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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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W. R. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings to 10 o'clock, to receive notices, notices, advertisements and notices needing printing.

NOTICE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19TH, 1918.

SOMETHING went seriously wrong with the old Watch on the Rhine, so the Allies have substituted a new one of their own.—Kingston Whig.

CANADA is bound to make good. She has shown it by more than doubling the subscription asked to the Victory Loan. The gross figures this morning are \$676,000,000.

WHAT an ignominious end for the proud and arrogant emperor of Germany who believed he could put the world under his feet! He flees in fear from the anger of his own people.

"A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe. These will require a League of Nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. A League of Nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace. We shall go to the Peace Conference to guarantee that the League of Nations shall become a reality."—David Lloyd George.

PEACE-BUT NOT PLENTY

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food.

Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

LIVE STOCK CONFERENCE

To formulate national plans for meeting the new and critical conditions in the live stock industry accompanying restoration of peace, some of the leading Canadian live stock men and representative meat packers are being called to a conference by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. Those who have been watching the situation realize that Canada has the opportunity of placing her live stock industry on a broader and a sounder basis than ever before. The war has stimulated live stock production in Canada. An even greater stimulus is expected to develop with the restoration of normal or special communication, as the breeding stock of Europe has seriously declined during the war, in nearly all countries. A heavy demand is bound to be made upon this continent for meats and breeding stock for some years to come.

The Minister of Agriculture is calling upon farmers and live stock to maintain their operations on the war-time scale.

CANADA'S WAR EXPORTS

In the twelve months ending September, 1918, Canada exported \$163,488,352 worth of animal products and \$440,742,430 worth of agricultural products, a total of \$604,230,792. In addition to her farm products she exported over \$33,000,000 worth of fish. In the first 47 months of the war Canada exported \$1,874,900 worth of foodstuffs. This effort has helped to maintain the Allies and it has helped Canada maintain her war efforts. The call to Canada is still for production and by increased production Canada can easily pay her billion dollar war debt and maintain Canadian prosperity.

For a good every day household angel, give us a woman who laughs. Home is not a battlefield, nor life one long unending row. A trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the thing has no bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty and one of the things no woman should be born without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish pretty phrase it; but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.

STORY OF WAR
TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle.

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close Study of the Past Four Years Shows That Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

DURING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition. The British troops with their "backs to the wall," to use the phrase of Field Marshal Haig, were fighting to keep the Teutons from reaching the Channel ports, and farther south, the French army struggled grimly to hold the beast back from Paris. Little did the Allied world dream in those terrible weeks that in less than four months, the forces of democracy would be triumphant. No prophet could have foretold that during the second week of November the armistice would be signed which meant the complete surrender of Germany. With this collapse came the end of militarism, and the great autocrats of Europe were all overthrown. Men who, in July, believed that they were about to dominate the world were fugitives in November, flying from the execrations of their former subjects.

Now that the war has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the omens that pointed towards the final victory of the Entente Allies. There were two great factors in the success of the defenders of civilization. The first was the invincibility of the British navy. At no time since August, 1914, has it failed to do all that was expected of it. Britannia drove Germany from the high seas, and slowly but surely strangled the Central Powers. The second factor was the military genius of the French. When the great armies of the Allies were finally organized, Generalissimo Foch took them in hand, and by wonderful patience combined with magnificent strategy, he secured the victories on the field that finally smashed the German morale at home, which had been gradually crumbling. Political causes in the Central Powers precipitated the collapse that has left the world gasping, but it was the British navy and the French military prowess that produced these political causes.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. The name of the Kaiser and his chief tools will be remembered with loathing. But in the nobler niches of fame may be placed the names of Generalissimo Foch, who ended the war that the Kaiser commenced, and Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain, the greatest single dynamic force in organizing the resources of the British Empire. Foch has also given Lloyd George the credit of having made possible the choice of the French general to command the united forces of the Allies.

Looking back over the important incidents of the war, it will be noted that the victories of the Germans were all of secondary importance. The war lords were never able to deliver a vital blow that would have given them a peace based on pan-German ambitions. In 1914, they almost achieved a swift and complete victory. If the Allied world had realized in August of that year how close the Central Powers were to crushing the defenders of civilization, they would have known that only a miracle could save them. The miracle happened at the Marne, when Joffre and Foch broke the first onrush of the Hun. The Battle of Verdun was another attempt to score a knock-out blow; the Battle of Jutland was the big German effort to break British sea-power; the submarine warfare, which the British navy handled in a manner that justified the highest faith of the Empire, looked like the strongest weapon of a pirate nation; then came the terrible offensives of the early summer of the present year. In all these life and death struggles, the Allies came out victorious. They made it certain that the ultimate destination of the Germans was downfall, and not world domination.

Even though the Central Powers could not score a decisive victory, they were able to win spectacular campaigns enough to buoy their people up with hopes of final triumph. Each summer of the war was ended by them with something that looked like a brilliant feat of arms. In the autumn of 1914, they massacred the Russian armies in East Prussia, and ended the only invasion of German soil; in 1915 the great Russian retreat, after a winter of victories against incompetent Austria, took place; in the autumn of that year little Serbia was completely crushed; in the autumn of 1916, Roumania was smashed in a swift and cruel campaign; and then followed the Russian revolution and the melting away of the cumbersome but important armies of the Slav. The Russian revolution, which was intended to create democracy, brought forth Bolshevism, the most important menace that modern civilization must face now that the war is over. The defection of Russia brought another black period in the affairs of the Allies, but this was offset by the coming into the war of the United States, bringing with them the man-power, the morale and high ideals of the world's biggest republic. Last October, the Germans used

the troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed, and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the Piave, fought in June and October of the present year. Germany found food for exultation in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the defeat of the British at Kut-el-Amara. The Allies met with these disasters at the hands of the Turks, but the British, with characteristic persistence, went at it again, and the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia resulted in the collapse of Turkey. It was in the east that the first signs came, about two months ago, that the Central Powers were going down to ignominious and humiliating defeat.

It is possible now to look over the war and to place our fingers on the black periods of depression, but it is also easy to follow the golden line that led to the final victory of the Allies. The ultimate good of civilization made it necessary that the Entente should win. It was a struggle between reaction and progress, and the purpose that one can trace in history made thoughtful men feel that it was impossible for reaction to triumph in the long run. The Prussian war lords made complete plans to conquer the world, and at times it did not seem possible that they would fail, but they reckoned without the eternal purpose in his story. As Hillaire Belloc said of the first Battle of the Marne, The Germans had made every calculation that the human brain could devise to make certain of victory, but "It was not to be."

The effect of the Great War on Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle. Canada may be proud, chiefly because her record is the record of the Canadian people. They rose to the call, and gave of their money and their young life in the cause of civilization. To our armies history will give the credit of several of the most vital victories on the Western front. History will doubtless also give the credit to the Canadian citizenry that the great mass of Canadian citizens proved true to their loftiest ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice. If we did not have the inspiring leadership that guided some people, like the Greeks, almost unwillingly to do their duty, that fact makes the achievement of the Canadian people all the more notable. History will say that in this struggle our young nation found its soul.

JUNE, 1914.

29. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

JULY, 1914.

5. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and decided to take pretext to launch world war.
22. Austrian ultimatum served on Serbia.
23. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation.
28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declares war on Russia.
2. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium.
4. Great Britain declares war on Germany.
5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War.
7. Montenegro declares war on Austria.
8. First British expeditionary force lands on continent.
13. Great Britain declares war on Austria.
21. Germans reach Brussels.
23. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany.
28. Germans sack and burn Louvain.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1. Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein.
3. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux.
4. Germans occupy Rheims.
5. Russians take Lemburg.
7. Battle of Marne develops.
10. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved.
11. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans.
17. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by Germans.
18. Russians drive Austrians over the Carpathians.
24. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England.
28. Japanese invest Tsing Tan.

OCTOBER, 1914.

4. Russians win battle of Augustow.
9. Germans take Antwerp.
12. Germans enter Ghent.
13. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.
15. Allies re-capture Ypres.
15. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa.
21. Beginning of First Battle of Ypres.
29. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea.
30. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk.
5. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.
7. Tsing Tan surrenders to Japanese and British forces.
12. Russians besiege Przemyśl.
17. British win First Battle of Ypres.
27. Turkey proclaims Holy War. Col. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

DECEMBER, 1914.

1. De Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended.

2. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbia.
8. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk.
9. Gen. Beyers, South African rebel, killed at Vaal river.
14. Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade.
18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.
31. Princess Patricia's Light Infantry reaches front, the first Canadians to do so.

JANUARY, 1915.

24. British defeat German fleet in North Sea.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

4. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal.
12. Von Hindenburg wins great victory over the Russians.
22. Turks commence massacre of Armenians.
Continued on page 5.

BIRTHS.

BUFFAN—In Smiths Falls, Nov. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Buffan, a daughter.

DEATHS.

McKEACHAN—At Kingston, Nov. 16th, Nurse Sister Rebecca Ellen McKeehan, daughter of the late John McKeehan of Carleton Place.
RELL—In Winnipeg, Nov. 13th, Jessie Rell, beloved wife of Mr. Francis Richards, formerly of Carleton Place.

IN MEMORIAM.

McDIARMID—There died in Edmonton Hospital, of influenza, Sister J. McDiarmid, 17 years of age, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDiarmid, of Carleton Place, formerly of Prospect, Ontario.
Never forgotten
Nov. 6th, 1918. By Parents, Brother and Sister.

TROTMAN—In loving memory of PRIVATE FRED G. TROTMAN, who died for King and Country Saturday, November 18th, 1916.

No! he did his duty
Bravely he fought and fell
But the sorrow of those who mourn him
Only aching hearts can tell.
It may be a soldier's honor
For his country's cause to fall
But we cannot think of the glory
For the pain it has caused us all.
Mother and Father.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLINGER'S
MAMMOTH ANNUAL
AUCTION SALE

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Waggons, Buggies,
Cutters, Harness

THURSDAY, NOV. 28th, 1918
Commencing at 10 a.m.
AT FERGUSON'S FALLS

The list includes the following:

HORSES.
Registered Clyde Mare and foal by side
Registered Clyde Mare, 7 years old, in foal
2 Clyde Mares, 6 and 7 years old, in foal, weight 1200 lbs.
Bay Horse, 8 years, 1600 lbs.
Black Horse, 7 years, 1600 lbs.
Brown Horse, 7 years, 1500 lbs.
Brown Horse, 5 years, 1400 lbs.
Bay Horse, 6 years, 1600 lbs.
Roan Horse, 7 years, 1350 lbs.
Bay Mare, 6 years, Hackney
Bay Horse, 7 years, Hackney
Bay Mare, 6 years, Driver
Blood Stock, a dandy
Brown Horse by J. K. Wilkes, this will make a very fast horse
These Horses are all in good condition. Some good Roadsters and General Purpose
8 other good Horses

CATTLE.
25 Milch Cows in calf
30 Stripper Cows
10 Fresh Calves and Springers
2 Two year old Steers and Heifers
105 Year old Steers and Heifers
4 Year old Bulls, Durham and Hereford grade
20 Spring Calves
3 Choice Bull Calves
Registered Roan Durham Bull, 3 years old, this is a fine stock Bull
25 Ewes

SUNDRY
2 Double Waggons
3 Pair Sleighs
6 Single Cutters
3 Sets Heavy Harness
3 Sets Single Harness
And a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under Cash; over that amount nine months' credit by furnishing approved Joint Notes.
Parties from a distance will be accommodated over night free of charge.
Parties buying 25 cattle or over will have them delivered in Perth, Carleton Place or Almonte free of charge.
Never was there a better opportunity of getting stock at your own price. As winter is approaching, I must sell, so everything will be sold without reserve.

CHAS. HOLLINGER,
Auctioneer.

Don't forget Day and Date.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction,

Lot 3, Cont. 6, Tps. of Goulbourn

on

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1918

the following:

1 Chestnut Team (matched) 6 and 7 years old; 1 Bay Horse, 6 years old; 1 Chestnut Blood Colt (4 years old), brother to Queen Hal; 1 Black Mare, in foal; 7 Milch Cows, coming in; 4 2-year-old Heifers (beef); 2 2-year-old Steers; 4 1-year-old Heifers; 2 1-year-old Steers; 1 1-year old Bull; 8 Calves; 1 Brood Sow; 6 fall Pigs, 40 Pulletts; 1 Gasoline Engine, (10 horse power); 1 Circular Saw, Binder; Mower; 1 Horse Rake; 1 Disk Harrow; 1 Seeder; 1 Manure Spreader, (new); 2 set Harrows; 1 Double Mouldboard Plow; 1 Walking Plow; 1 Wagon; 1 Rubber Tire Buggy; 1 Single Buggy; 1 Set Driving Sleighs; 1 Set Sleighs; 1 Set Double Working Harness; 1 Set Single Harness; 1 Hay Fork and Rope; 1 Cream Separator; Churn, and other smaller articles. Also a quantity of Hay, Corn and Grain.

Sale to Commence at 12:30 o'clock Sharp

TERMS OF SALE
\$10.00 and under cash; over that amount eleven months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes.
ERNEST L. SHAIL, C. HOLLINGER,
Proprietor. Auctioneer

BUY
BOYS'
BLOOMER SUITS

While the assortment is complete. You will certainly be pleased with the style, the fit and value of our Boys' Clothing.

We will appreciate a call and will do our best to satisfy you. Come in.

BAIRD & RIDDELL

OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS

THE STORE OF PLENTY.

Carload of Western Apples just to hand. All varieties. Choice stock.

Economize by buying in large quantities.

Case of Tomatoes, 2 dozen	\$5.00
" Peas	4.00
Clark's Beans, in sauce	5.25
" " plain	4.50
Case of Corn Flakes, 36 packages	5.00
" Shredded Wheat	5.00
Box of N. P. Soap, 25 bars	5.75
Box Sunlight, Comfort, Gold, Surprise Soap, 100 bars to the box	7.75

Just received large shipment of Pure Clover Honey

BOWLAND & McROSTIE

License No. 8-296

Bridge St. Carleton Place

BUY YOUR
Victory Bond

FIRST

and be sure you buy it
then go to

Muirhead's

for your Hardware needs.

THE PRESERVING SEASON
IS TO HAND

And we have in stock a full line, in all sizes, of

SELF SEALERS

We will handle Fresh Fruit as usual during the season as the different varieties come upon the market.

Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. A. MCGREGOR
General Merchant - Appleton