

The Herald

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Organize For Reconstruction

In his recent interview with the press Sir Thomas White, dealing with reconstruction problems said: "Apart from any action taken by the Government, Canada's energetic and enterprising business men will of course use their most earnest endeavors to obtain export trade. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity for such individual and associated effort... It is the national duty of every business man in Canada to turn his mind diligently upon the problem of his particular business and not yield to the temptation to let down more than is necessary his activities after the strenuous exertions of the war period."

The Minister of Finance, we think, has indicated an imperative need. Next in importance to demand for prompt Government action to ward off temporary unemployment is need for our business-men to get together in an immediate effort to shift our industrial life with a minimum of dislocation to meet conditions of peace. This, we believe, can best be brought about by repeating what was done in 1914, when, at a time that industry seemed all but paralyzed and facing utter collapse, Sir Sam Hughes organized the Shell Committee under General afterwards Sir Alex. Bertram, mobilized our natural resources, inspired confidence, and, by co-operation, energy, education, and enterprise brought the country from a condition of economic stagnation to unexampled industrial strength.

What was done in face of the most discouraging obstacles of 1914 should be easy of achievement today. In 1914 our industries were passing through a period of depression and the future was unknown. Today they were never more strong and the future is plain. In 1914 a whole new organization, most of it untried and experimental, had to be created. Today a well-tested, smooth-running, successful organization is available for immediate use; machinery of the War Trade Mission at Washington and of the Imperial Munitions Board is at our disposal. The Government we are glad to note, has already taken steps to use these organizations. Mr. F. P. Jones, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Mr. Lloyd Harris, at the War Trade Mission in Washington, who are accompanying Sir Robert Borden to Europe, have, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Flavelle, done wonderful work for Canada. Mr. Lloyd Harris alone brought in \$350,000,000 of orders for Canadian manufacturers and other producers that without his efforts would never have come to this country. These two men will assist in the re-organization of European trade. They can be depended upon to secure for Canada hundreds of millions of orders for supplies immediately needed, as well as to aid and advise in the interests of Canada the development of the trade of the future.

But what we desire to point out is that unless some organization is formed and maintained at home to see to it that the share of business these men secure for us can be financed and

delivered, the whole scheme is almost certain to fall. For this purpose The Journal suggests that there be a merger of the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Trade Board.

The Imperial Munitions Board has been a wonderful success. The War Trade Board has been a splendid steadiest of industry. Why should they not amalgamate to continue in peace the work they achieved so successfully in war? European orders, if we are able to finance them, and our Victory Loans show that we can, will be upon a vast scale. For a time at least they are bound to be let on the basis of war orders, that is to say distributed and their prices fixed by some controlling Government authority. So that, it must necessarily follow, there will be need for some such organization to continue to the duties now performed by the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Trade Board.

These and other hardly less important questions are, we trust, being discussed at the conferences now going on between the Government and the heads of our great industries. And we have every confidence that the men who faced and successfully coped with the difficulties of 1914 will not fail in the less difficult task that faces the country now. Ottawa Journal Press.

Subscribers Attention

We wish once more to remind our friends regarding their Herald Subscriptions. The first of December is only ten days away, and we have entertained the hope that the great majority of our subscribers would be heard from, in a substantial manner, by that date. There is yet ample time for those who may have, inadvertently, allowed this to stand. As we have already pointed out this is a matter of the greatest importance to us, especially under existing conditions. The individual subscriptions are, for the most part, not large; but they are numerous and, in the aggregate, amount to a great sum. A united effort is essential for complete success, and for this reason, we sincerely trust each subscriber will consider his effort absolutely necessary to crown the work. For a whole year we have striven to serve you, in the face of strenuous conditions, without making any demands. We feel sure, therefore, that you will not disappoint us when we now respectfully request you to do your part.

Canadians are of no party when they cheer their Premier on his departure upon a mission which has for its object the casting of Canada's vote for the freedom of the oppressed and the down-trodden. And let it be said now, that however much Canadians may honestly disagree in their politics, there can be little honest difference between them as to this: that in all the essential requirements of this difficult task, in statesmanship, tact, courage, integrity, vision and patriotism, Sir Robert Borden has shown himself a great Prime Minister, a worthy leader of his country in years darker than any through which civilization has advanced. He will take his seat at this momentous world conference with all the moral authority of a statesman backed by the united support of a people which has sacrificed ungrudgingly in blood and treasure that freedom might remain among men.—Journal Press.

