

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—Major A. A. Bartlett

J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.

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Monday, Oct. 13th, being Thanksgiving Day and a statutory holiday, The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday morning. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday afternoon. Advertisers please take notice.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1919.

UNION GOVERNMENT.

Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, each has its union government, formed about the same time and for the same purpose, namely, to unite the previously wrangling political parties for patriotic service against a common enemy.

Canada is probably not the only one of these that has raised a cry against union government. Each of the others, doubtless, has its opposition faction, its party of office seekers and opportunists, but, outside of their own immediate surroundings, little is known of them, just as little as is known in either of them about the little opposition pot boiling today in Canada.

The Union Governments in all these states guided their respective countries successfully through the dangers and stress of the war to victory; took part in the dictation of peace to the enemy; officially signed the treaty of peace and committed their countries to the covenant of the League of Nations; agreed each with the other to give labour a square deal. Why, under these circumstances, should Union Government come to an end now or in the near future? There is no more reason why it should come to an end in Canada than in either the United Kingdom or any other of the overseas dominions.

Under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, patriotic men of both parties united to guide the country through the most crucial and most dangerous period in its history; they united because in the face of the national peril, petty political disputes and bickerings were unworthy of men entrusted with the affairs of a great nation. Having carried their undertaking so far, the wrecks of war still to be cleaned up and reconstruction plans to be inaugurated and carried out in a manner befitting a country that carried itself so gloriously through the war, these men, and the best element in Canada with them, are averse to going back to the little partizan bickerings of pre war times.

THE HUMAN WASTE.

In the State of Indiana an educational committee has taken up in a practical way the matter of higher education.

Six thousand students passed through the high schools of the state during the year and the work of the committee is to endeavor to get as many of them as possible to continue their studies. Those of them who are financially unable to continue are to be helped through, a fund provided for the purpose. The idea is to develop to the utmost possible limit the best brains in the state. It is believed, and there is good ground for the belief, that any expenditure for such a purpose will be a profitable investment.

It is somewhat singular and not at all creditable to our civilization, that although we are making vast expenditures yearly for the improvement of our domestic stock, we have done practically nothing for the improvement of our human stock. True, we have provided for them a common educational crib in which they may feed if they care to, and we have even gone so far as to compel them to go to the crib, but we have taken no pains to select or to grade or to develop according to fitness or natural bent; we have done practically nothing for those who are unable, through poverty or other untoward circumstance, to go to the crib. Knowing the traditions of our race, the "mute inglorious Miltons," the "Village Hampdens," the "Cromwells, guiltless," we only know that these are lost to us because we have neglected to look after them. What the world has lost through this one neglect we shall never know but we may safely assume that it has been enormous. Realizing this, what of the future? Are we to go on talking platitudes about "conservation" and allowing perhaps the best brains in the country to go to waste because they cannot afford to go to school or college? It is freely admitted that to save from the less fortunate portion of the race the valuable material buried there by uncontrollable circumstances, presents many difficulties but in a world where wealth is abundant these difficulties should not be insurmountable. Money has been poured out like

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

REGULAR INFLATION TIMES FOR TIRES

Even Sound Tires Lose Their Air in Time

It is not generally realized that a perfectly good inner tube gradually loses its air, but it is a fact that rubber is porous to the oxygen of the air and to a lesser degree to nitrogen. Thus a tire is bound to deflate in time, no matter if its tube is absolutely sound and its valve is perfectly tight. For this reason tires must be pumped at regular intervals or the pressure within them will fall too far below the point at which it ought to be maintained. Leaky tubes and valves, of course greatly shorten the periods between pumpings, but the fact that there are no such defects does not relieve the owner of the obligation to reinflate regularly in order to maintain the required pressure. Experience indicates that even a perfect set of tires should receive some inflation about once a week, if it is desired to keep the pressure within them close to any specific standard. Then there is always the possibility of leaks developing at any time. Frequent testing with a reliable gauge is the best way of determining inflation pressure, but it is laborious. Probably the most practical manner of determining whether a tire is "holding up" is to look at it from a point at one side close to the smooth floor on which it is resting and observe how long a straight line of contact it makes. The longer this is, the softer the tire. By observing how long this line is in the contact of a properly pumped tire, short-comings in the inflation of others are readily detected.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Albert, King of the Belgians whose stand against Germany, probably prevented the German Army from invading Paris in the early stages of the war is now on a visit to America with his Royal spouse, and his children. He is the chief secon of that branch of the House of Cobourg to which Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort belonged. King Leopold I, Victoria's uncle and mentor was his grandfather, and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, his grand aunt. He was born in 1835 and succeeded his uncle, Leopold II in 1909.

