

"WE MUST WIN THE WAR, NOTHING ELSE MATTERS" ---Premier Arsenault at Third Anniversary Celebration

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SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS IN SESSION

ST. JOHN, Oct. 6.—The Salvation Army Congress of the St. John and Halifax Divisions, opened yesterday in the Citadel, Charlotte street, with almost two hundred officer-delegates in attendance. The delegates have been arriving for the past few days and many of them could be seen about the city renewing old friendships and visiting places of interest. The following have arrived for the convention: Delegates to Congress: Commissioner and Mrs. W. J. Richards, Toronto. Colonel and Mrs. J. McMillan, Toronto. Brigadier Sandall, editor War Cry. Brigadier Morris, Major Jenkinns, Capt. C. Webber, Toronto. Major Chrichton and wife, Halifax. Staff-Capt. Byers and wife, Halifax. Adj. F. White and wife, Amherst. Ensign C. Squarebriggs and wife, Campbellton. Capt. MacNichol, Chatham. Ensign Condie and wife, Charlottetown. Capt. S. Boulton, Digby. Capt. Hancock and wife, Fredericton. Ensign Ham and wife, Moncton. Capt. Bellchambers, Newcastle. Lieut. Brown, Newcastle. Capt. Robinson, Parrsboro. Lieut. Millard, Parrsboro. Capt. C. Robinson and wife, Sussex. Adj. Ellsworth, Springhill. Ensign Major, St. Stephen. Capt. McTavish, Summerside. Mrs. Ensign Forbes, Woodstock. Ensigns and Mrs. Davis, Yarmouth. Capt. Ferrel, Pugwash. Lieut. McFadden, Pugwash. Adj. H. Hurd and wife, Moncton. Adj. J. Beercoft and wife, Dartmouth. Capt. Bramley, Bridgewater. Lieut. Hickling, Bridgewater. Capt. Sibbick, Clarks Hr. Lieut. Ladd, Clarks Hr. Capt. Bexton, Dartmouth. Lieut. Thornhill, Dartmouth. Capt. A. Cummings, Glace Bay. Ensign Cranwell and wife, Halifax. Captain Ellis, Inverness. Lieut. Bryant, Inverness. Lieut. Bowering, Kentville. Capt. Mont, Liverpool. Lieut. Rae, Liverpool. Capt. Howe, New Aberdeen. Ensign Pitcher and wife, New Glasgow.

Ensign Johnson, New Waterford. Adj. Spearing and wife, North Sydney. Capt. Sinclair, Pictou. Lieut. Carter, Pictou. Capt. Allison, Shelburne. Lieut. Richardson, Shelburne. Capt. Crowe, Stellarton. Lieut. Brister, Stellarton. Capt. Boshier and wife, Sydney. Adj. Cavender and wife, Sydney Mines. Capt. Gerow, Trenton. Lieut. Johnston, Trenton. Ensign Laing and wife, Truro. Capt. Gregory, Westville. Ensign Gillingham and wife, White Pier. Capt. Lyons, Windsor. Lieut. Stevens, Windsor. Adjutant and Mrs. Kendall, Toronto. The Welcome Meeting. The first session of the congress was held last evening and was in the form of a great welcome meeting. Long before the meeting opened at 8 o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors. Major Barr opened the meeting with a few words of welcome to the visitors, saying that the local corps would be glad to make their stay a most enjoyable one. Major Chrichton of Halifax replied suitably and then Major Barr handed the meeting over to Colonel McMillan of Toronto, chief secretary to Commissioner Richards, who made a few informal remarks. Ensign and Mrs. Lang rendered a duet, the audience joining in the chorus, and then a short address was given by Mrs. (Ensign) C. Squarebriggs. She stated that the purpose of the congress was to give the delegates a deeper spiritual knowledge. Adjutant Cavender also spoke briefly saying that he had come to the congress with the expectation of having a delightful and instructive time, and he felt that his wish would be fulfilled. After a solo by Capt. Allison, Sergeant-Major Sparke and Captain Lane offered brief addresses, and Ensign Condie pleaded with a solo. The editor of the (Canadian) War Cry, Brigadier Sandall, then spoke, and he was followed by Major Jennings who spoke of the grand work being accomplished.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF USES GERMAN MONEY

