

The Herald

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What of Future Peace

"A letter from an Ottawa officer of high rank written to a friend here from Germany," so an article in the Ottawa Citizen states, contradicts the idea that the Germans are in much distress. "We find them," the letter says, "clean, smooth and unashamedly sly, well dressed and with plenty to eat—in fact, untouched by the war; and when we think of the monstrous crimes they have committed, of the frightful damage they have wrought in Belgium and France, we have a helpless feeling of loathing and disgust, and a conviction that the war has ended all wrong. This feeling, more or less inarticulate, is shared by all ranks, and I found it the same with the American Army south of us when I visited them on my way to Paris."

"A conviction that the war has ended all wrong" It is an ominous phrase from an allied soldier. Yet there is much which looks corroborative. The Germans in a sense have hardly felt the effects of defeat. In other words, they have not suffered much specifically yet from or by their defeat. Distress they must be feeling, caused by losses of relatives and friends by battle and by the effects of the food blockade which Germany faced in the war; but both these things have meant a distress even if gaining victory. So defeat has brought little special penalty to the mind of the German people as yet; and they welcome their field-grey home from France and Flanders as almost they would welcome visitors. Their soldiers, they think were not beaten. Their armies did not surrender. The enemy was not able to put a foot on German soil except by arrangement. True, the armistice did impose certain humiliating conditions—but the Germans only accepted these, so they tell us themselves, because guaranteed a "proper peace" by President Wilson, so there was no need to trouble too much about the temporary conditions of an armistice.

Yet even about the armistice they growl arrogantly. Note the words of Premier Ebert in his address opening the German National Assembly at Weimar: "The conditions of the armistice have been of unheard of severity and were carried out without shame. We warn our adversaries not to push us too far. Confident in the promises of President Wilson, Germany laid down her arms and now we await the peace of President Wilson to which we have a right."

Thus these cattle, to whom the allied victory gave a freedom which they had not the manliness to seize themselves from their junkers and bureaucrats, are interpreting the "fourteen points" of President Wilson to suit the ingrained arrogance of Kultur—as they were tolerably certain to do. Some disillusion will come to them yet, but it is questionable whether anything that may happen now will go far to convince the remarkable mind of the Huns that they were really defeated. They seem quite likely to soon arrive at the conclusion if they have not reached it already, that all that

happened was that Ludendorff became panic-stricken, and threw up his hands to Foch when there was no real need to do so. The armistice which the allies granted in deference to President Wilson, and because the generous soul of Marshal Foch was thus influenced to concede it in preference to sacrificing more lives on the allied side—even though comparatively few—in order to utterly smash the German army, the Germans think was something granted to them as a still dreaded foe the terms of which should only be applied to the extent they feel like accepting. By every rank of Germany, the simple application of the conditions they agreed to is denounced as barbarous. To Premier Ebert, insistence on the armistice terms is shameful. Prince Max has denounced them as inhuman. Prof. Delbrueck wonders what has become of the decency of mankind. The tears of Gerhart Hauptmann, the dramatist, fall at the idea that 800,000 Germans should be kept as prisoners of war by the British and French—even though peace is not yet signed. Slavery, he calls it. For the justification of it, he writes:

"There is not the slightest moral or reasonable possibility, but it may be that morals and reason will be thrown overboard. Think of it—Germans, Christians, republicans, Europeans, to be the slaves of France."

Imagine the invincible nature of the moral insanity which even in clever, educated men find such vent, who remained silent while their nation and their countrymen were enslaving or butchering hundreds of thousands of hapless Belgian civilians, devastating the homes of France, promoting the butchery of millions of Armenians, starving and slugging hundreds of thousands of prisoners, poisoning wells, torpedoing hospital ships. How much hope exists that many of such a breed can see in true perspective or true proportion anything that has happened in the war, or what the real nature of its ending was?

Germany will have to pay—pay a lot in many ways. No doubt about that. But beyond doubt a grave doubt exists whether Germans at any cost they may be put to now will prove to have learned a lesson sufficient to ensure the peace of the world in even the comparatively near future. The one thing which could have taught such a lesson beyond doubt was the unconditional surrender of the German army, either before or after a complete smashing of it. All of us must shrink from the thought that reason existed to call for the sacrifice of more lives of the brave soldiers of the allied nations, but it is possible that the shrinking from a final sacrifice of that kind in November, 1918, may be proved by the future to mean a recurrence which otherwise would not take place, of another frightful war in which men will again die by the million. The new German republic, with the inclusion of German Austria, will be a greater and more populous Germany than that which thrust war upon the world in 1914; and assuredly some reason exists to suspect that it will be a Germany blind to its own villainy in the recent war, oblivious to its defeat there, writhing with vindictiveness at the just penalties incurred, and bloodthirsty for revenge in the near future. Ottawa Journal Press.

An "Influence" That Failed.

Allegations of graft in public business are frequent, but the early days of the war were an open season for the peddlers of them. The air was full of rum-

ors of all kinds of graft and rakes-off at the expense of the public treasury. Canada was not an exception; it was the same everywhere. Unfortunately, such allegations are ready brought to a test and many people remain under the impression that much of the public business is conducted dishonestly to the enrichment of grafters in touch with public servants. If they were tested it probably would be found that the great bulk of the graft rumors have no foundation in fact.

The review written by Mr. Justice Lennox of the case tried in Ottawa the week before last in which a "commercial agent," Justice Lennox has done a considerable public service in reviewing the case as he has and in severely censuring both parties to the agreement. If the facts were brought out more often in the manner they have been by Justice Lennox, much of the unwarranted distrust of public men so inimical to the public interest would be dissipated, and the business of the "commercial agent" with alleged "influences" at Ottawa would be less flourishing.