The St. Paul's Branch of the Women's Auxiliary held a most interesting meeting on Thursday afternoon when after discussing the business of the hour they welcomed their pastor's wife, Mrs. Raymond, to their society. Although here only a short while Mrs. Raymond has quickly become acquainted with the congregation and has already won their esteem and affection. After the reading of the letter of welcome to Mrs. Raymond a pleasant social hour was spent over the teas.

Mr. F. B. Owen is being congratulated on his appointment as Editor of the Summerside Pioneer which was made public this week.

The Marcus and Marchioness of Exeter, are among the English visitors who have come recently to Canada. They expect to remain in this country about six months.

Among those enjoying a short visit here this week were Ex-Governor Wood of Sackville, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and her friend Miss Harris of St. John.

The Children's Picnic in Victoria Park last Saturday was perhaps the most talked of event of the week and the name of Mr. J. D. O'Connell the "children's friend" has become a household word in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Davison, whose marriage on Saturday last has

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louisa

LOVE LIGHT, JOY LIFE

O Love that wilt not let me go, I rest my weary soul in Thee; I give Thee back the life I owe, That in Thine ocean depths its flow May richer, fuller be.

O Light that followest all my way, I yield my flickering touch to Thee; My heart restores its borrowed ray, That in Thy sunshine-blaze, its day May brighter, fairer be.

O Joy that seekest me through pain, I cannot close my heart to Thee; I trace the rainbow through the rain, And feel the promise is not vain That morn' shall tearless be.

O Cross that liftest up my head, I dare not ask to fly from thee; I lay in dust life's glory dead, And from the ground there blossoms red Life that shall endless be. Amen.

already been announced, left for their far-away home in India amid the good wishes of a host of friends. Their safe arrival in England is anticipated.

Enthusiasm still continues in Golfing circles and the continued fine weather is being taken advantage of by the members of the Golf Club. This afternoon tea will be served by Mrs. Arthur Peake, Mrs. F. E. Smallwood and Miss Peters.

Mrs. H. J. Palmer has gone up to Montreal to spend a month with her daughter Mrs. Reagh.

The sudden illness of Rev. D. McLean from appendicitis came as a shock to his friends, but is pleasing to learn that he is now resting comfortably after a successful operation.

The Klark-Urban Company put on good shows at the Prince Edward this week and that they were enjoyed was quite evident from the crowds who nightly attended.

The indisposition of Mr. Arthur Newery is regretted by his many friends.

After a delightful summer spent with her parents and friends Mrs. Stanley Storey who has been the guest of Capt. T. G. and Mrs. Taylor, has returned to her home in Gary, Indiana.

Mrs. George E. Hughes has gone on a visit to her daughters in Edmonton and Meeting Creek, Alberta, accompanied as far as Winnipeg by Mr. Gordon Hughes who will attend the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Among the visitors at the St. John Rotary Club this week were: District Governor Inman of Charlottetown and President Grant of the Rotary Club. They were guests at the lunch given at Bonds restaurant and were heard in addresses of interest in connection with their visit to the New England district convention in August, Me., and also dealing with matters of general interest to Rotarians. They were warmly received. Mr. Inman advocated the formation of clubs in Fredericton and Moncton.

