



# POPULAR



## At Armistice Germans Knew War Was Lost

By CAPT. W. W. MURRAY, M. C. Canadian Press Staff Writer

Twenty years ago tomorrow Canada with tumultuous acclaim from sea to sea heard the news of the armistice ending the war in which, during its sanguinary four years, hundreds of thousands of her sons had been engaged.

On board a special train in the station of a remote village in the Champagne district of France the armistice was signed at five o'clock in the morning of Nov. 11, 1918. Rhodones, where this momentous document was accepted by the defeated army, had no spot in the world's gazetteers before the war. Today it is recalled as the place to which the German emissaries came on Nov. 8, 1918, to sue for peace.

Twenty years later, in 1938, with the fruition of the new Germany's military preparations and the re-establishment of another great war machine, considerable effort has been expended in the Reich to assure that the German army of the Great War was not defeated in the field but that treachery on the home front brought about the collapse of the nation. Logic of events argues against this; also the evidence of the German war-time leaders themselves.

"The Emperor told me later that, after the failure of the July offensive, he knew the war could no longer be won." So wrote the late Erich Ludendorff, Quartermaster-General of the German Army, in his memoirs. Ludendorff spoke frankly in those reminiscences. He characterized the Canadian victory at Amiens on Aug. 8, 1918, as "the black day of the German Army." Six days later, he has disclosed, Kaiser Wilhelm instructed Secretary of State von Hintze "to open up peace negotiations."

The approaches for peace offensives in the West were properly started, Von Hintze, it is learned, "confidently hoped" on Sept. 9, "for mediation through the Queen of Holland."

The collapse of the Hindenburg Line, the Canadian triumph at the Canal du Nord, and the other onslaughts which reduced position after position evoked, on Sept. 20, the following admission from the German leader: "Duty compelled us at last to substitute action for idle time-wasting and empty words. The enemy had to be asked for peace and an armistice."

The German General Headquarters agreed with the political authority to despatch a note to President Woodrow Wilson and the French and British governments. And on that point Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, Supreme Commander of the German forces, has this to say on Oct. 3: "General Headquarters holds to the demand made by it on Monday, Sept. 29 of this year, for an immediate peace offer to the enemy."

The offer found its way, through the United States ambassador in Switzerland, to President Wilson; but the United States executive

would not act independently. He communicated the terms to Clemenceau of France and Lloyd George of England. Meanwhile there was no diminution of the furious attacks before which the German army was reeling. Its morale had greatly deteriorated; its will to resist had collapsed.

"In deep inward anguish I could only say: There is no hope. Germany is lost." Thus wrote Ludendorff on the conditions he had to deal with on Oct. 25. Haste was now imperative. "In the German note of Oct. 27 we capitulated," he wrote.

Events accelerated Germany's activities. Valenciennes had fallen. Everywhere the field-grey soldiers were being hurled back. On Nov. 6 it was announced a German commission had been appointed to devise means of agreement "concerning an expected armistice."

Marshal Foch communicated the route which the enemy's envoys must take on entering the war zone. They had to advance to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle—Guise Road. There the German delegation was met by French officers and conducted to the station at Rhodones, where Foch's special train was drawn up.

In Great Britain the terms of the armistice had been completed several days before. Sir Sam Fyfe, president of the London and South Western Railway, who had much to do in the direction of military transport during the war, has disclosed that on Oct. 24 he was at the War Office, "engaged all day with the General Staff, fixing up ideas of an armistice for the Western and other fronts."

Germans Aghast

Sir Sam discussed the clauses next day with Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. On Nov. 4 he went through the terms of the armistice, which has been settled at Versailles for presentation to the Germans when they give in.

What took place at Rhodones now is history. The Germans asked for an immediate cessation of hostilities which Foch peremptorily refused. The generalissimo then read to the enemy the terms imposed by the Allies, and informed them these must be accepted. There would be no modification. Aghast at the severity of them, the German envoys sought permission to communicate them to their Army Headquarters at Spa, Belgium. For this purpose they were accorded 72 hours grace. A messenger was despatched to Spa and he returned on the morning of Nov. 11 bearing with him the unqualified acceptance of the Germans.

In the railway car at Rhodones signatures were affixed to the 35 clauses of the armistice document at 5 a. m. with six hours allowed wherein to have all belligerents notified that the Great War had ended.

At eleven o'clock on the eleventh day of the eleventh month "cease fire" sounded.

## Motorized Corps Beat Sea Attack

NEWCASTLE, Australia, Nov. 8 (CP-Reuters)—In the most extensive manoeuvres since 1914, Australian troops massed in the vicinity of Newcastle repulsed a dawn attack from the sea. The defence exercises were designed to test the vulnerability of Newcastle and the surrounding industrial centre from attack.

The exercises began with a radio message from Newcastle headquarters announcing the sighting of an enemy convoy estimated to be capable of carrying four divisions.

Within an hour of the receipt of the message 4,000 troops of the First Infantry Brigade were speeding in hastily-mobilized civilian vehicles, including 23 motor buses and 43 light lorries, along rough back-country roads leading to the coast.

Artillery emplacements were rapidly prepared on half a dozen sandy beaches, and 11 planes, which arrived suddenly from the air force station at Richmond, roared over the defensive positions, reconnoitering the ground and taking aerial photographs of the massing troops and gun positions.

It was the first time private motorists had co-operated here with the military authorities in carrying out rapid troop movements.

Following a lively "battle" in which the entire mechanized force of 4,000 men had to cross the Hunter River at four points en route to the coastal battlefront on the lonely beaches near Port Stephens, the troops were adjudged to have scored a technical win over the invaders.

## TIME: NOVEMBER 11, 1918



Three of the principals at the dramatic signing of the Armistice in a railroad dining car in the Forest of Compiègne. Left to right: Foch, for France; Weyness, for Britain; Winterfeldt, for Germany.

TODAY let us roll back the years, 20 of them. It is dark in the Forest of Compiègne..... the first war light of dawn has not penetrated the aisles of great oaks and beeches..... this remote spot in the venerable wood is only 50 miles from Paris..... but there is no sign of war.

Standing on a spur track built temporarily for gun transport, is a railway dining car..... just an ordinary dining car, impressed into service four years ago and placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch. Lights come from its windows. On a nearby spur a train looms darkly.

Since 2 o'clock on this morning of Nov. 11, 1918, the lights have been blazed from the windows of the dining dining car..... but Compiègne Wood has become used to strange doings in the past four days.

At 11 o'clock, as specified in the paper with the six signatures, a sudden and unaccompanied silence falls across the front. The war is over.

So it is with the French commanders, Marshal Joffre—"le vieux Père Joffre"—Marshal Foch, General Lanrezac, Maud' Hay, and numerous others are survived only by Marshal Philippe Pétain, hero of Verdun, and Marshal Genaud.

The situation is little different in Germany. Marshal Paul von Hindenburg died in 1933 and General Erich Ludendorff, von Hindenburg's right-hand man, was buried at Munich only a few months ago.

## LAST POST HEARD FOR MAJORITY OF WAR'S BIG CHIEFS

By THE CANADIAN PRESS

Armistice celebrations recall that few of the supreme commanders who directed the campaigns of the Great War are alive today—70 years from the conclusion of hostilities. Last post has been sounded for all the commanders-in-chief whose theatre of operations was the Western Front with the sole exception of General J. J. Pershing of the United States Army.

Lord French, who took the original British Expeditionary Force to France, and his successor, Earl Haig, died many years ago, their relations embittered by acrimonious controversy which had its roots back in the first months of the war.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, superseded in France in 1915 and sent for a brief space to direct the campaign in East Africa, Lord Allenby, conqueror of the Turks in Palestine, Lord Horne, Lord Plumer and Lord Rawlinson, commanders respectively of the First, Second and Fourth Armies in France, Sir John Monash, the brilliant leader of the Australian Corps—all are dead.

None of the three commanders of the Canadian Corps is alive today. Sir E. A. H. Alderson, Lord Byng of Vimy, Sir Arthur W. Currie have died within the last five years. Of the four divisional commanders who were left at the armistice two are alive—Sir Archibald C. Macdonald in Kingston, Ont., and General Sir Henry Burstall in England. The others Sir David Watson and Sir F. O. W. Loomis are dead. The necrology extends to other whose names ranked high in the story of the Canadian Corps. Sir E. W. B. Morrison, who commanded the Canadian artillery, Sir James H. MacBrien, one of the outstanding brigade commanders, have passed to the Valhalla of soldiers.

## Riel Survivor Dies Overseas

SPSWICH, England, Nov. 8.—(CP)—Charles Frank Gayer, 82, last survivor in England of the Riel Rebellion of 1884, has died here. He had been drawing a disability pension of 55 cents a day from the Canadian Government for sunstroke suffered in the Qu'Appelle Valley in the summer of 1885. He had been drawing a private with the Manitoba Grenadiers.