John Bull in Front.

A very honest and earnest effort to get the nations of the earth together on a permanent basis of pacifism and mutual fairness is evidently being made by the Conference of Paris. Clearly the leader is Great Britain, and let us pay her due honor for it. Britain in the war conquered a large part of Africa, a good deal of Asia, and some of the Islands of the South Seas. She asks to keep nothing. The strength of the unselfish spirit in the Conference begins with the unselfishness of Great Britain, which makes no claims for territorial gain for herself, and has even persuaded her overseas dominions not to press their fair claims. President Wilson stands for high international ideas, but as the United States holds no territory or interests which might have to be given up, the views he expresses would not receive much attention at Paris from the gladiators there, if the views he voices were not the views of the British leaders given overwhelming force by British willingness to retire from vast conquests without bargaining for anything else.

Britain and her cubs conquered German South-West Africa, German East Africa and part of Cameroon; all Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia; the islands of New Guinea, part of the Caucasus, and part of Northern Russia. She could hold all "these captured territories" if she wanted to. In addition she not only swept the Huns from the seas, but did a bigger part of the fighting on land against them even in Europe itself than any other nation, possibly excepting France; so that no question could exist from the old view-point of the "world has to the justice of Britain's retention of all the gains her sword has made. But Britain asks nothing, offers everything—and the world seems likely to take her cue to an extent which may bring about real compromises by all other nations and races.

How knotty and dangerous the case would be at Paris but for such leadership is seen at a glance by a mere list of a few of the conflicting claims of other powers, or of other peoples. France wants Alsace-Lorraine as a matter of course, and few outside of Germany question the propriety of that; but in addition France would assuredly like to extend further to the Rhine at the expense of Germany. Italy wants not only the Italian Trenchino and Trieste, but a considerable portion of the Adriatic coast inhabited or backed by a Jugoslav population; also wants new territory or jurisdiction in Africa or Asia Minor. Japan wants the Marshal Islands. The Jugoslavs want part of Hungary and Rumania. The Rumanians want parts of Hungary and Russia. The Czech-Slovaks want parts of Germany and Poland. The Poles want part of Prussia and the Ukraine wants part of Poland. Greece wants Constantinople, Cyprus and other islands of the Egean Sea, and parts of Thrace and Asia Minor.

No doubt there were not a few such "commercial agents" about at the time war contracts were being awarded but probably the great majority had just about as much "influence" as the one in the case under review. They attempted to enrich themselves by selling influence they didn't possess—which in fact nobody possessed—and seekers after contracts sometimes took them at their word, and in the case of the Hull company, thereby rendering themselves little less culpable. Thus rumors of "grafting" got around while the awarding of contracts was being done on a strictly honest and businesslike basis. It is a pity that more of the alleged war gratifying could not have been sifted as has this case. Justice Lennox has done a considerable public service in reviewing the case as he has and in severely censuring both parties to the agreement. If the facts were brought out more often in the manner they have been by Justice Lennox, much of the unwarranted distrust of public men so inimical to the public interest would be dissipated, and the business of the "commercial agent" with alleged "influences" at Ottawa would be less flourishing.

With such a pot a boiling, there was a necessity of a great fire extinguisher being busy if an overflow of scalding matter was to be prevented; and the British example has evidently been doing the damping. It has enabled the more moderate spirits among the leaders of other nations and races to use effectively arguments and influences which but for the British position would have had little weight. You will notice that, as usual, old John Bull isn't doing any self-advertising. No British statesman is megaphoning to the world that Britain is not grabbing at anything. No British voice is criticizing anybody else for making claims for territories they haven't got, while Britain herself is calmly accepting the idea of retiring from conquered territories half the size of Europe. The fool Huns are still uttering about England's aggressiveness and greed and talking about President Wilson's fourteen points as a protection against her, when as a matter of fact it is England, alias Britain, whose course is protecting them and all other prostrate peoples, and giving the fourteen points practical force. If the Peace Conference at Paris should achieve the great communication of a real League of Nations based upon full recognition of the principle of international fair play, the chief triumph will be that of Great Britain. In the peace-making as in the war, John Bull is in front.

Financial Statement Of St. Dunstan's Cathedral

The annual financial statement of St. Dunstan's Cathedral building fund was read in the Cathedral on Sunday morning by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary.

RECEIPTS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes private subscriptions, Sunday collections, special donations, etc.

EXPENDITURES

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes office expenses, heating apparatus, insurance, etc.

SUMMARY — CATHEDRAL DEBT

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Shows debt to amount, debt by statement submitted, etc.

Land for Soldiers

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The government has taken prompt action to get land for soldiers who desire to take up farming. By order in council, the Soldiers Land Settlement Board has been provided with funds and authorized to advance to bona fide applicants for land, an amount as high as \$8,000, five thousand for land two thousand for stock and one thousand for improvements and buildings. The soldiers, to whom this money is advanced, can purchase wherever land is available in any part of Canada. Whenever possible the soldier will be asked to put up ten per cent of the purchase price of the land, but if he has not this money and is able to show that he is likely to be a success as a farmer, the full amount will be advanced to him just the same. The money will be loaned at five per cent interest and is repayable in 25 annual instalments. There will be no expropriation of land except in cases where the vendor of the land demands an excessive price.

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.

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.

Complex railway schedule table with columns for Trains Outward, Read Down, ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME, Trains Inward, Read Up, and various station names and times.

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

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