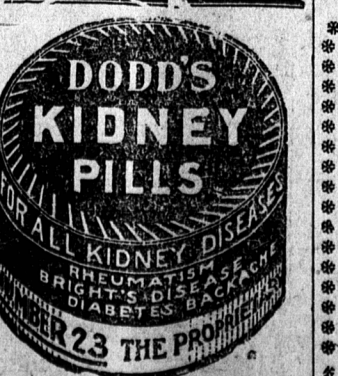
Mrs. D. R. MacLennan is spending the week end with Summerside friends.

An opportunity to discuss Transportation difficulties with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association on Thursday evening was taken full advantage of by the Board of Trade, who however regretted that the visitors could not wait over a day and enjoy their hospitality.

For millinery and trimmings, there are some colors new in name, but not in tone. Versailles blue is one such—a bluish blue, clear and beautiful. Tangerine is another good trimming color—a sort of burnt orange. Capuchin is a rusty brown—like the habit of the monks of the order whence the color draws its name. Fox gray has a little more life than the erstwhile battleship shade, which it succeeds. In high favor is the peacock feather as a hat decoration, in spite of the fact that superstition has always accompanied this beautifully marked plumage.

WHEAT REPORT

OTTAWA, October 6.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the following quantities of wheat, barley, oats, rye and flax seed are estimated as being in stock in Canada on August 30, 1919, these quantities representing the "carry over" into the new crop year beginning on September 1, 1919, and ending on August 31, 1920. The figures placed within brackets represent the quantities in stock on the corresponding date of last year, viz August 31, 1918: Wheat 4,544,000 bushels (3,983,000); barley 3,345,000 bushels (1,453,000); oats 19,280,000 bushels (14,969,000); rye, 159,000 bushels; flax seed 53,000 bushels. Of the quantities of wheat in store on August 30, 1919, 2,149,000 bushels are estimated as being in farmers' hands, 434,000 bushels in terminal elevators, 2,109,000 bushels in public elevators in the east and 762,000 bushels in country elevators in the west. Of barley the total of 3,345,000 include 1,437,000 bushels in farmers' hands, 245,000 bushels in terminal elevators, 1,388,000 bushels in public elevators and 275,000 bushels in country elevators. The total quantities of oats include 16,377,000 bushels in farmers' hands, 1,371,000 bushels in terminal elevators, 1,037,000 bushels in public elevators and 735,000 bushels in country elevators. Of rye 152,000 bushels were in terminal and 7,000 bushels in country elevators, and of flax seed 33,000 bushels were in terminal and 15,000 bushels were in country elevators. The totals given are under rather than over the actual quantities, because account is not taken of grain in transit, of grain in country elevators, from which returns are not received, of grain in four mills and of grain in retail hands.



water, wisely too, in providing means of education but so far these means have not reached down to those who have no way of getting away from an environment that will eventually destroy them unless they are rescued. We have deplored the waste of human life in war but a greater waste has been in progress throughout the ages, a waste more easily preventable than the waste of war. Will this be one of the lessons of the war and will Reconstruction find a remedy?

Belgium and Holland Reconstruction in a New Dispute

Belgium and Holland are involved in a dispute over territory that at one time threatened to have serious results, and which in the old days might easily have led to war. Now it is to be composed by a commission appointed by the Peace Conference. The sympathy of the outside world will naturally be with Belgium, for Holland made few friends as a result of the war, although perhaps we do not yet realize the highly dangerous position she was in. Nor has her subsequent course in affording a haven of refuge for the Hohenzollerns endeared her. In the present argument, however, Holland occupies the sound position of the party who "wins things left as they have been for the greater part of a century. She asks nothing from Belgium, and it is Belgium that is in the position of making demands for territory that has been considered Dutch since the treaty of 1839, which is none other than the famous "crap of paper." The treaty of 1839, which among other things, established Belgium as a neutral country, also separated that country from Holland, to which it had been united since 1815 in the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Antwerp and the Scheldt.