In this issue will be found an approximately correct statement of the terms of the Armistice, drawn up by the Allies and assented to by Germany. They seem to embrace all phases of the question and to be sufficiently drastic for all practical purposes.

Armistice Terms

1—Military clauses on western front.

"The cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice."

NAVAL TERMS.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of all submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms, included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium, and return of gold taken from Russia and Roumania.

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies also is included.

2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries; Belgium, France, Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to become completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and the United States forces jointly will keep pace with the evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand minenwerfer, two thousand and aeroplanes, fighters, bombers—firstly, D. seventy-three's and night bombing machines. The above to be delivered simultaneously to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5—The evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads of these points in thirty kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometres to the east from the frontier to Holland to the parallel of Gersheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier.

Evacuation by the German armies of the Rhine lands shall be completed within a further period of eleven days, in other fifteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

6—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants, no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

7—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand and locomotive, one hundred and fifty thousand cars and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them.

A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

8—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc. under penalty of reprisals.

9—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory and the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land, including Alsace-Lorraine, shall be charged to the German government.

10—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

12—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

13—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia, (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

15—Renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

17—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

18—Repatriation without reciprocity within a maximum period of one month in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause 3, paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damages done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy who can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries, Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered

in trust to the Allies under the signature of peace.

20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given neutrals that the freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers, all questions on neutrality being waived.

21—All naval and mercantile prisoners of war of the Allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines, with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.) All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied powers and the United States of America.

23—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under surveillance of the Allies and United States of America, only care to be being left on board: namely six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All the other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vehicles, etc., are to be disarmed.

24—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all other harbor materials and stores, all armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions, seized by Germany in the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessel in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the government of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and associated countries,

whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

32—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Duration of armistice: 33—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

"This armistice was signed the eleventh of November, Nineteen Eighteen, at five o'clock, French time. F. Foch, R. E. Weymas, Erabergs, Oberndorff, Winterfeld, Vanselow."

Hundreds Request Return of Soldiers

After nine stenographers specially detailed for the work had endeavored to cope with the flood of letters received requesting the immediate return of soldiers from the front, the Militia Department issued the following statement:

"In view of the very large number of letters received at militia headquarters during the

past few days, requesting that, in view of the armistice, sons, brothers and sisters and other relatives may be immediately discharged from the army and returned to Canada, the Department of Militia and Defence finds it necessary to state:

"First, that owing to the large number of these communications and the tremendous labor involved in dealing with them, replies will not be sent to any received within the last few days, unless the cases appear to come within the policy affecting leave of absence on compassionate grounds, in which event they will be dealt with in the usual way.

"Second, that it is impossible to accede to, or even consider, such applications, unless they are based upon circumstances involving hardship, which bring them clearly within the policy governing compassionate leave. Any other action would involve the return to Canada of soldiers by preference, or selection for private reasons, which could not in any way be justified."

Badly Handicapped

The Ottawa Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, at its first luncheon of the winter season, had for its guest Capt. E. H. Baker, M.C. who was recently placed in charge of vocational training for blind soldiers.

Captain Baker addressed the meeting upon the methods adopted at St. Dunstan's Hostel, London, England, where he had his training, and the results obtained. He pointed out that at first the blind soldiers were trained in very few lines, as, for instance, broom making, regardless of the previous training, position or inclination of the soldier. Now, however, this is changed, and men previously trained in clerical work are now taught shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and the telephone; construction men are now taught carpentry, cabinet making, and similar trades.

The captain stated that blindness was not the great affliction generally supposed, and that with the modern training, combined with the development of the other senses, the blinded soldier was not badly handicapped.

Right Hon. William Lloyd, Prime Minister, of Newfoundland, left Wednesday, Nov. 13 for Sydney en route to London for the coming peace conference. During his absence Finance Minister Cashing will be acting premier.

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 condition 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.

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