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Proof that German money was furnished to this country by Count VonBernstorff to G. Amsinck & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada, New York branch and J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morse made such an examination and early last week submitted his preliminary report to the attorney-general. After he had inspected the report, Attorney-General Lewis, realizing that the information should be first submitted to the state department, requested Robert C. Morris, of this city, who has been assisting the attorney-general in the matter, to take the report to Washington and permit the secretary of state to examine it first and later on, if agreeable to the state department, Ambassador Jusserand. Mr. Morris submitted the report to Ambassador Jusserand, with the consent of Secretary Lansing. The ambassador declared that the report provided him with valuable information which would be of much aid to his government. He said that he wished Attorney-General Lewis to sift the matter to the bottom, no matter whom it might affect. The ambassador cabled the substance of the report to his government and Bolo Pasha's arrest followed. "While the investigation has been in progress the fact that the attorney-general was conducting it, has been kept secret. Now that it is particularly completed, it is permitted to make the details public with the consent of the French ambassador. Examination of accounts of Bolo Pasha in the bank of G. Amsinck & Company, the Royal Bank of Canada (New York Branch), and J. P. Morgan & Co., revealed, Mr. Lewis stated that \$1,683,500 had been deposited to the credit of the Deutsche Park Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company here, and was transferred from these banks to Amsinck & Co., and later to the Royal Bank of Canada. The transfer of the money, it was alleged, was made on order of Hugo Schmidt, a director of the Deutsche Bank, now in this city. A letter written by Bolo to the

Royal Bank of Canada, in New York and made public by the attorney-general, informed the bank's officials that they would receive from G. Amsinck & Co., about \$1,700,000, of which amount \$170,068 was to be placed to the credit of Humbert. The sum of \$5,000, Bolo Pasha wrote, was to be entered to the credit of Jules Bois, French lecturer, then in New York, for his personal needs. It was explained tonight by the attorney-general's investigators that Mr. Bois was "used as a cloak of respectability" to cover the activities of the writers, but that the lecturer was not aware of the schemes of his associates. An additional sum of \$524,000 was to be transferred to the credit of Madame Bolo and a balance of \$1,000,000 was to be held, "subject to my instructions." This balance of \$1,000,000, it was stated has been left on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., and afterwards was checked out to Perior & Company, Paris bankers. Photographic copies of the checks involved in the transactions show that on March 13, 1916, G. Amsinck & Co. received from the Guaranty Trust Co. \$500,000; on March 17, \$200,000; March 25, \$200,000, and April 1 \$200,000; and from the National Park Bank on March 21, \$300,000 and on April 1, \$283,500. The money was transferred to the Royal Bank of Canada from Amsinck & Co., beginning March 14 with \$500,000 and on March 17, \$200,000; March 21, \$300,000, March 25, \$200,000 and April 3, \$483,500. Von Bernstorff in It. Details of Count Von Bernstorff's part in the disposition of the money were not made public by the attorney-general, but it was stated witness had testified under oath regarding the former ambassador's activities and this evidence, it was said, left no doubt of his complicity in the intrigue. Further disclosures of the use of German funds to carry on anti-war propaganda in this country may be expected, it was intimated, as a result of the investigation of Bolo Pasha's bank accounts here.

JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY GREAT ROLE

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Amidst the possible results of the collapse of Russia as a military power is the entrance of Japan into the war. Of course, Japan has been in the war almost as long as Great Britain, but her operations have been local. They have had little or no effect upon the military strength of the Kaiser. What Japan has done so far has been done for Japan. In conjunction with British forces she captured Tsing-tao in November, 1914, and the surrounding district of Kiaochow fell into her hands. Before this she had taken the Caroline Islands, part of the Philippines, and the Marshall Islands, between Hawaii and the Philippines. In all, Japan has deprived Germany of more than 50,000 square miles of territory and a population of more than 100,000. More important than this, she sank or captured all the German ships at Tsing-tao. Nevertheless, what she has done in comparison to what she could do is insignificant, and this is said with no disposition to suggest that she should have done more. Jealous of Japan. While there has been no official statement on the point, it has been believed that Japan was willing to send an army to Europe, but that objections were taken by the other Allies. It was said that if Japan cut too much of a figure in France and Flanders, or wherever her troops might be thrown, she would want great material concessions from the Entente when peace came to be declared, and that her demands might not be consistent with British and French aims. Besides, it was suggested that Russia having been lately an enemy of Japan's would not like to see her exercising any great influence with the Allies. The time has come now when the Allies might well pay less attention to what Russia desires. Moreover, it is suggested that the Kerensky Government would not have the same prejudice against Japan that the Czar had. Preparing for 1918. There is no more talk now of Japanese troops going to the Western front. The idea is that they go to the Eastern front, which seems to be getting further east every day. The idea is that Japan might throw an army into Russia which would put heart in the Russians, and enable them to eject the Teuton invaders. As the winter advances of course the prospects of the Russians will improve. In view of climatic conditions, the Germans are not likely to continue their progress toward the in-

terior. Similarly if Japan is to act this year she must move almost immediately, for if she began to move tomorrow it would be Christmas before she could get a good-sized army dug in for the winter. It is not the events of the next few months that are concerning the Allied strategists. They are laying their plans for next spring. Where will Russia be then? Railroad May Be Ready. If Japan sends an army to Russia's help it will travel over the Trans-Siberian railroad from Vladivostok to Petrograd, a distance of more than 6,000 miles. To what state of efficiency the great railroad has been brought we do not know, but British, American, and Canadian experts have been handling Russia's railroad problem, and for years have been replacing the light rails originally with the heaviest steel rails, capable of bearing the largest modern locomotives at top speed. As soon as the authorized improvements on the road are completed, and they may be completed any day now, so far as we know, there will disappear the last physical reason against Japan sending an army as far as Petrograd. On the improved road a troop train could make the journey in from nine to thirteen days. We do not know what rolling stock is available, but in view of the revelations concerning Soukhomlinoff and Stuermer, it would be foolish to be unduly optimistic on this point. So far as is known, however, the revolution has not interfered with the great railroad programme that Russia had under way, and the British and American engineers are the type of men to surmount any obstacles that pro-Germans would throw in their way. Has 2,000,000 Soldiers. It is known that one tremendous obstacle has been overcome. Hitherto the great bar to rapid travel across Russia has been Lake Baikal, in the heart of Siberia. It was too large to bridge and too rough to permit of the ferrying of trains. Now a spur of track has been run across its southern end at a tremendous cost. So if Japan is ready and the road is ready her soldiers can get to the Eastern front about as fast as an American expedition could get to Siberia. Japan has about 2,000,000 well-trained soldiers, whose bravery and hardihood are known all over the world. She has plenty of modern artillery and munitions, and she is far richer than ever she was before. If she so determines she can become one of the most powerful factors in the war. FAMOUS IN HISTORY. Malta has within its borders a set of people whose attachment to their home is wonderful, and who call their island the "Flower of the World." It is not strange that the inhabitants of Malta are engaged mostly in agriculture and cattle-raising, for the climate is very mild and healthful, and the soil is so fertile that two, and sometimes three crops are produced annually. As one goes about the island, he finds the flora very beautiful indeed. It is rather unusual to find such things as lucifer matches manufactured in a country where a great abundance of oranges, figs, corn, potatoes, and cotton grow. Yet the manufacture of matches is one of the most important industries of the island. There are two grottoes in Malta, each of which is supposed to be the haunt of Calypso, the daughter of Atlas. As early as the sixteenth century B. C., Malta was inhabited by Phoenicians, and one finds their numerous archaeological traces. The island was named Melita about 736 B. C., when the Greeks dispossessed the Phoenicians, and they in turn were displaced by the Carthaginians between 500 and 480 B. C. Centuries later, Paul was shipwrecked on Malta's north coast. Malto owes her grandeur to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the knights took possession of the island, October 26th, 1530, after it had been ceded to the Order of St. John by Charles V. of Germany and the King of Spain. In the summer of 1565, the

