

The Herald

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1919
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

The Government and its
Critics

Unless some unforeseen obstacle
presents itself in the immediate
future, Canada seems in fair way
to shift from war to peace as suc-
cessfully as she shifted from
peace to war. When Germany's
sudden collapse brought peace al-
most without warning, a babel of
pessimistic voices arose to de-
clare that cessation of war orders
was going to result in general
dislocation, industrial paralysis,
unemployment, soup kitchens and
the Lord only knows what else.

Three months since the signing
of the armistice gone, and none
of the disasters which these cal-
amity-howlers foresaw anywhere
in sight, it is beginning to dawn
upon the country that the Govern-
ment was not caught as un-
prepared as its enemies endeavor-
ed to make out. Although sudden
cessation of war orders might
reasonably have been expected
to throw thousands out of work
—there being almost half a million
men and women engaged in
munition factories, or war work
of some other kind—there is
thus far very little unemployment.

The work of repatriation and
demobilization is proceeding, too,
without the demoralization and
dislocation the critics were cer-
tain would come. The repatriation
committee of the cabinet, aided
by a board which includes
some of the best ability that
could be mobilized, is receiving
the hearty co-operation of Labor
and of the Great War Veterans,
and meeting with encouraging
success, demobilization is going
on with a minimum of distur-
bance and difficulty, and the
Lund Settlement scheme is like-
wise showing excellent results.

The moral of all this, we think,
is that partisans and fault-finders
are poor guides in times like
these. What the country needs
today is not talk, but construc-
tive action, and if we can achieve
anything like a fair measure of
unity, of common purpose, of
genuine desire to make our re-
construction worth while, we can
face the future and its problems
without fear. Ottawa
Journal Press.

The Noble German
People

The noble German people are
getting some hard rapings, even
since Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave
them a certificate of character.

Recent intelligence reported
scathing remarks by Peter
Wright, chairman of the Sailors
and firemen's Union of Great
Britain. He told of appealing
to the German Sailors' Union
for fair play. "I said, 'we don't
give a damn if you torpedo our
ships, but be sportsmen and
don't fire stragglers at the de-
fenceless men when they are in
the boats.'"

"They replied that they had
held a conference of the labor
leaders and said, 'We have de-
cided that it is neither our policy
nor our intention to interfere
with the Government's naval or
military policy.'"

So much for the nobility of
the German sea-faring popu-
lation and labor representatives.
While they imagined victory to
be possible, they were satisfied
with their Government and with
all that was done in the war.

The treatment of prisoners
nearly everywhere in Germany,
not merely by high officials or
under their orders but by indi-
vidual guards showed a similar
spirit, as the revelations illus-
trate which have been accumu-
lating up to the present moment.

Even the German women in
general have been under direct
indictment. It is not long since
the national Council of Women
of France turned down as follows
an appeal from German women
to ask the French Government
to mitigate the armistice terms:
"No. We will not interfere
with our Government to miti-
gate the conditions of the armis-
tice which are only too justified
by the manner in which Ger-
many has waged war.

"In the course of these tragic
years German women, believing
victory was certain, remained
silent at the crimes of their
Government, their army and
their navy. At the congress at
the Hague, to which we refused to
go, the president of the National
Council of German Women was
invited to protest against the
violation of Belgium and against
the torpedoing of the Lusitania.
She wrote in reply: 'We are at
one with our people. The men
who took the responsibility for
Germany's decisions are as dear
to us as those who are shedding
their blood for us on the battle
field.'"

No orders from a few men
high in authority in Germany
could have produced the innum-
erable brutalities of which the
German army and navy were
guilty. For the extent of these
crimes, the temper of the
majority of the German people
had to be arrogantly brutal too.
Forty-nine Belgian priests were
tortured and put to death by the
Germans during the occupation.
Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of
Belgium, declared in an inter-
view. The German high com-
mand might issue orders to pur-
sue the war ruthlessly in order
to terrify all enemies, but it
would not say specifically to the
army, 'shoot lots of priests.'
That sort of detail had to be left
to the enthusiasm of local Ger-
man forces. And all of us
know, except perhaps Sir Wilfrid,
how the noble German enthu-
siasm worked out everywhere and
in all respects.

Canada's Premier World
Statesman.

The Manitoba Free Press, of
Winnipeg, the greatest Liberal
newspaper in Western Canada,
bears willing testimony to the
important part Sir Robert has
played in magnifying Canada's
place within the Empire. Not
only Canada, but the other over-
seas Dominions profit by his
wisdom and statesmanship.
Even while Leader of the Op-
position the far-seeing states-
man who is now Prime Minister,
contended that the Canadian
Commonwealth should have a
voice in the making of war and

peace. He regarded the self-
governing countries with the
Empire as forming a partner-
ship of equal states and as there-
fore, entitled to a real share in
the direction of Imperial affairs.
He was willing to assume the
obligations which would accom-
pany this status. That is to say,
he was willing to contribute to-
wards Imperial defence. He
was ready to fight the Empire's
enemies in the North Sea so that
they would not have to be fought
here at home in Canada. His
great opportunity came with the
outbreak of war in August, 1914.
Relying upon Parliament and
the country to back him he com-
mitted the Dominion to the
Allied cause, and Canada's Army
has written the country's name
indelibly on the pages of history.
With the services thus rendered
Sir Robert Borden has demanded
and secured a place not only in
the Imperial Cabinet, but also at
the Peace Conference. He is
making Canada's weight felt at
the table and he will emerge a
statesman of world stature.

Should not Be in Vain.

Interviewed by the Paris news-
paper Excelsior, Sir Robert Bor-
den, Prime Minister of Canada,
declined to make any formal
statement on provisional deci-
sions of the peace conference, as
he considered haphazard discus-
sions might be harmful to the
rapidity of its labors. Discuss-
ing the question of the German
colonies, Sir Robert said: "Can-
ada has no territorial claims.
Our intervention in the war by
the side of Great Britain and
France was and is still disinter-
ested. The problems studied by
the peace conference are of too
difficult and delicate a nature
for me to indicate the possible or
desirable solutions. The propos-
al of a League of Nations comes
before all other considerations.
It is so important that no
thoughtful man can refuse to
give it his support. If the five
great nations are unprepared to
abstain from certain egotistical
considerations in order to unite
with the other nations in a re-
solve to maintain a worldwide
peace, the sacrifices of the last
four years shall have been in
vain. The maintenance of in-
ternational peace and public
right in the world depends on
the capability of the peoples to
govern themselves. The British
Empire which is an association
of free nations, shows a certain
analogy with the League of
Nations."

Sir Robert referred to the
military effort of Canada which,
he observed, has "all the more
right to be proud at the exploits
of her army as she only possessed
at the outbreak of the war three
thousand men and had placed
nearly half a million men at the
service of the common cause."
"I hope and I firmly believe that
the relations between France and
Canada will become more intima-
te and more cordial after the
war. The men of the two
nations have learned to know and
respect each other in sharing
danger and glory together. The
two nations must remain united
by the memory of sacrifices borne
together for the great cause of
humanity and liberty."

Premier Borden then empha-
sized the intellectual affinities of
the two nations, and referring to
the Franco-Canadian convention
of 1895, declared it was particu-
larly a commercial arrangement.

Canada's Good Choice.

Under the heading "Canada
a nation," the New York Herald
remarks that "According to the
latest despatches from the scene
of Allied Peace Conference, Great
Britain has agreed to the recogni-
tion of the Dominion of Canada
as a world power with the same
status in the family of nations as
any other people. Some years

ago a then popular English poet
Rudyard Kipling by name anti-
cipated present situation by mak-
ing 'Our Lady of the Snows' de-
fine her constitutional situation
as follows:

"Daughter am I in my moth-
er's house, but mistress in my
own."

"British Canada in spite of
her love off personal liberty firm-
ly implanted as it was in her
scottish nature, shut of her drink
to help in winning the war. She
gave a percentage of her popu-
lation to the fighting line with a
total of dead and wounded that
makes the proportional losses of
others of the Allied and 'associ-
ated' forces look ridiculous. If
Canada wanted to cut out and
have nothing more to do with
the British Empire she would
only have to say the word. A
special mission would be sent
from London to congratulate her,
in due form on her new style of
housekeeping. But adds the
New York Herald the Canadians
are no fools. Possessed of the
essentials of liberty as they are,
with their own destinies abso-
lutely in their own hands,
they are not likely to repudiate
the advantage of having the Brit-
ish fleet at their command when-
ever needed. A modern navy is
very expensive, and our neigh-
bors are no spend-thrifts though
hospitable as all we Americans
have found out frequently and
as we shall again.

A Creditable Perform-
ance.

Just at a time when certain
bilious-brained grouchers are
charging that every cent of our
war cost has been borrowed, a
financial statement shows that
for the first ten months of the
present fiscal year, approximately
30 per cent of war expenditure
has been paid out of current re-
venue. War expenditure for the
ten months totalled \$244,813,538,
while surplus current revenue,
after paying all capital and cur-
rent expenditure (including pen-
sions and interest on loans) to-
talled \$74,338,449. Taken in
conjunction with the fact that
last year something like 20 per
cent of war cost was offset by
current revenue (a fact easily
established by comparing the
increase in the national debt with
war expenditure) Canada's re-
cord at her financing, instead of
being an object of abuse, is of a
character to challenge respect.
In the first year of the war, it
was inevitable that our effort
should have been financed by
borrowing. Hostilities found
our industries passing through a
period of depression, with trade
stagnant and the future uncer-
tain. What might have hap-
pened if, added to such depres-
sion and uncertainty, the Govern-
ment had introduced a crushing
burden of taxation, the duldest
mind can appreciate. It would
have meant paralysis of Cana-
dian industry, rendering im-
possible the subsequent fine
achievements in the production,
of munitions, and bringing our
industries to the reconstruction,
readjustment period in a condi-
tion so weakened as to make
them incapable of competition
for the world trade which is now
so vitally essential to our nation-
al prosperity. In Great Britain
and the United States the situa-
tion was different, industries
were older and more firmly es-
tablished, and there was vast
accumulated wealth to tax. But
Canada had to have regard to
her own particular problems and
industrial conditions, to see to it
that measures for securing re-
venue did not dry up the sources
of wealth, nor levy an undue
burden upon industries that were
vital.

The best vindication of that
policy is the fact that today Can-
adian industry is enabled to bear
up under a tax as severe as any
existing anywhere, while at the
same time reaching a condition
strong enough to enable it to
enter upon the afterwar period
in a position to compete for re-
construction trade, with the most
powerful industries of the rest of
the world. And what that
means to Canada, in employment,
prosperity, and in a hundred
other ways, is too obvious to re-
quire explanation.

Belgium insists on
Priority

Paris, Feb. 7.—The financial
claims of Belgium against Ger-
many are most urgent, Baron
Van Den Huvel, a member of the
Belgian peace delegation, and a
member of the Peace Conference
committee of reparations, said
today.

Belgium, he declared does not
have time to wait for any agree-
ment to be reached as for the
exact figures of the indemnity
should be paid immediately.

Belgium, he added, needs food
and machinery at once. Her
working men are idle, her indus-
tries are at a standstill, or work-
ing at a loss, and her foreign
trade will go to other markets
unless something is done without
delay.

Baron Van Del Huvel said it
would take much time to reckon
the exact figure of Belgium's
losses through military operations,
occupation and enemy requisitions.
The amount of damages
is varied and the government,
cities, towns, villages and private
citizens have suffered losses. The
Belgian government at once spent
three billion francs for carrying
on the war, and more than two
billion francs for feeding the
populations in occupied territory.

Forced war contributions ex-
acted from the provincial govern-
ments during more than four
years aggregated from fifty to
seventy million francs a month,
the Baron said. Private citizens
have been despoiled of their cop-
per and other valuables, and their
sufferings through unemployment
have been accentuated by the
high cost of living. More than
fifty thousand houses in Belgium
have been destroyed.

In an effort to ruin Belgian
competition after the war, the
Baron said, Germany seized all
war materials and the greater
part of the machinery and elec-
trical installations in the country,
stripping manufacturing plants,
The Cockerell Steel Plant, for
instance, which employed nearly
twelve thousand workmen before
the war had been stopped of all
machinery and rendered useless.
Out of the thirty-two hundred
breweries in Belgium, twenty-
eight hundred have been robbed
of their copper materials of all
kinds. The Belgian farmers, the
Baron said, have lost all their
horses, especially blooded stallions
so sorely needed now for repro-
duction. All the cattle have
been requisitioned and sent to
Germany, and the very land it-
self is poorer in the Walloon
provinces for lack of fertilizer and
for the same reason in Flanders.
The inundations of salt water in
Flanders have affected a large
part of the province and render-
ed that part of Belgium sterile
for the next seven years.

"While the foregoing losses
may be figured in francs, what
cannot be reckoned in money is
the very terrible ravages in
health suffered by our population
because of deprivations," the
Baron continued. "One hundred
and twenty thousand workmen
were forcibly deported to Ger-
many or to the zone behind the
fighting line. One hundred thou-
sand have returned in such bad
health that they are subject to
tuberculosis. In order that life
may resume its normal trend in
Belgium many things are indis-
pensable which do not depend,
altogether upon the Belgians.
What Belgium needs is the im-
mediate re-establishment of means
of communication, machinery,
raw materials, customs tariffs to
protect home industries, and the
immediate payment by Germany
of the war indemnity to the full
limit of its resources."

"Asked if he thought that the
country had a claim to priority
on the first instalment of the
indemnity to be paid by Germany
Baron Van Huvel said:

"Can you name any country
more deserving of priority than
Belgium? However, arrange-
ments have just been concluded
by which France, Great Britain
and America guarantee to send
ten million francs worth of prod-
ucts and raw material to
Belgium."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

Milburn's Sterling Headache
Powders give women prompt re-
lief from monthly pains, and
have no bad after effects what-
ever. Be sure you get Milburn's
price 25 and 50c per box.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick
you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the con-
dition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a
Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First
Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!
We study the business. We know what suits a young man
we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the
old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any
difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-
to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let
a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the
man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the
quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H.
Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant
stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00
Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a
failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to
Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool
Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination.
Price..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—
two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island.

Time Table In Effect January 6th, 1919.

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes departure and arrival times for various stations like Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald Junction, Borden, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, Alberton, Tignish, Mount Stewart, Morrell, St. Peter's, Souris, and Elmira.

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger-Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

Locals and

Fifty-one
were killed dur-
these fifteen we
manders and
Brigadier Gen

Two ships a
and a Swedish
been sunk by
of twenty-five
reports received

It is reported
four British an-
fers have ente-
route to Har-
steamers loaded
It was reported
reland that sev-
ers have left
for London.

Sixty days
tic was signed
situation on
reached a critic
Foch cabled to
tration if you
petroleum situ-
the war."

Two more
Canadian indu-
go overseas in
export business
of wearing a
garments. For
est present de-
Rumania.

Resolutions
A merican pop-
willing to take
tionate burde-
with other
aloped at a fi-
York on the 7
congress of the
peace.

Smallpox re-
epidemic in a
towns and
Province. A
nating from
bureau at Mo-
councillors the
vine, asking
act a by law
to be vacinac-

Four years
was the sent-
tor on the 5th
on Captain C-
stole \$18,345
money while
tor of the Ar-
The total
over \$25,000
been paid ba