The Herald

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The Peace Conference

Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, interviewed by a score of American correspondents, on the 13th inst. gave expression to some very important ideas regarding the "League of Nations," "Freedom of the Seas," and other questions, liable to come before the peace conference. Regarding the actual peace conference itself, Mr. Balfour expressed his conviction that it would not assemble for some time. Even the formal conferences, among the Allies, he felt sure, would not take place before January.

Mr. Balfour was of the opinion that neither the fourteen points of President Wilson nor the armistice terms precluded the exaction from Germany of what she could pay. Germany, he said, should be required to pay first for the reconstruction of Belgium and the north of France, and then to repay for the destruction of shipping. The foreign minister regarded the fourteen points as a general guide of policy rather than a legal statement. He added that on the narrowest interpretation of the fourteen points, Allied requirements will strain German resources to the utmost.

Questioned as to whether or not the peace conference would be public, Mr. B[illegible] they would be valueless if they were merely a series of public speeches, although, he said, at some stages of the proceedings they may probably be open. Precedent, he said, will be followed, by which a citizen of the country wherein the conference would be held should be chairman. The mode of procedure, he added, will be decided upon by the delegates themselves. He asserted that no existing Russian Government had the right to represent Russia. It is mighty difficult to determine, he said, who has the right to represent the new states but their interests will be fully considered and best efforts will be made to ascertain their actual views.

Regarding the "League of Nations," he presented an outline of his own idea, as follows:

"It is good for all of us," he said, "to take our proper share in the reconstruction and regeneration of the world. I always thought the League of Nations a vital necessity in some shape or other if this war is to be productive of good as well as of awful evil. The best thought of the world must combine to prevent the world from going astray as in the past four years.

The league of nations must represent this influence of the world's thought. The United States of America must take its share in the responsibilities involved. If the extremely desirable league of nations is to be something more than a preventative of international dispute, it must be a league for the preservation of peace and the preventing of war. These are vital interests but not the sole interests civilized mankind must safeguard. The world must be a more complicated place than we often think and will never be an easy place to manage. One of the chiefest difficulties is the different graduations in civilization, their ideals, traditions and methods. It is folly to suppose that the world could be quietly existing on the same standard and plan of civilization as the United States, France and Britain, do after centuries of effort. Many new communities imperfectly developed and that must eventually come within the purview of the peace conference or league of nations, must have their welfare safeguarded and although it may seem as there speculation, yet it is my opinion that to provide for them a workable, concrete international machinery is one of the highest functions of the conference. The complexity of the problem cannot be exaggerated. President Wilson used a striking and illuminating phrase in saying the world must be made safe for democracy but the world will not be made safe for democracy merely by multiplying the number of democratic states, which, as a result of the war, are likely to increase enormously. Having regard for the number of them now being created in Eastern Europe, many of them small and all more or less democratic, it must not be assumed that when the map of Europe is re-created there will be no more states where war would be unlikely. No true democratic state is capable of a long designed and cherished criminal scheme such as autocracies proved themselves guilty of. The thinkers and government of Germany deliberately pursued a policy of international crime, using other states as stepping stones to their ultimate aim. It is impossible to conceive of democratic states cherishing designs equal to these iniquity, but passions arise between neighboring domocracies which may make them quite as prone to war as other forms of government. Some hostile critics say that the result of the changes that seem likely to occur will be [illegible] Europe, but I look forward to the Balkans to be very different to what the past would lead us to expect. It would be intolerable if Europe and the United States would merely call into being these new states and make no provision for seeing Europe not turned into a cockpit and a burden. I believe the league of nations is required to superintend and control not only the criminal intentions of great autocracies but to see that rash and ill-considered wars should not be permitted again. The league of nations ought to act as a trustee for the communities who have not yet reached the stage of democracy equal to ours. It is very difficult to form a government. It may be difficult for the new communities to adopt forms of government and manners of administration applicable to an advanced nation. I regard the work of the conference relating to a league of nations as one of the greatest responsibilities. This is one of the greatest tasks that could be undertaken. There is weakness of human nature and inevitable selfishness to contend against. The result may be imperfect but we must make an effort to deal with the problems thrust upon us. The prominence W[illegible] has given to the subject is a valuable contribution to civilization."

While returning our grateful thanks to those of our friends who sent in their subscriptions within the last few weeks, we would most earnestly request others to be so kind as to follow their example. We are getting into shape again, after the loss and disorder consequent upon the fire; and these subscription amounts will be a great assistance to us in repairing losses and restoring business to good order again. These subscription amounts are the most acceptable kind of Christmas box anyone could send us. We look forward with great expectations for the next couple of week. Please do not disappoint us.

Germany to [illegible] Scalps of The Maple Leaf

With the Canadian Corps in Germany, Dec. 4—The Canadian troops [illegible] border today, the First Canadian Division at Porteau and another Canadian Division [illegible] was raging and the rolling hills and forest of Ardennes, the home of the wild boar and stag, were swathed in mist.

At Porteau, a poor hamlet on the Belgian side of the frontier, a group of Belgians cheered and waved the only flag they possessed as our men passed by. Just across the frontier, which was otherwise unmarked, is a post resembling, with its black and white stripings, a barbers pole. Beside this is the German customs house, where still its uniformed official presides.

Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps who crossed the frontier unofficially yesterday, was accompanied by his staff, including Prince Arthur of Connaught who has returned to his duties with the Canadian Corps, and the general officer commanding our first division with his staff.

The Canadian Light Horse furnished an escort and the infantry which was the first to pass the salnting point was the Third Battalion of Toronto, followed by the First Battalion of Western Ontario, and the Fourth and Second Canadian Batteries. The corps commander, whose fine, impressive figure is a rock of elemental strength and power, took the salute exactly on the boundary line. The first men to pass him marched to the tune of the Maple Leaf. It was a wonderful sight, the outward and visible signs of victory, so hardly won after four years of battle. Those battalions swinging along in time, eager, confident, disciplined, had fought their way from Ypres to the Somme, from Vimy through Passchendaele, back to Amiens and then from Arras and Cambrai and Valenciennes to Mons. They began their long march through the Belgian plain and thence had climbed steadily up and up over the height of land of the Ardennes patiently and cheerfully. They have suffered privation and discomfort, but they bring with them the same conquering spirit that carried them through bitter years of trench warfare. A cleaner, finer lot of men were never seen. One's heart thrilled to see them go by, Canada triumphant upon her march to the Rhine. One sorrowed for that great army whose sacrifice had made this day possible, but who in spirit still march beside us.

The Canadian Engineers received instructions to lay out a defense line for the Canadians in front of our bridgeheads on the east bank of the Rhine. Some of our signallers who had penetrated deeper into German territory to take over the telegraphs and telephones, report an almost obsquious disposition on the part of the enemy to put every convenience at our disposal. Vigilance, however, will not be relaxed one minute. We are taking no chances as was shown today, when, for the first time, infantry escorts accompanied the batteries.

In the self same chateau occupied tonight by the Canadian Corps commander, the German Crown Prince lay hid during the momentous days before the signing of the armistice. It was then that he was reported assassinated on [illegible] the Dutch border, [illegible] armistice and it was only after the armistice was signed that he left and made good his getaway into Holland.

Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the Allies. He declared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice.

The total expenditure of the imperial munition board was eleven hundred million dollars and from this enormous expenditure the Dominion was probably a hundred and five per cent benefactor.

[illegible] American Troops

London, Dec. 13—Regarding British aid in the transport of American troops, the shipping controller today made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The full effort to accelerate the movement of American troops began at the end of March, when we realized that it was necessary to do [illegible] we could with British bottoms to supplement the American effort. We sent a mission to the United States with the object of seeing he fitting out facilities there. So far as they were not required for American troopships, they were utilized to the maximum in aiding our British troopships.

"Ships were gathered from every source, with the result that in the six months between April and September 850,000 American troops, or 60 per cent. of the total number carried within that period, were transported in British bottoms. In all, of the 2,000,000 odd American troops transported to France, well over a million were carried in British ships. The whole of this million were escorted to the United Kingdom danger zone by ships of the Royal Navy. British shipping at that time was in a perilous situation, but in order to further the movement of American troops we were prepared to make every sacrifice.

"The following steps were taken: From South Africa we removed every passsenger steamer and for the time being practically killed trade with that country. From India and Australia we removed all the fast steamers plying to and between those two countries, and we made very dangerous sacrifices of meat supplies—endangering even those of the British Army—by transferring these ships to the North Atlantic, thus wasting refrigerator space, as meat was not available for export from North American ports.

"Our loss of essential imports owing to the fitting out of ships for the carriage of American troops amounted to well over 1,000,000 tons. That sacrifice of imports was made at a time when our total imports had been reduced to 32,000,000 tons a year, of which 14,000,000 were munitions and 13,000,000 essential foods, as compared with the peace figure of 54,000,000 tons.

"One hundred and seventy-five British vessels of more than 1,500,000 tons deadweight were put specially in the service of carrying American troops, and we even fitted up fighting ships for the purpose. While the sacrifice to Great Britain was heavy, the practical isolation for the time being of the over-sea dominions involved very serious hardships to these dominions—hardships which were borne without complaint, recognizing as the dominions did the vital necessity of the measures taken."

Three Days From London to Capetown.

London, Dec. 13—The civil aerial transport committee states that in the immediate future the commercial airship will offer advantage over the airplane, particularly concerning passengers, where comfort and ease of navigation, safety and a high ratio of disposable lift are vital considerations. Airships now exist with a range of over four thousand miles, and which can travel at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour. By running their engines slower a maximum range of [illegible] miles can be attained.

On first speed, Capetown is today only a little over three days from Southampton, while this ship could fly across the Atlantic and return without stopping. The committee points out that in future the airship will soon develop a speed of 100 miles befitted with ample saloons, staterooms, with an elevator to a roof garden, and will be able to remain in the air for over a week.

Heavy ice which has formed in the St. Lawrence River is a great menace to navigation at Quebec just at present and almost daily there is some vessel in distress.

Vienna, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, gave to a correspondent an opportunity to read a copy of the letter which he sent to the Emperor Charles in April, 1917, in which the minister advised that the condition of Austria-Hungary was so desperate. Count Czernin told the Emperor that he did not think another winter campaign was possible, and asserted it was necessary that peace negotiations should be begun. The letter, which was referred to in interviews Count Czernin gave the correspondent last week, follows:

"Your Majesty, it is evident our military power is on the verge of exhaustion. I need but instance the complete drying up of the source of man power and the despair which has taken hold of all portions of the population who are so underfed that the misery of war can no longer be borne by them.

Though I hope we may succeed in holding out during the next few months and in maintaining a successful defensive. I am quite convinced that another winter campaign is thoroughly impossible. At all costs the War must be brought to a conclusion in the summer or the early part of the autumn. It is essential that peace negotiations should be started before the waning of our strength is appreciated clearly by our enemies.

"Should we approach the Entente when conditions in the interier of the empire leave no doubt of our immediate collapse, it would be futile to believe that the Entente would grant conditions unless they were equivalent to the complete annihilation of the Central powers."

The Market Prices

Butter	0.50 to 0.50
Eggs, per doz.	0.50 to 0.55
Fowls each	1.00 to 1.80
Chickens per pair	1.00 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.10
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.	0.11 to 0.00
Pork	0.20 to 0.22
Potatoes	0.50 to 0.60
Hay per 100 lbs.	0.95 to 1.00
Black Oats	0.80 to 0.85
Hides (per lb.)	0.15 to 0.15
Calf Skins (per lb.)	0.35 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	1.25 to 1.50
Oatmeal (per cwt.	0.00 to 00.00
Turnips	0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.25 to 0.30
Pressed Hay	20.00 to 20.00
Straw	0.60 to 0.60
Ducks per pair	1.55 to 2.00

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 24th January, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route Milton Station, Rural Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Milton, Winsloe and North River and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1918.
Dec. 18, 1918—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th, of January 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No.4 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Charlottetown, Rocky Point and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1918.
Dec. 18, 1918—3i

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

110-121 Queen St, Ch'town - The Store With The Stock

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Seven Different "Goddess" models, designed to Suit Every Type of Figure

THE "GODDESS" CORSET is practically a new creation. It is the ideal front lacing corset, superior in many important features to any other front lacing corset.

GODDESS Corsets have flexible rust proof boning. Goddess Corsets have a protective shield beneath the lacing, ensuring perfect smoothness of fit, without a wrinkle, and without a pinch. The band of elastic inserted in the skirt section of Goddess corsets draws the garment smoothly and closely to the figure. After Goddess front lacing corsets are once properly adjusted they do not need to be laced or unlaced. Goddess Corsets are guaranteed for one year from date of purchase, against breakage or rust of stays, or tearing of fabric. We have sizes twenty to thirty.

$2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.75

Clearing Out All Children's $1.98 Hats Today.

Here's a splendid chance to get a new hat for the kiddies—hats new this season, smart, well made, correct in shape and style, every one to be closed out at.....$1.98

This lot includes hats worth to.....$4.50

Women's Hats Worth to $7.50 for $2.75

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 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.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD