

Men's Tweed Suits \$8  
A Wonder at

12 only Men's Tweed Suits, single and double breasted models, all good wearing materials, just some odd patterns picked from our regular stock. Sizes 36 to 39 chest 8.00

Suits worth to \$20 \$12  
A Special Chance

25 Men's and Young Men's Tweed Suits, single and double breasted models, in fancy browns, greys and fawns, all wool tweeds. Another line of broken sizes and colors from our new and up-to-the-minute stock. Sizes 34 to 42 chest. Suits worth up to \$20.00 12.00

Plain Blue and Plain Grey Suits \$22.50

75 Men's and Young Men's pure Botany wool worsted Suits, in plain blues and plain greys, also a few fancy blues, single and double breasted models. Every suit guaranteed fast color. All new goods this Fall. Sizes 34 to 46. Suits worth to \$35.00 22.50

Tweed and Worsted Suits \$22.50  
A Wonder Value

All our Men's and Young Men's fancy Tweed and Worsted Suits, single and double breasted models, in fancy greys, browns and fawns. All pure wool tweeds, worsted and twists, and all new stock. Sizes 36 to 46. Suits worth to \$32.00 22.50



Blue Chinchilla Overcoat at \$15

Men's Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, plain back, yoke lined, double breasted models, good weight cloth, all sizes. Compare this price 15.00

Blue Chinchilla Overcoat at \$17

Men's and Young Men's Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, half or full plush lined. Large collar, double breasted models, plain back—the new Fall style, all sizes. Compare this low price 17.00

Challenge Value Chinchilla Coat \$20

Men's and Young Men's all wool Chinchilla Overcoats, good heavy weight, shield-lined, plain or half belt models. Double breasted models, all sizes. Compare this low price 20.00

Compare—We Ask!

WE not only challenge you to duplicate the values in this advertisement—but we also make you a promise that you'll not buy Coats or Suits of equal qualities within many dollars of our quoted prices. And with these values goes the satisfaction of utmost degree. That's a certainty!

Record Breaking Value in Blue Chinchilla Overcoats \$35

40 Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats, Blue Chinchillas, Blue Whitneys, fancy new Barrymore cloths, and Scotch twists, all pure wool, all hand tailored garments, plain and half-belt models, satin lined to waist. All new Fall coats. Sizes 36 to 40. Coats worth to \$45.00. Compare this price 35.00

MOORE & McLEOD Ltd

Up-to-the-minute Clothing at Challenge Prices

All our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing is new and up-to-the-minute models and cloths. You will not find any old stock in our department. Why not buy up-to-the-minute clothing cheaper than carried over goods? All we ask is: Compare our prices.

An automatic timing switch has been invented to cut off electric current from cooking utensils.

A department to test machinery imported for the use of farmers is maintained by the Finnish government.



"PEERLESS" English Fox Netting. Every roll guaranteed perfect. Sold only by THE ROGERS HARDWARE CO., LIMITED.

Halifax to Norway IN 7 DAYS S.S. Bergensfjord SAILING NOVEMBER 22nd, 1928 TO BERGEN AND OSLO. Only Opportunity of Shipping LIVE FOXES Direct to NORWAY. Space must be reserved through T. A. S. DeWolf & Son HALIFAX, N. S.

Western Guardian —THANKSGIVING DANCE— A special dance will be held in the Strand Theatre, Kensington on Monday night, Nov. 12th. Good music, good time for everybody. 8971-11-9-21

—KENSINGTON LIVE STOCK shipping club loading hogs, sheep, lambs and veal calves on Wednesday of each week up till noon. 735-9-18-smf.

—THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN may be obtained from the Hunter Book Store, next Bank of Nova Scotia, Water Street. Subscriptions will be received and advertisements taken for insertion in the Guardian.

—EASTERN AGENT—Mr. J. W. Murdoch is Guardian Agent in Montague and will be pleased to read renewal subscriptions.

PERSONALS Miss Emma Victor, Charlottetown, spent the weekend in Georgetown the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Victor. Miss Victor intends leaving shortly to spend the winter in the South.

Heart Trouble Hands and Feet Numb and Cold Mrs. Wm. Fowler, Auburn, Ont., writes: "Several years ago I was troubled with my heart and nerves, so bad, at times, my hands would become numb and cold. I took doctor's medicine for a while, but it did me little or no good. I happened to see

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS advertised and started taking them at once, and continued for some time, and since then I have had no return of my trouble. Price 50c. a box at all druggists and dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WORLD WAR (Continued from Page 3)

an opinion—Clemenceau, Foch and Joffre, General Huré and the official interpreter, Mantoux.

In examining the question, let us see first what Colonel House the man of good sense, straightforward and sure, admirably acquainted with the affairs of Europe had to say. He had followed closely every phase of the war. In a letter addressed July 8, 1920, to M. Mantoux, who was the interpreter during the Peace Conference, Colonel House wrote: "It has often been said that the armistice was signed too soon and that we should have continued the war for another sixty days to crush Germany completely. It is easy to criticize events when they have passed into history. "But when we were at Versailles on the decisive days of the Autumn of 1918, trying our best to win all the fruits of victory without sacrificing more lives it would have been difficult to say where our duty toward the cause ended and where our duty toward our brave soldiers began."

At Senlis, on November 10, 1918, in course of the conversation between Clemenceau and Foch to which I referred to my second article, Clemenceau and Foch if a military or strategic, in granting an armistice to Germany." The Marshal replied without a moment's hesitation: "I see nothing but advantages. To continue the struggle would be too great a risk. It would probably cost 50,000 to 100,000 more French lives sacrificed, without counting what our Allies would lose for very systematic results. I should never forgive myself. There has been, alas, a torrent of bloodshed. That's enough."

Clemenceau interrupted: "Marshal, that's exactly my opinion." "I want to point out that this scene occurred on November 10 when as I have already remarked, we knew only vaguely what was happening in Germany, from the viewpoint of international politics. I did not forget them during the moments of the weeks that followed. Since the armistice attempts have been made to blame the allied command for the so-called 'pre-mature armistice.' Now, the armistice was signed after the approval of the conditions proposed by the military councilors agreed were precisely those we should and would impose on the Germans if we had carried out our offensive operations

further. If the Germans were willing to accept it was useless to continue the battle." (The speech is recalled by M. Tardieu in his careful study, entitled "La Paix.")

Moreover on July 20, 1920, the newspaper Excelsior and some American newspapers published a letter from M. Mantoux, who, as interpreter, was present at every conference among the allied leaders on the subject of the armistice. This letter, addressed to Col. House, supports the Colonel's views. It says: "There were, naturally, discussions of the details of the armistice terms. But the allied governments, the military chiefs and the statesmen, seemed absolutely in agreement on one fact, namely that the armistice was desirable provided that the Germans would accept the conditions proposed, which amounted to complete surrender. Neither the military men nor the statesmen knew then what we learned afterwards about the internal situation of Germany and the condition of the German army. Our losses, very high after four years of war, were particularly heavy in the weeks of open warfare which marked the last phase of the war. Without discussing purely military considerations the statesmen knew that the peoples of allied countries, who had made enormous sacrifices for a just cause, would never forgive them if they suspected them of prolonging the war beyond the limits of necessity."

Marshal Joffre, in the course of a visit I paid him October 16, 1918, about a trip he intended to make to London, volunteered an analogous opinion. "You see, the Germans are beaten," he said, "that's understood, but they are still a great people. If we want to bow to fate and prevent them thinking of another war of revenge, we must demand the necessary and nothing more. We must not seek to humiliate them. That would not be worthy of the victors. Therefore, when they ask for an armistice, let it be given to them without making excessive demands."

"The war was noble sentiments and I did not forget them during the moments of the weeks that followed. Since the armistice attempts have been made to blame the allied command for the so-called 'pre-mature armistice.' Now, the armistice was signed after the approval of the conditions proposed by the military councilors agreed were precisely those we should and would impose on the Germans if we had carried out our offensive operations

conditions were acceptable by the Germans, asked them to demand of their military advisers "to submit to the conditions essential for protection in every possible way, of the interests of the people concerned and to assure to the associated governments unlimited power to safeguard and impose technical details of the peace which the German government has accepted always on condition that the military advisers judge such an armistice possible from the military point of view."

This was very clear. The armistice was not to be concluded unless the military advisers, that is to say, the commanders-in-chief decided that it was wise to stop hostilities. This was the reason why on the morning of October 24, Clemenceau begged Foch to get the army commanders together and after consulting them, give the premier his opinion on this serious question. "The meeting occurred at Senlis on October 25. All the chiefs were there except General Gillain, of the Belgian army, who was unable to arrive on time. The discussion was long, very animated, but carried on with an exquisite courtesy. Only Marshal Haig found the conditions imposed upon the Germans too hard, but Foch, backed by Petain and Pershing, finished by persuading the Marshal to his own views and later to accepting the proposition in full. In any case, none of the leaders expressed the view that the demand for an armistice should be rejected. On the following day Foch sent Clemenceau the famous letter which begins as follows: "After having consulted the allied chiefs, American, British and French, I have the honor to inform you of the military conditions upon which the armistice might be granted with the certainty of assuring the allied governments unlimited power to safeguard and impose the details of the peace to which Germany has given her consent."

Then, Marshal Haig, the conditions practically as they were given to the Germans on November 8. Soon afterwards came the preparatory sessions of the Superior War Council, sitting at Versailles October 27, 28 and 29, at which Marshal Foch did not cease to repeat: "It is time we finished with hostilities."

On the 29th of October, in particular, he replied to urgent questions from Col. House and Lloyd George, as follows: "The conditions which your military councilors have objected to nevertheless are precisely those which must and should be imposed after the success of our coming offensive. If then the Germans accept, I see no further reason for

continuing the battle." "The first part of this last sentence is characteristic but the first part is extremely suggestive. It shows what the Allies were thinking about and perfectly. There was doubt in their hearts. They were wondering if the Germans would accept the Draconian terms the commander-in-chief had laid down."

Not too often can it be repeated that in considering an event which has passed into history, one must try, if one is to reach the fair judgment of the event, to realize the state of mind of the men who have the heavy task of solving the difficulties and shouldering the responsibilities. In this way, one avoids fiction, and really writes history. To sum up, this assemblage of facts and dates, it must be recognized that in all fairness and in conformity with the request of President Wilson and with the general laws of logic, the armistice was not signed until the high military command judged that it was possible and had fixed the conditions. What now becomes of the legend placing the blame upon the statesmen?

And now a final question. Did the allied statesmen and military commanders make a mistake in signing the armistice on November 11, 1918. Would other men have done better? After the detailed study based on the evidence—the documents and utterances of principle—an unhesitating reply may be made. These men made no mistake. Others would have done better.

Peoples and leaders in political life were tired of war. Everybody passionately desired peace. The war of movement, during the last few weeks, had cost the Allies heavily. Furthermore, the Allies had no information regarding the morale of the German troops. It was obvious that they were in full retreat yet they were fighting gallantly. How view of the whole armistice problem was anybody to guess that the greater part of the German army was on the point of refusing to fight? The Allies did not know the internal situation of Germany. Kaiser as a matter of fact, did not abdicate until November 9, 1918. All of the men who shared the responsibility of the armistice, especially Clemenceau and Foch who directed the war. We might, it is true, have started an offensive in Lorraine. It is possible that its results would have had an enormous effect, and that it would have delayed the coming of the armistice somewhat? There you have the historical view of the whole armistice problem which has given rise to many hypotheses, affirmations, legends, all coming from individuals who had not the slightest ground for the assertions they made. While waiting for the publication of documents I hope these articles will contribute to the general knowledge and perhaps shed a little light upon the last episode of the war. If I have done this, I have been successful, for that has been my aim.

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