Born in England, Gayer went to Canada as a youth returning to his homeland just before the outbreak of the Great War.

This leaves but one veteran of this campaign on the books of Canadian Government pensions here. He is Trooper Valentine Bruce of Boulton's Mounted Brigade. Bruce now lives in Newcastle, Natal, and draws a pension for gunshot wound suffered in a skirmish at Fish Creek in April 1885.

## Their Goal

Remembrance Day they've earned it well. Those noble boys who fought. Some fell. Some up their lives. We might live. And cherish the home they bought.

We must not fall when trust was given. We represent those boys who fought. We tell. Their victory o'er again. Triumphant, and keep our trust. To guard the goal they sought.

Today we wear a poppy red to show. Those noble boys who fought. And live. Co-operating and carrying on. To hold the goal they bought.

Today our thoughts will fly to France. To the graves of those who fought. We renew our vows. Unitedly. To love and cherish. Their memory and home they bought.

'Tis twenty years since they came to us. Those boys, dear boys, who fought. Scared worn. But smiling through. Contentedly, persevering and carrying on. They won the goal they sought.

Remembrance Day draws to its close. We clasp the hands that fought. Let us forget. True fellowship and love to carry on. And share the home they bought.

—E. J. DUTNEY, Murray River

## Bore Maple Leaf To Many Climes

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—(CP)—Armistice 1918, found Canadians serving on various fronts and in many capacities with naval forces of the Allies. Canada's share in the general operations from 1914-18 is indicated in the following summary:

France, Belgium and Germany: A corps of four infantry divisions; a cavalry brigade; a corps of railway troops; a forestry corps; and other army, transportation and line of communication units.

Salonica: No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital; Nos. 4 and 5 Canadian General Hospitals.

Dardanelles: Nos. 1 and 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital (Lemnos).

Egypt and Palestine: No. 5 (later designated No. 7) Canadian General Hospital at Cairo; the 1st Bridging Co., Canadian Railway Troops.

Persia and Central Asia: Detachment with "Dunsterforce" and "Noyes" (North Persian) Force.

Murmansk (North Russia): Canadian "Syren" Party, comprising a dog detachment, artillery, infantry and machine gun personnel.

Arnhem (North Russia): Canadian "Elope" Party, consisting of the 67th and 68th Batteries, Canadian Field Artillery.

Siberia: The Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia), made up of the 16th Canadian Infantry Brigade (25th and 26th Battalions), the 85th Battery C. F. A. and subsidiary units.

## Program For Remembrance Day At Summerside

The services on Remembrance Day at Summerside will have a special significance this year as Dominion Square, where the monument stands, is to be dedicated to the memory of the soldiers whose names are inscribed on the monument and the name changed to Memorial Square.

His Worship, Mayor John E. Campbell will perform this ceremony during the service at the monument.

The address will be given by Mr. T. C. MacNabb, General Superintendent of the C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

The parade will be in charge of Col. E. H. Strong, K. C. M. C.

The Remembrance Day Parade will assemble at 9:50 A.M. and the Parade will move off about 10 A.M.

The first section will assemble at the school and will include the R.C.M.P., the Summerside Citizens Band, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, and the High School Pupils. These will be joined at the Convention by the Convent Pupils.

The second section will assemble at the Armoury and will include the Summerside Police, the Pipe Band of the P. E. I. Highlanders, the Mayor and Town Council, the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., Sea Company P. E. I. Highlanders, Summerside Firemen.

The route will be up Summer Street to Green Street, down Central Street to Water Street, up Summer Street to Memorial Square.

The order of the parade will be as follows:

- Advance Guard—Mounted Police.
- Citizens Band.
- Boy Scouts.
- Girl Guides.
- High School pupils.
- St. Mary's Academy pupils.
- Mayor and Town Council.
- Pipe Band of P. E. I. Highlanders.
- Members of the Canadian Legion.
- C. Company P. E. I. Highlanders.
- Firemen.
- Citizens.

The parade will march off from the Armoury Square up Summer Street to Green Street where the High School children will fall in; along Green Street down Central Street to Convent Street where the pupils of St. Mary's Academy will join the parade, which will then proceed along Central Street to Water Street and up Summer Street to the Square.

## Armistice Day Recalls Entry Freeing Mons

By CAPT. W. W. MURRAY, M. C. Canadian Press Staff Writer

Recalling 20 years after the reactions of the men at the front on the first Armistice Day it would seem a proper climax to the four years of fighting with its tragedy and wretchedness to observe boundless jubilation among the troops when the "Cease Fire" message was received.

Rejoicing there was, unquestionably, but in the main, the fighting troops "carried on" throughout that day of Nov. 11, 1918, pretty much as they had been accustomed to on any other day.

Whatever excesses featured the war's end elsewhere, none were manifest among the soldiers. The 2nd Canadian Division south-east of Mons, was advancing all morning intent upon attaining a good defensive position by 11 o'clock. The same is true of the 3rd Canadian Division east and north-east of the city.

The 1st and 4th Canadian Divisions had been "in rest" in the vicinity of Valenciennes for some days. Actually the war ended for the 1st Division in the last week of October. Orders had been issued for the battalions of this Division to relieve the 3rd Canadian Division on the evening of Nov. 11. The armistice brought about a cancellation of these instructions.

In the forward area the armistice found the troops digging-in on the ridges east and south-east of Mons. Eleven o'clock came and went. The scattered rumbling of the guns ceased abruptly and the troops continued digging-in. Nobody got excited over the event. It was all in the day's work.

The troops in billets cleaned their rifles, polished their buttons, brushed their equipment—and went out on parade. The momentous message was read to solid ranks of battalions in mass. Nobody cheered, nobody fell out. The parades were dismissed, and the men went back to their card games or essayed a scattered rumbling of the guns.

The war was over, but much more relieved that there would be no more parading or route marching that day.

A ceremonial parade through Mons, with a review of the conquering troops by Sir Arthur Currie, the Corps Commander, featured the afternoon of Nov. 11. This was a "private show" but that was coldly—officially—officially; and it is another story.

So far as is known, the first official battle casualty of the British Army in the Great War was Trooper Tucker of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. Also, so far as is known, the last was Private George L. Price, a Canadian from Fort Williams, N.S., a member of the 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Tucker was wounded by an enemy bullet on the evening of Aug. 22, 1914, when "C" Squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards charged a group of German cavalrymen at Casteau, about four miles north-east of Mons, in the initial clash of the war. Price was killed by a German sniper, near the final outpost line east of Mons, three minutes before the "Cease Fire" sounded, on Nov. 11, 1918.

In the Canadian mind the beginning and the end of the Great War will always be associated with Mons. If the actual evidence of history were to be invoked the Canadian belief would be forced to undergo some considerable amendment, for actually it is quite true that the British and German armies first came into conflict at Mons, it is equally true that at the close of the war the British and Germans were locked in battle division on the front which was dotted with many cities and towns. Each of them is entitled to the claim of being a place where the war ended.

That much, however, may readily be conceded. It narrows the Canadian concept, but does not destroy it; and it clarifies the claim of the city of Mons. Here fighting began; here it ended. In the period between nearly 1,000,000 British soldiers and sailors lost their lives.

Mons Golden Book

The liberation of Mons and the arrival of the Canadians, a significant historical event, preserved in the city's Golden Book, was marked by the visits to the Hotel de Ville of extremely junior officers.

No illustrious names adorn the first page of the Golden Book. The higher command had its hours of glory in the afternoon of Nov. 11, 1918; but in the dark hours of the morning, the visitation was made by young officers in fighting equipment, pushing through Mons on the heels of the retreating Germans and halting only long enough at the Town Hall to pay their respects sign the book and voice a quick salute.

At 5 a. m. the College of the Burgomaster and Aldermen had hastened to the Hotel de Ville, for already the streets were echoing the tramp of the marching Canadians. So far only scattered patrols had weaved their way cautiously through the topuous, narrow, cobble-stone thoroughfares. But jubilant crowds of the news of the city's liberation shouted from house to house, were thronging into streets.

First to present himself to the burgomaster was the city father, was Lieut. W. M. King, Halifax, Royal Canadian Regiment. He was received with proper ceremony, and signed the Golden Book. His was the first name to be so inscribed.

Lieut. L. H. Biggar and Lieut. J. W. Cave, both of the 42nd Battalion, were the next callers. Ours came. They were Lieut. H. Brady of the R. C. R.; a French interpreter, whose name, unfortunately, is undecipherable; Capt. D. C. Malcolm of the 8th Canadian Field Ambulance; Major G. G. Blackstock, 3rd Canadian Divisional Staff; Lieut. L. Deckers, Belgian interpreter; Capt. M. F. Greig, V. C. of the R. C. R.; Lieut.-Col. W. Gibson, 3rd Divisional Staff; Capt. M. N. Thomas, 9th Canadian Field Ambulance; Capt. Frank Knight, 8th Field Ambulance; and Capt. W. J. MacKenzie, 8th Field Ambulance.

