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The End in Sight

The war news these days is of the very best; indeed from day to day it is growing better, so much so that a continuance must bring the end in a very short time. It is really marvelous how rapidly Germany's Allies, one after another, have fallen to pieces. First we had the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria, next the Turks were granted an armistice, which means also unconditional surrender. Then came Austria. The terms of the armistice granted Austria were equally as humiliating as those of Bulgaria, and Turkey. Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria are now out of the war for good and all.

Included in the Turkish armistice is the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. This will open up free passage for the British and Allied navies into the Black Sea, and will be of the greatest possible advantage from the naval point of view. Other conditions are equally advantageous to the Allies and humiliating to Turkey. The terms of the armistice with Austria, perhaps even go further than with either of the other two Allies of Germany. They are many in number, and taken together are a complete defeat of the Austrians. The Austrian territory is dominated by the Allied armies, and Germany may now be attacked from this angle. Thus it has come to pass that in a very brief space all the countries assisting Germany in this war have collapsed, and are now out of the war. In consequence of this, Germany is now isolated, and it is not by any means a "splendid" isolation. What alternative she shall adopt will probably be known very soon. Terms of armistice have been decided regarding her, and have been submitted for the consideration of the German Government. Probably at this moment they are at Berlin. Now, we may be sure that the terms of the German armistice are no less rigid and severe than those regarding the other enemy countries that have gone out of the war. As a matter of fact, it is altogether likely that they are even more stringent than the terms contained in the previous armistices. Should Germany decide to accept the terms of the armistice now submitted to her, she is out of the war, and by acceptance of these terms agrees to unconditional surrender. Should she reject the terms of the armistice and decide to still keep up the fight, it cannot be for very long. The wonderful achievements of the Allied armies within the last few days are of such a nature that their continuance for a very brief space, must mean a complete overthrow of the German forces; so that no matter which course Germany may decide to pursue her fate is sealed, and her ambitions are smothered out. Surely this is a tremendous change; and a bitter disappointment to the Kaiser, and his friends, who manifested such arrogance at the beginning of the war, and who trampled so brutally on all laws of civilized warfare during the conflict, now to find themselves forced to lay down their arms. But this is what inevitably happens to those whose ambition soars too high, and especially to any monarch or warrior who sets out to conquer the world.

Broadening The Gauge.

The work of broadening the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway, is now moving along quite rapidly. The sections of the road which it is hoped will have a broad gauge in operation this season are: the lines between Borden and Emerald, from Emerald to Summerside, and also to Charlottetown. A large number of men are now engaged on this work. A steamer laden with steel rails, reached this port some days ago. She is now discharging these rails, and they are moved along the line from Charlottetown westward. The railway authorities, some weeks ago, inserted advertisements in the city papers calling for men to engage in this railway work. It seemed, difficult to get help. It is true a great part of our manhood is engaged in the noble work of defending our country; still it is quite apparent that numbers of men, unskilled for military service, and not specially employed, should be available for work on the railway. But it did appear that some were not disposed to engage in this work. What reasons they could have for their unwillingness is difficult to determine. The wages are very good, \$3.00 a day, and free transportation too and from the work. Surely, it is not so very long since this would be regarded as a very high remuneration for unskilled labor, but it seems there are always a certain number of men who are extremely reticent about engaging in honest manual work. It almost appears that they would prefer, through idleness, to permit themselves to wait for many comforts and even necessities in their homes. This surely is a false position, false selfishness, false pride or false something. Observing this peculiar condition of things, and the constant demand on the part of the railway for help, with the view to getting the work done before the end of the season a number of men in this city, whose occupations are not in the ordinary line of unskilled labor, volunteered for employment on the road, were gladly accepted by the railway authorities, and are now engaged in the work. It is noticeable in this connection that the department of education is quite well represented. This is as it should be, for those engaged in teaching understand the practice value of labor. They also know that the best and the most effective teaching is by example. They believe and know that saying things is not all that education means, but that doing things, not only carries out the theories that they propound, but presents an example worthy of emulation. Among those who are thus engaged in the work necessary for broadening the gauge, from the city, are Professor Barlow, of Prince of Wales College, Professor McLarty of the same institution, Mr. Louis Wynne, teacher of Queen Square School, and Mr. James Landrigan, former principal of Queen Square School, now Manager of the School Supplies. These are not only successful educators in theory, but are now giving notable illustration by carrying out in practice what they have been telling their pupils.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian premier, addressing a public meeting, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying: "The elementary power and public opinion having desired that not only democracy and independence should be realized, but that a decision should be taken regarding the future form of government, the King, at the government's request, has released the ministers from their oath."

Progress of the War

London, Oct. 31.—In the House of Commons today Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced that an armistice between Turkey and the Allies had been signed last night and came into operation at noon today. The full terms of the armistice includes a free passage for the fleet through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea; the occupation of the forts of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, necessary to secure such passage and the immediate repatriation of the British prisoners. Ismail Hakki, commanding the Turkish armies of the group operating in the Tigris region in Mesopotamia, has surrendered with one entire division and the best part of the other divisions, the Evening Standard says: General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the House of Commons today in order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice. A reply was sent that if the Turkish government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice Admiral Calthorpe, the British commander was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to stop hostilities and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf. Turkey's definite proposals of peace followed the defeats sustained by her armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the collapse of Bulgaria which left her open to attack on another frontier, and thus were not unexpected, although the Turk in making a bargain is in the habit of waiting for the other side to make an offer.

Paris, Oct. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The representatives of the Entente Powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting today, visibly content with the results that had been achieved. They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord. Their task is moving, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing that they soon will be able to make announcements. The Turkish armistice terms were chiefly the work of the British and French. In them the United States had no part, the decision in this instance is regarded as one of great importance.

London, Nov. 1.—Negotiations between the Italian and Austro-Hungarian military commanders for an armistice are proceeding according to advices received in London this afternoon. Fighting may already have come to an end. Paris, Nov. 1.—The Austro-Hungarian commander on the Italian front in asking General Diaz for an immediate armistice argued that under such an arrangement Venetia would be evacuated without damage to the cultivated areas, according to a Budapest despatch to L'Infermaton. Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—Germany, according to an announcement made in the Wogen Gazette, has recognized the Prague general national council and has ordered Consul Geshattal to make the necessary declaration in behalf of the Berlin government.

London, Nov. 1.—The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and unconditional surrender." This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, to The Associated Press tonight. Lord Robert emphasized the statement of the foreign office to The Associated Press by saying that "no secret undertakings or engagements have been made with Turkey as far as the British government is concerned." He added that the armistice had been signed by Great Britain on behalf of all the Allies.

From the mountain regions of northern Italy to the plain of Venetia and on salient sectors in Belgium and France the armies of the Teutonic allies are being violently attacked by troops of the Entente. In Italy, except on several sectors in the hill country, the enemy is fast being

overwhelmed; in both Belgium and France additional splendid gains have been recorded in favor of the Entente. Austria has given up her fleet to the Croats. In Serbia the Austrians are fast making their way out of the little kingdom, many of them already having crossed the Danube. French and Serbian cavalry have reached Belgium, from where a fast turning movement westward along the Save river is likely to work havoc with those of the enemy forces coming northward in western Serbia and those who are struggling northward through Albania.

London, Nov. 3.—Unofficial reports are current that the Versailles conference will adjourn soon. Momentous news is expected hourly. There is no reason to modify the forecast of an early cessation of hostilities. Germany had been prepared for stiff terms and will accept them according to those best qualified to judge. Washington, Nov. 3.—Complete and unconditional surrender by Germany is what diplomatic circles here forecast will be virtually laid down in the armistice which the Allies will announce tomorrow or Tuesday.

The supreme war council at Versailles has practically completed the terms which are to be offered the central Powers for a cessation of hostilities, and diplomatic channels feel that no armistice will be granted until Germany submits completely. The council, it has become known, has completed its consideration of the naval problems involved. The surrender into the hands of the associated Entente belligerents of the entire German navy, with all its submarines and the naval base at Heligoland, will be demanded, it is confidently asserted. The question of insisting upon the retirement of the German armies without their military supplies and without their loot from France and Bel-

gium, to a zone thirty miles beyond the Rhine, is now being considered by the council, it is reported. This would put the border strong hold cities in the hands of General Foch and return the German military machine home with its power gone. According to this information the terms will be so drastic that some of the military experts doubt that the Germans will accept them at once.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A meeting of premiers and military and naval representatives at the apartments of Colonel House today was a continuation of the sessions previously held. While the discussion was largely informal it went over the whole range of subjects. The representatives were in full accord on practically all the points treated. The sessions will continue, as the moment has not yet arrived for the taking of a final decision on some of the most important questions involved. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Clemenceau of France left the conference together. They exchanged friendly greetings on the prompt signing of the Austrian armistice and showed in their manner the keen satisfaction they felt regarding the progress of events.

The Hungarian national council, according to a German wireless message picked up by the British Admiralty, has issued a proclamation to the people of Hungary, saying: "People! The soldiers, workers and citizens have taken over the power and the council has met. Democracy is sacred. In the name of a world's peace return to work. Soldiers, return to your barracks." Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—Another telegram from Vienna reports the formation of a provisional soldiers' central committee in the state council hall. Troops have been invited to elect soldiers' committees, which in turn will elect a permanent

soldiers' central committee. Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Complete order prevailed in Vienna this morning, according to the correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt. Emperor Charles was still in Vienna on Thursday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—The last telegram received today in Berlin from Budapest said that sanguinary street fighting was in progress between Hungarian and Bosnian troops. Since then telegraphic and telephonic communications have ceased. Basel, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The commission of public safety in Trieste, alarmed by the sudden arrival of fleeing Austrian soldiers from Venetia, on Thursday sent a torpedo boat to Venice to ask the commander of the Allied fleet in the Adriatic to occupy Trieste, a despatch from Vienna says. The Allied commander granted the request and, the despatch adds, an Allied naval force landed at Trieste today.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—Via London.—The evacuation of all Serbian territory by the Austrians is imminent. This announcement is made in the official statement from the war office today. The war office statement reads: "The evacuation of all Serbian territory is imminent. On the Italian mountain front our troops, in carrying out war measures of evacuation according to plan, will occupy positions which they held at the beginning of the Italian war. In the Venetian Plain a movement of retreat across the Tagliamento is in progress." Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—German Austrian state council, according to a despatch from Vienna, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at the front, saying that the government has been taken over by the National Assembly. The assembly will immediately conclude peace, and begin the orderly demobilization of the army, the proclamation declares.

London, Nov. 3.—The Germans are retreating to the east and southeast of Valenciennes. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. The British are following the enemy up and have taken prisoners. The statement says: "Following the severe defeat inflicted upon his forces on the Valenciennes front in the past two days, the enemy has today withdrawn from his positions to the east and south-east of Valenciennes. The movement was at once observed and we have pressed the enemy closely during the day, maintaining constant touch with the German rearwards and taking a number of prisoners." The situation is similar on the other flank, where the Americans have advanced three miles west of the Meuse without meeting much opposition. Apparently the German command is ready to retire the wings to avoid heavy losses. This is not the case, however, around Valenciennes and east of Vouziers. Although three British corps attacked north and south of Valenciennes they were unable to capture the town without hard fighting, the Canadians have the honor of taking Valenciennes. Four thousand prisoners were obtained in this six mile attack. Gouraud's army has met just as stubborn resistance east of Appigny, where the Germans have all the advantages of the terrain.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—Shouting "Down with Wilhelm," Abdicate him immediately," a crowd of several thousand persons, despite the efforts of the police to disperse them, succeeded in reaching the Royal Palace at Stuttgart. Some climbed the palace railings, clamoring for the deposition of the emperor, according to the Weser Gazette. After several scurrillous and an exchange of shots, mounted police drove back the crowd. The demonstration was the sequel of a meeting of independent Socialists, at which resolutions were

passed demanding the establishment of a Socialist republic. At a meeting of the progressive party at Munich, Prof. Quaide, a deputy in the Landtag, declared: "The vital interests of German people demand the Emperor's abdication." A resolution was adopted demanding that the Emperor abdicate in order to attest to the sincerity of Germany's conversion into a people's state.

Paris, Nov. 3.—(4.50 p. m., by The Associated Press.)—Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice had just reached the premiers while they were in session at the apartments of Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest gratification. It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly. Copenhagen, Sunday.—Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front, and the Germans, fearing the Allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken. London, Nov. 3.—Late despatches from the battle area above Verpurn report that 40,000 Austrians have been detained from the Meuse-Melle front on their way home. The German retreat on the American front is ascribed to the defection of the Austrians. Vienna, Nov. 3.—Via London.—"In the Italian theatre of the war our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of an armistice which has been concluded," says the war communication issued today. "The conditions of the armistice will be announced in a later communication."

London, Nov. 3.—With the arrival within the Italian lines of an Austrian officer bearing a white flag the humiliation of the erstwhile dual monarchy is complete. If anything is necessary to show the complete collapse of the enemy it is found in the fig-

ures of the German army, which are being taken in the rear. The German army is being driven back to the east and south-east of Valenciennes. The movement was at once observed and we have pressed the enemy closely during the day, maintaining constant touch with the German rearwards and taking a number of prisoners."

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(Continued on page 3)

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