot and Gouraud are squeezing the enemy of the Rheims-Champagne front with the same persistency the British showed on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line. Haig has completed his great battle and is now simply garnering the fruits. The French Generals have won an almost equal success. German comment on Wilson's reply is only beginning to arrive. The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that peace manouvres will continue, adding that Ludendorff was called immediately to Berlin on receipt of President Wilson's reply.



**The New Coats, Suits
and Dresses in every
desirable model**

Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and belt, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

From information at hand, we believe we serve the best interests of our customers by advising early choice.

New Fall Coats.....\$18.00 to \$35.00
New Fall Suits.....\$25.00 to \$50.00

**MOORE & McLEOD
Limited** **Charlottetown**

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	AGE
Geo. Annear	Montague	Ayrshire bull calves	(3 yrs, 8 mos)
Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs, 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(5 years)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**An Advertisement
by Charles Dickens**



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £18, 19, 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20, 0, 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy. Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

If Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain victory."