This was one of the devices of the Congress of Vienna to redress the European balance that had been disturbed by the French revolutionary wars, and was more immediately the result of the Belgian revolution of 1830. The basis adopted or supposed to be adopted by the Congress was the territorial integrity of the old Dutch republic, Holland retained Zealand-Flanders, which had been Dutch for hundreds of years, and Maasricht, which had formed a Dutch enclave in Belgian territory since 1382. It was connected with Holland by a corridor along the river Meuse. In return Belgium was given half the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, then a possession of the Dutch King. Now the Zealand-Flanders is the territory on the southern or left bank of the Scheldt estuary, and its possession by Holland thus placed the mouth of the Scheldt river in her hands. Since Antwerp, the great port of Belgium, is situated upon the Scheldt, as the world learned hurriedly in the summer of 1914, Belgium was made dependent upon a foreign power for outlet to the sea from her great port. The treaty, however, provided that Belgium should always have free access to the sea in times of peace. In time of war, however, this treaty had tragic consequences for Belgium. Had Britain been able to send her navy to Antwerp without violating Dutch neutrality, it is possible, and even probable, that Antwerp might have been saved from Germany, and the whole future course of the war altered.

Fears for the Future.

It is primarily to guard against a recurrence of such a calamity that Belgium now asks to have the Scheldt river estuary restored to her. Holland opposes the demand on the ground that in the future Belgium is to be protected by the League of Nations, and she points to the great development and prosperity of Antwerp, Liege and Ghent to prove that in peace time the Dutch control of the Scheldt has not injured Belgium. The question of nationality is also brought forward by both parties, the Belgians alleging that the inhabitants of Zealand-Flanders are not Dutch but Flemish. There is much difference of opinion on this point, and it is only natural that on the borders of small and

Reconstruction in Devastated Areas

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, member of the French peace commission, speaking at a meeting of the French American Club gave interesting figures on the reconstruction work accomplished since the armistice. Sixty thousand of the 550,000 houses in the battle area wrecked by shell fire have been rebuilt; 2,016 kilometres of 3,246 kilometres of railway destroyed have been replaced, and 700 of the 1,675 kilometres of canals rendered useless in the course of hostilities are again in commission. Of the 1,160 plants destroyed by the enemy 583 had been reshaped.

densely populated countries, which were one for some years, and whose citizens have intermarried and traded together for centuries, the inhabitants should be much mixed and should show many evidences of blended races. In regard to the Scheldt territory, however, it is the matter of future protection that is emphasized rather than the racial character of the people to be affected by the change.

The Maasricht Enclave.

The racial argument is more important with regard to Maasricht. There it is admitted that the Dutch inhabitants are Roman Catholics, which is the religion of the masses of Belgium just as Protestantism is the religion of the great majority of Dutch people, but this fact is not wholly conclusive, and the matter of language is still less so. Holland bases her opposition to the surrender of Maasricht chiefly on the ground that it has been in undisputed possession of Holland for three hundred years. Belgium asks for Maasricht on the same ground that she asks for the left bank of the Scheldt—for strategic purposes in time of war. She says that with Maasricht in Holland's hands, she cannot properly defend her eastern frontier from attack. The Dutch reply that the possession of Maasricht by Holland was a real benefit to Belgium in the war, since the Belgian frontier overrun by the Germans was just so much less. Belgium retorts that it also permitted the Germans to march a whole army through Limburg into Germany in 1918 loaded with plunder, Holland being unable to prevent this violation of neutrality, and perhaps being unwilling to take extreme measures with the end of the war in sight.

Is Belgium Ungrateful?

Holland retorts again that the war ought to have proved to Belgium the uselessness of so-called "strategic frontiers," since her fortifications were considered the most powerful in the world. She also calls attention to the horrible example Belgium is setting the world of ingratitude, since Holland was her good neighbor and the haven of refuge for hundreds of thousands of her citizens who fled before the German onrush. Belgium might refer to the fact that while there were innumerable instances of Dutch kindness to destitute Belgians, the Dutch people as a whole were well paid for whatever they did in the war. She also suggests that old treaties that confirmed injustices ought to be re-examined in the new light of today, and the fact that a wrong has been tolerated for many years because there was no way of redressing it ought not to be submitted to when an opportunity came of applying a remedy. Belgium also magnanimously suggests that Holland should recompense herself for the loss of territory and prestige involved by selecting neighboring German territory.

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