Those 13 names occupy the first page of the Golden Book of Mons, commemorative of the city's deliverance on Nov. 11, 1918.

## For Remembrance

By The Canadian Press

Canadians in the Great War:—

- Enrolled in army, navy and air forces—652,888
- Died overseas—42,588
- Fought in France and Belgium—346,531
- (Many served in navy and air forces or on other fronts).—35,684
- Killed in action—12,437
- Died of Wounds—12,437
- Died of Disease—4,037
- Presumed Dead or Finally Missing—5,609
- 287
- Died in Canada—2
- Total Casualties (including wounded)—216,146

**REMEMBRANCE DAY—NOVEMBER 11th AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY**

It is my duty as Mayor of the City of Charlottetown to urge upon our citizens the observance of Remembrance Day, and especially the strict keeping of the two minutes silence immediately following eleven o'clock A.M. when all vehicular traffic should be suspended and all noise subdued. This to meet the wish of the authorities and to honour remembrance of those gone and of the service of the survivors.

E. A. FOSTER, Mayor

**Another Contest!**

November 10th to December 3rd

FIRST PRIZE—SHETLAND PONY.

SECOND PRIZE—\$15.00 IN GROCERIES

THIRD PRIZE—\$10.00 IN GROCERIES

FOURTH PRIZE—\$5.00 IN GROCERIES

With every cash purchase of a dollar's worth of merchandise, and for every dollar paid on account on or before Dec. 3rd you will be given a free ticket to enter this contest. No strings attached. 4 persons will win FREE PRIZES.

This is a female pony, ten years old, and may be seen at our stables at any time. She is very quiet and is an ideal pet.

All our groceries are being sold at our REGULAR LOW PRICES FREE DELIVERY

**RIX'S GROCERY**

BOTH STORES

38 Longworth Ave. Queen Street  
Phones 1021-1022 Phones 1601-1602

**PEACE**

As the sun sank in the western sky. I saw the vision of the day. The day, when strife shall cease, And foes shall meet in serene peace.

In happy brotherhood.

When twilight gathered in the sky It seemed as if my naked eye. That the souls of the dead ascended above. Desiring heaven's post for the great. Their Last Post.

Soon as the darkness filled the sky. I found myself doubting. Doubting, if quarrels would ever cease. And fighting end with the Dawn of Peace.

—J.W.F.

**Market Closing**

Owing to Friday, November 11th being a Public Holiday, the City Market will be closed. The regular market will be held on Saturday, November 12th.

G. A. CUDMORE, Market Clerk

**Holy Redeemer Hall**

**BINGO**

**BINGO**

**BINGO**

**BINGO**

**BINGO**

**ARMISTICE SWEEPSTAKE**

TONIGHT 8.30 SHARP

**Buy Your Poppy Today!**

**Programme At Square**

O Canada (1 voice and chorus), sung by pupils and citizens. Music by Citizen's Band.

Dedication of Memorial Square. His Worship Mayor J. E. Campbell. Flag salute. School pupils.

Hymn "O God Our Help In Ages Past" (3 verses), sung by pupils and citizens. Music by Citizen's Band.

Address, Mr. T. C. Macnabb, General Superintendent, C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

Last Post, Bandsman Allen. Two minutes silence.

Reading, Councillor A. Stirling MacKay.

Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!

There's none of these so lonely and poor of old. But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.

These laid the world away, poured out the red. Sweet wine of youth; gave us the years to be. Of work and joy, and that un-hoped serene.

That men call age; and those who would have been our help in ages past. Their sons, they save, their immortality.

Reveille, Bandsman Allen.

The Lament, Pipe Band, P. E. I. Highlanders.

During the playing of "The Lament", Canadian Legion members ex-service men, and the Town Council will drop poppies in remembrance; after which wreaths will be placed around the foot of the monument.

The National Anthem by the Citizen's Band.—8.

Bumpers on the Spigots

Invest in the little rubber protectors that may be bought to go over the ends of the kitchen faucets and avoid much trouble in the line of nicking and cracking your china.

**ARMISTICE WEEK**

WE REMEMBER WITH PROFOUND RESPECT THOSE CANADIANS WHO FELL IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS AND ALSO THOSE WHO RETURNED AFTER SPLENDID SERVICE TO CANADA AND THE EMPIRE. WE HOPE THAT THE ANNUAL POPPY SALE WILL MEET WITH ITS USUAL SUCCESS.

**HICKEY and NICHOLSON**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST**