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The Aeneid of Hypocrisy.

The war news these days is excellent, as will be seen by reference to our report of the campaign. The Allies are doing splendid work, vigorously and rapidly moving forward, driving the enemy from their strong holds as they advance. It seems now quite within the bounds of certainty that the Hun is on his last lap, and cannot any more hope to gain an ascendancy over the Allies.

Under these circumstances it seems quite in accordance with the hypocritical German character, that a pretense of sincerity should be made public and an attempt made to deceive, if possible, the civilized world. In accordance with these designs, Germany has announced a definite peace offer to Belgium. The conditions of this peace proposal will be found briefly outlined elsewhere in this paper. The German authorities hypocritically pretend to be sincere in this movement, and they ask Belgium to use her good offices with the other Allies, in favor of the Hun.

Surely it is stretching credulity to the utmost tension, to entertain for a moment any possibility of Belgium or the Allies seriously considering this proposal. Before the beginning of hostilities Germany was bound by treaty, in conjunction with other powers, not to invade Belgium, but in her pride of power and lust for conquest, this treaty was treated as a "scrap of paper." Belgium has been overrun by the hated Hun. Her institutions have been razed to the ground. The country has been laid waste. Her people have been outraged and reduced to slavery. Every indignity, enormity and devilish expediency, possible for the human mind to conceive, have been operated against the Belgian nation. Not only have all the laws of civilized warfare been ignored, but all laws human and divine have been set at naught. And the ruin of the country has been perpetrated in such manner as if inspired by the devil himself. And now when these inhuman and fiendish invaders find the fortunes of war are positively against them, and that Germany's reduction as a nation is inevitable, she has recourse once more to hypocrisy and deception, in the hope of preventing well earned disaster.

At the same time we are informed that Austria has issued a new note, and certain proposals to the Allied powers to discuss the actual condition of affairs, with the idea of arriving at possible conditions of peace. It requires no serious stretch of imagination to conclude that these proposals on the part of Austria have been inspired by Germany; for, as is well known, Austria all through this world war has been a cat-paw, to forward the ambitions and cruel designs of the German Emperor.

Surely hypocrisy and deception could go no further than is manifested in these movements of Germany and Austria; and it should not take any serious, sane or sensible mind any length of time to arrive at the only conclusion that this whole business deserves—that is, that it should be at once cast aside with indignant repudiation.

A Changed Tune

The Kaiser while entertaining a puppet potentate, the new Hetman of the Ukraine, and amid their reciprocal hoochs and hurrahs, told the gentleman how the war was "brought upon the world by the machinations of the entente allies, and continued by them with criminal madness. This is the usual tenor of the Kaiser's utterances these days, and will become more pronounced yet. Retribution for the real criminals, the Kaiser and his advisers, advances with sure steps, and the squeals in Germany will be proportionate to its advance. The Kaiser did not trouble to talk that way at the start, nor anyone else in Germany. "We will do it!" cried Maximilian Harden, and nobody offered amendment. Still, one is inclined to wonder a bit at such utterances as the Kaiser's latest, when the recent revelations of men like Dr. Muehlon, ex-director of Krupp, and Herr August Thyssen, formerly one of the greatest coal and iron magnates of Germany, have been allowed to pass without contradiction from Berlin. Herr Thyssen brought the responsibility directly home to the Emperor. After detailing promises made to himself and others as early as 1912 of lands in Australia, privileges in a conquered Canada, and huge indemnities for Germany from defeated European nations Herr Thyssen it may be recalled said:

These promises were not vaguely given. They were made definitely by Bethmann-Hollweg on behalf of the Emperor to gatherings of business men, and in many cases to individuals. I have mentioned the promise of a grant of 30,000 acres in Australia that was made to me. Promises of a similar kind were made to at least eighty other persons at special interviews with the chancellor, and all particulars of these promises were entered in a book at the Trades Department. Not only were these promises made by the chancellor; they were confirmed by the Emperor, who on three occasions, addressed large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich, and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these gatherings. The Emperor's speech was one of the most flowery orations I have listened to, and so profuse were the promises he made that, were even half of what he promised to be fulfilled, most of the commercial men in Germany would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice. The Emperor was particularly enthusiastic over the coming German conquest of India. "India," he said, "is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by the British, but it is by no means completely governed by them. We shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by Indian princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag." Finally the Emperor concluded: "I am making you no promises that cannot be redeemed, and they shall be redeemed if you are now prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary to secure the position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatherland; he who helps willingly and generously will have his rich reward."

Dr. Muehlon's story was as definite; and Dr. Muehlon and Herr Thyssen have the confirmation of Baron Wangenheim, the German ambassador to Turkey, who in the hour of German intoxication previous to the first German defeat on the Marne told his American fellow am-

bassador Mr. Morgenthau, all about the pre-war council he had been summoned to at Berlin, where the Kaiser completed his own "machinations." These are things to keep in mind as the Hun war offensive decreases, and the Hun peace offensive will swell.

Britain and Heart Failure.

The astonishing appearance at Baku on the Caspian Sea of a British force, with another force appearing on the opposite side of the Sea of Krasnovodsk, thus seizing the two sea termini of the trans-Caspian railway, one of the great routes between southern Russia and the southern Russian Asiatic provinces, as well as the great Baku oil wells, is an illustration of the numberless activities of Britain in the war. The eight and a half million men the British Empire has put into the fighting ranks in either army or navy have contributed samples to most parts of the earth. They have been fighting in Europe, Asia, Africa and the waters of America and Australasia—British soldiers have been busy in France, Flanders, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Caucasus, South-West Africa, East Africa, Siberia, and Northern Russia. British fighting sailors have been busy in many seas, and British merchant seamen and ships all the world over, and so has been British money, eight thousand million dollars of which has been loaned to other countries. And so have been British coal and iron, and war munitions and supplies. The war will be won, says Lloyd George, "unless the British people get heart-failure." Well, what has been done already is a guarantee that there is not going to be any heart failure.—Ottawa Journal-Press.

"Canadian troops are working day and night to lick the Germans," said Sir Edward Kemp, in Toronto on the 11th, on his return from England, where he has been overseas minister of militia. "No matter what the conditions are, there is never a kick or a growl. When I saw them east of Arras they were in fine shape and before I left they had gone beyond the Hindenburg line, and were in fact the first troops to penetrate the Hindenburg switch. The corps is probably the most mobile at the front. Despite all casualties, the corps has been kept up to full strength." Speaking of the Canadian Air Forces, he said the personnel would be about 400 including all ranks.

The Dominion Government is grappling in no uncertain manner with the coal supply in the Maritime Provinces. It has been reported that the output of bituminous coal from the mines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be less this year than formerly, and will not nearly meet the demand. To prevent an unnecessary shortage and consequent high prices the Government has named Fuel Controller Magrath as director of coal operations in these provinces, and has given him full powers to take over control and operate any mine in the provinces, regulate the hours of work, holidays, wages and conditions of labor, and, finally, to name the price at which coal and coke must be sold.

In the United States on Thursday last, according to Washington advices, registration of men between eighteen and forty-five for military service was eight per cent. above the advance estimated and may have added close to 14,000,000 men to the manpower roll according to reports that commenced coming to Peovost Marshal Crowder from state draft executives. The first group of states to present partial or complete totals all showed well over expectations.

Progress of the War

London, Sept. 11.—The British in local operations have further advanced their line north of Epehey and in the neighborhood of Vermand, west of St. Quentin, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight.

With the French Armies in France, Sept. 11.—(11 p. m. by the associated Press).—The Germans have relieved several of their tired divisions in the region of Vauxaillon on the front north of the Aisne, and with some of their best troops are making a strong effort to stop the further eastward progress of the French. The attempt has been without success, however, as the French forces took some additional lines of trenches in this region to-day, gaining ground also to the north-east of Laffaux. Repeated counter-attacks in this vicinity were reported. The enemy retreated violently north of the Oise, but also without stopping the progress of the French towards the road from Le Fere to St. Quentin, which they now hold from La Fere two miles northward to Traveuc. The wooded region of Vendeuil also fell into their hands.

Manchester, Eng., 12.—"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achieving a real victory," said Premier Lloyd George, speaking at a luncheon after the presentation of the freedom of the city. Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said: "There are some men who say 'drop it and let us have peace by negotiation.'" And added: "There is no compromise between light and darkness. I know that it is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice liberty forever. That is what we are fighting for and heaven grant that we fight through to the end." "The news is distinctly good, really good," said the premier. "We are going through a long tunnel and are at the end of the journey. There is some steep gradient to climb. It may be that the tunnel will be short now that the worst is over."

London, Sept. 12.—The British have made further important progress towards Cambrai, having captured the towns of Havrincoart, Trescault and Moeuvres, penetrated into the old British defense line at several places and crossed the Canal Du Nord north of Havrincoart, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Approximately a thousand Germans were made prisoners in the operations. The text of the communication follows: "The operations in the Havrincoart sector were continued with great success this morning, in spite of the unfavorable weather. "English troops attacked and captured Trescault and the old British trench lines to the east and north of it. On their right New Zealand troops made progress east of Gouzeaucourt Wood, overcoming the obstinate resistance of a German jaeger division. "At Havrincoart the 62nd (Yorkshire) division, which carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground and with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal Du Nord north of Havrincoart. After sharp fighting our troops captured the village, together with the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the Canal. "North of Bapaume-Cambrai Road Lancashire troops completed the capture of Moeuvres also after sharp fighting. "About one thousand prisoners have been taken by us in these operations. "On the northern portion of the front further progress has been made by us today south of LaBassee Canal and northwest of Armentieres."

London, Sept. 13.—Northwest of St. Quentin the British have gained additional ground around Vermand and Jeancourt, and in the region of La Bassee have made further progress, according to the official communication issued tonight. In the latter region territory giving the British a wide range over the outlying districts has been reached. The text of the communication follows: "In the Vermand and Jeancourt sector, northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained

ground in contact with the enemy advanced detachments and have taken prisoners. Southwest of La Bassee our progress has continued. Our troops have gained possession of Fosse-De-Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it. This slag heap, known as 'the dump' forms an important local feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding coast. To the north of it our troops hold the German trench immediately west of Auchy-Lez-La Bassee and are pressing forward into the village. We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Zillebeke-Lake."

London, Sept. 13.—The manœuvres of the west front around Cambra and St. Quentin should not be lost sight of by reason of the present American offensive. Here the British and French daily are enlarging their gains in the process of outflanking and capturing these two important towns, which are all but within their grasp. Farther to the north, in Flanders, the British also are keeping up their encroachments in the region of La Bassee and Armentieres, both of which places are imperilled.

London, Sept. 13.—Twelve thousand prisoners have been taken by the Americans in their offensive at St. Mihiel. The entire salient has now been captured. The railways from Verdun Commercy, Toul and Nancy, is now to the Entente Allies. All the villages in the St. Mihiel salient were captured by the Americans and the front in this sector was reduced from some forty miles to a little under twenty miles. The battle line now runs directly from Pagny, on the Moselle river, to Hattenville, and then along the foot of the heights of the Meuse Pagny, a town on the Moselle river, is on the western border of Germany. In addition to the 12,000 prisoners, who have been counted, large numbers of Germans are still coming in. Most of the villagers captured by the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient were left in good condition by the Germans. The town of St. Mihiel practically undamaged. The Germans left the railroad from Verdun to Commercy, Toul and Nancy intact and this road will prove a great help to the Entente Allies. Another valuable line of railway from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel, by which the Germans fed their troops in the salient, also was left intact. The operation of the Americans must be regarded as a big local success. All the objectives were reached.

London, Sept. 15.—Gen. Pershing's army, according to this afternoon news, is making fine progress. Since yesterday afternoon it has advanced from two to three miles on a thirty-three mile front, and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

Paris, Sept. 15.—"South of the Oise," says the war office announcement tonight, "we maintained our positions against violent counter-attacks. We captured the plateau east of Vauxaillon, and the crest northeast of Celles-Sur-Aisne. The prisoners taken by us since yesterday morning exceed 3,500."

Paris, Sept. 15.—The prisoners taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel operation number nearly 20,000, according to Marshal Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, among them being 5,390 Austrians. Premier Clemenceau, who paid a brief visit to Marshal Foch Friday, informed M. Hutin that 2,100 inhabitants were still in St. Mihiel when the Franco-American troops entered that town, and that the Germans had only taken away seventy-six of the French, for the most part young persons, the night before they evacuated. "I absolutely refuse to give you any other confidences but this—things will go very well," said the premier.

London, Sept. 15.—The British have captured Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, together with the trench system to the southeast and east of that place. Field Marshal Haig makes this announcement in his report. The text of the statement reads: "By a successful minor operation carried out early this morning our troops captured Maissemy,

northwest of St. Quentin, together with the trench systems to the southeast and east of the village. One hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken by us. "On the remainder of the front a few prisoners have been brought in by our patrols in different sectors. "The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day at a number of points along the battle front south of the Arras-Cambrai Road."

Paris, Sept. 15.—The war office communication last night says. "South of St. Quentin we advanced our lines as far as the outskirts of Fontaine-Les-Clercs. "Between the Oise and the Aisne we proceeded at various points to carry out local attacks designed to improve our positions. Despite the spirited resistance of the enemy we occupied the village of Allemont and the Laffaux Mill. We also made further progress east of Sancy and northeast of Celles-Sur-Aisne."

Hypocritical Peace Proposals

London, Sept. 15.—It is understood that the government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note and also the proposal previously referred to, that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory. It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows: That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war. That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted. That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period. That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies. That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized. The proposal contains no word respecting reparations or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.



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