

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920

## GERMAN ACCOUNT OF SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

Official Description From Pen  
of Head of Armistice Com-  
mission—Hope Faded on  
Nov. 6.

The first official German description of the signing of the Armistice is from the pen of Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission. Erzberger is at present in private life, but as he is only 45 years old and has already played a big part in German affairs, there is reason to believe that he plans a return and is likely to be influential in the years of German reconstruction.

### No Hope Left.

He said that it was made known by Germany on November 6 that an armistice must be signed, whatever kind of armistice it was. For some time previous all thought of a German victory had been abandoned. Nobody who was in a position to survey the whole field of operations had any illusions remaining. Germany was beaten, and Erzberger with three associates was sent to meet the victors and get the best terms they could. Curiously enough, more than two dozen German officers wanted to go along, but Erzberger says that he felt that "such a large group of officers would create an illogical impression in France." Before the three plenipotentiaries left Hindenburg said: "It is the first time in the history of the world that politicians and not soldiers have signed a truce; but go in God's name, and do the best you can for the fatherland."

### French Soldiers' Fears.

The party left in German automobiles and when they approached the front they were held up for some little time by a German general, who told them it was unsafe to proceed, but at 9.30 on the evening of November 7 they passed the German front, and a couple of hundred yards further on fell in with the first French troops. French officers were then attached to them, a Prince of Bourbon being Erzberger's guide. At one o'clock the next morning they reached St. Quentin, where they had the same kind of dinner that every French soldier and general had, as a general told them—soup, salted meat and peas. They were transferred to a train and supplied with cognac. At seven the next morning their train stopped in the Compeigne forest, and they observed another private train nearby. It was the train Marshal Foch and the Allied representatives.

### Foch Was Bound.

The first session took place the following morning, and lasted three-quarters of an hour. It consisted of the reading to the Germans of the terms the Allies had decided upon. Erzberger asked permission to send them to the high command by radio. Foch declined, but said the terms could be transmitted by cipher or courier. He explained that in all things he was bound by the Allied command and the Allied governments. Then the Germans asked that the time limit be extended from 72 hours to 96. This also was refused. On November 10, the day before the Allied ultimatum expired, the German counter-proposals were received, and that evening the Armistice Commission was informed by radio that the Kaiser had abdicated and that the crown prince had renounced his claim to the throne.

### "Sign Anyhow."

Then the British delegates, Admiral Hope and Lord Weymss wished to know whether the next Government would be in a position to carry out the terms when agreed upon. Erzberger said that whatever Government had the power to have the armistice signed would have also the power to see it executed. On that same evening Erzberger received a telegram from Hindenburg asking him to beg for a few little changes in the terms, and adding, "but if you cannot get these, sign anyhow." The German counter-proposals having been rejected, the final session of the commission began at 2.15 a.m., November 11. The debate lasted until 5.12 a.m., that concerning the blockade taking up most of the time. Foch agreed to call it 5 a.m. in order that a full six hours should elapse between the signing and the cessation of hostilities. It required the full six hours to have it made known to all the forces that peace had come, which disposes of the assertion that the fighting was carried on needlessly on that memorable day.

## CANADA AS GREAT SOURCE OF WORLD'S SUPPLY OF OIL

### Important Strike in Northern Alberta Contributory Proof of Rich Fields Ready for Exploration.

(From data compiled by G. G. Ommann, M. I. C. E., Investigating Engineer, C. P. R.)

In an article which the writer contributed to the Bulletin, March, 1920, entitled "Canadian Oil Exploitation and Prospects," occurs the following: "If we examine the geological map of this era (referring to Western and Northwestern Canada), we find that the great oil-bearing strata of the North America continent which have produced the richest and most prolific oil reservoirs of the world, constitute the principal geological formations of this vast Canadian territory. It requires, therefore, no more than an average share of optimism to predict that Canada's future as a world oil producer is certain and only awaits the assured result of capital expended on exploration by the drill."

**Prediction Confirmed.**  
We can today point to confirmation in the news, just received and confirmed, of an important oil strike in the Canadian Northwest at the Imperial Oil Company's well, Fort Norman, Lat. 65 degrees, Long. 125 degrees, on the Mackenzie river. The oil at this latest discovery is reported as flowing through a six-inch casing and the yield (unconformable) as over one thousand barrels a day. The well has been capped.  
What are the prospects of oil in this region? They are almost removed from



For Frying  
For Shortening  
For Salads



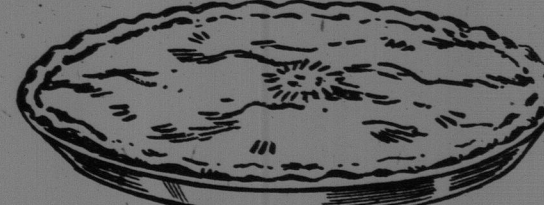
"Crisp, fresh, tempting, even if you are not hungry, a salad dressed with mayonnaise or French dressing made with Mazola will be welcomed by the most exacting palate. Your guests will think you have used the most expensive olive oil. Mazola really makes a superb salad dressing. The money saving each week is considerable."



"If your aunt was a man she'd be your uncle. If butter or lard were melted you would call them oils, wouldn't you? So fish cooked in butter or other fat is, after all, really cooked in oil, isn't it? Cooking fish in olive oil is a favorite method with the epicure who cooks her fish with Mazola instead of expensive olive oil or butter will never know the difference, except in her pocketbook."



"The quality of this rich, creamy cake made with Mazola is nothing less than delicious. Everyone says so. Do you think one slice will be enough for each child once they have tasted it? Watch their bright eyes and radiant faces! Like Oliver Twist, they will surely call for 'more.' Of course it's much cheaper than butter or lard."



"How many times do you hear people say: 'I like pie, but it doesn't like me.' What wouldn't they give to have a really digestible pie? Using less butter and part Mazola for pie crust is not only a fine economy in these days of high prices, but it will enable you to make a pie that digests unconsciously."



"Open your mouth and shut your eyes: I'll give you something to make you wise"—a crisp, appetizing doughnut, cooked with Mazola. Doughnuts fried in Mazola are never heavy, greasy, or soggy. The whole family will be delighted with them. Mazola can be used over and over again; goes twice as far as lard."

## from the Heart of the Golden Corn comes MAZOLA

EVERY time you eat corn, "on the ear," stewed, as a cereal, in corn bread, or in Indian meal pudding, you eat Mazola without knowing it. For Mazola is the pure, delicious oil of corn that gives to these dishes their rich, satisfying flavor. Right from the heart of the choicest corn the oil is pressed out and refined.

This pure oil of corn (MAZOLA) is actually better for cooking than animal fats (which are also oils in solid form). The chefs in leading hotels, clubs and on steamship lines, and housewives in thousands of families have proved that statement to their entire satisfaction—and profit.

MAZOLA for cooking will cost you very much less than butter, lard, butter substitutes and other cooking compounds—yet the flavor of your favorite dishes will be all and more than you have ever known before.

MAZOLA, being a vegetable fat, is more digestible than butter, lard or other animal fats. It is the ideal product for shortening, deep frying and sauteing. It is superb for salad dressing.

MAZOLA will not smoke up the house with the odor of fried fat. It reaches the right temperature for cooking without smoking—thus making cooking a pleasure.

MAZOLA can be used over and over again, because it is not easily absorbed by foods. Neither does it transmit the flavor or odor from one food to another.

Make a generous trial. Buy a large tin. You will feel well repaid! Your grocer has MAZOLA in pints and larger tins.

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**FREE** 28 pages of wonderful MAZOLA Recipes, introducing the Pure Oil from Corn, for Salads, Deep Frying and Shortening. Write today, the book is free.

# MAZOLA

the sphere of prediction to that of certainty.

Geologists and oilmen have long recognized and agreed upon the similarity of the Wyoming and Montana formations with those of Alberta. With the bringing in of the Montana gushers immediately south of the Alberta boundary, oil has now been proved from Wyoming almost up to the international boundary. The oil in two great producing Montana wells (the Frautz and the Decker-Collins) undoubtedly originated from the Devonian formations which extend throughout the whole of the vast Canadian territory to the north up to the newly proven field in the far Northwest.

### Evidence of Gas Field.

The problem resolves itself into locating the structures favorable for trapping the oil and much work has and is being done to this end. Every producing gas field is in itself a potential oil field, and, as further evidence, the discovery of the great Alberta gas yielding fields (such as the Medicine Hat) have been followed by similar discoveries within thirty miles of the international boundary at Havre, Montana, produc-

ing from precisely the same sandstones as at Medicine Hat.

The small producing oil field at Dingman, south-west of Calgary—where the contortion of strata by the mountain uplift has greatly limited the area of producing fields—the vast bituminous scapes known as the Athabasca tar sands further north at Fort Murray, the numerous gas wells developed throughout the country extending 300 miles east of the Rockies and 700 miles north from the international boundary, are all contributory evidence.

This evidence in recent years has attracted the attention of the biggest oil interests in the world. As a result, we have at September of this year, a list of twenty-four locations where drilling is actually in progress throughout Western Canada, not including eight in the coastal district. That Canada will, in the comparatively near future, become an important contributor to the world's oil supply is, therefore, contended, a foregone conclusion.

**USE The Want Ad**

## AUSTRIA WILL ELECTRIFY HALF ITS RAILROADS

Assembly Approves Project  
to Cost 5,000,000,000  
Crowns and to Use 120,000,000 Kilowatts.

The National Assembly of Austria has approved plans for the electrification of about half the railroads of the country, thus completing technical preparations which have been proceeding for nearly two decades and which involve an expenditure of 5,000,000,000 crowns and include 400 miles of track, says the New York Times. The lines to be electrified under the plans run mostly through the mountainous sections where the operation of steam locomotives has proved very costly. It is hoped that the first electric trains will be in operation by June, 1922.

The project as approved by the assembly calls for the expenditure of 450,000,000 crowns for four waterpower stations, 1,500,000,000 crowns for transmission works, 700,000,000 crowns for altering and extending telegraph and telephone equipment and stations and for new bridges and workshops 2,240,000,000 crowns for electric locomotives and heating of cars, and 100,000,000 crowns for other incidental expenses.

The government plans to raise this great sum by the issuance of long-term loans, payable probably in twenty-five years, with the roads themselves, which are all state owned, as the security. The project calls for the use of 120,000,000 kilowatts of electricity, and the production of this great force represents the output of 76,000 horse power turbine engines. Later it is hoped to electrify all the roads in Austria, and this would about double the expense and require 240,000,000 kilowatts of electric power.

## SEWING ROOMS AND SCHOOL KITCHENS

(Toronto Globe.)

"Extension" would seem to be the slogan of the household arts department of the Toronto public schools. There are now twenty-four sewing rooms where girls from the junior III to senior IV grades are taught to make garments. Six of these have been opened since September, and during that period also sewing classes have been opened in all the second book grades throughout the city. That the children love the work is shown by the fact that teachers have great difficulty in inducing them to take recess on sewing days. "They love to sew," said Miss Davidson, the director of the household arts department. "There are now twenty-four sewing centres, and I have yet to hear of one child who is not interested. They simply adore creating things, and cutting out is a joy to many of them."

Knitting and crocheting are also taught. No tawdry trimming is allowed to decorate the neatly-made garments and since the goods are so very expensive crocheted laces and insertions are used. Incidentally an effort is being made to teach the children to have respect for the implements used in sewing, and to be saving of needles, pins, etc.

It is expected that from seven to nine new school kitchens will be opened this term. This branch of the work is quite as fascinating as sewing, and affords a splendid opportunity for teaching thrift. While the household arts department is extending, the goal toward which it is pressing, is a housewifery department in every school. In such a department all the activities of the home could be taught—cooking, sewing, laundry work, home nursing, household mechanics, everything, in fact, that an efficient housekeeper should know. A girl requires two kinds of education, Miss Davidson contends—one to fit her to earn her living, and the other to prepare her for homemaking.