THE NEW WARFARE

Aeroplanes Will be Used for Transport in Future Wars. NEW YORK, October 6.—The army of the future will have an immense equipment in artillery; the infantry will be few in number but heavily armed, each man with a machine gun, capable of holding a width of front that otherwise would need a company armed with rifles. Trench warfare, at any rate on the scale that has been witnessed in France, will disappear, for the aeroplane will overleap the trenches, and substitute a war of movement for a war of fixed positions. The aeroplanes will be used not only as at present for reconnaissance work, signalling ranges to the artillery, for raids on communications, and for bombing a retreating army, but also for the transport, on a large scale, of infantry. One can easily imagine aeroplanes sufficiently large to carry fifty or even a hundred infantrymen. A hundred such planes could transport an army of ten thousand with incredible rapidity to any point behind the hostile line desired by the general in command. Such movements, will make trench lines absolute. The whole art of war will have to be rewritten from its elements. The development of the uses of the aeroplane will change the strategical and tactical direction of the war, from a game comparatively elementary, like draughts, into an elaborate and complicated game like chess, with greater variety of moves and endless possibilities of fresh combinations. Such a game will be too difficult to be fought with millions. With proper use of mechanical invention a company of men will be able to do the work of a division in this war. We shall go back to the days of small professional armies of long training and high technical equipment; the great general of the

BILLY SUNDAY CONVERT HELD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—F. Irving Snow, an ex-convict, who was supposed to have reformed and who became an usher at the tabernacle here of the Rev. William A. Sunday, evangelist pleaded guilty in the Federal Court on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud. Released from prison a year ago at Baltimore, Snow, under the name of Dunlap, "hit the trail" under "Billy" Sunday and later was appointed an usher, a postoffice inspector told the court. Still under his alias, he married a respectable young woman whom a prisoners' air society failed to inform regarding his false name or of his criminal record, the inspector said. He abandoned his wife and entered into the business of collecting commissions on false orders he was purporting to be turning in for his employers, a trucking company, and in this way wrecked the company. It was charged. CHILI BUYS GERMAN NITRATE. SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 4.—The Chilean government has purchased all the nitrate of German companies and sold it to an American firm. AMERICANS STARVING IN SPRIA. STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4.—More than 200 naturalized Americans are starving in Spria and Palestine and will perish if aid does not quickly arrive. future will be he who is able to divine best of all the possibilities of this new war-movement, and military powers will no longer depend on numbers but on the genius of the direction and the technical accomplishment of a comparatively few human instruments.—Atlantic Monthly. Minard's Liniment cures garget in sows. Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Minard's Liniment cures toothache.

THE MANY NATIONS NOW ENGAGED IN WAR

(London Daily News). LONDON, October 6.—Sir William Robertson assuredly did not exaggerate when he put the total of the armies engaged in the war at 24,000,000 men. Excluding the United States and Japan, the populations of the belligerent countries, apart from their colonies, aggregate not less than 450,000,000, and on the basis of the figures for the United Kingdom there are something like 150,000,000 males above seventeen years of age available for military service. Twenty-four millions is approximately 1 in 19 of the total population and 1 in 6 of the males above seventeen. The people who still think the United Kingdom is not doing its bit will perhaps be cheered to discover that the British armies in the field amount for about 1 in 8 of the total population and 1 in 3 of the males above 17. If all the belligerents did as well there would be 50,000,000 in the fighting line instead of 24,000,000. A RUINOUS PROPOSITION. (London Referee). Sandy McTavish was a highly-skilled workman in a new aircraft factory. Therefore, it happened one day that Sandy was asked if he would care to accompany the work's aviator on one of his trial flights in a machine. Sandy, after some hesitation, agreed to do so. During the flight the aviator asked how he was enjoying it. "To tell the truth," answered the Scot, "I wd rather be on the ground." "Tut, tut," replied the flying man, "I'm just thinking of looping the loop." "For Heaven's sake don't do that!" yelled the now very serious McTavish. "I've some siller in my vest pocket."

SYDNEY RACES

SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 4.—The exhibition races opened at the Sydney Park yesterday afternoon with a good track and a large attendance. There was a long string of entries. Tommy Cotter won the Free-for-All and Annie Laurie another local horse, the three-minute class in straight heats. The summary: FREE-FOR-ALL. Tommy Cotter, (Vail) Sydney 1 11 Orwell Bell, (Ellis Pharmacy) Charlottetown, P. E. I. 2 2 2 Lilian Patchen, (Hartigan) Sydney Mines 3 3 5 Darky Hal, (Reeves) Sydney 4 5 5 Lloyd Archille, (Saunderson) New Glasgow 5 4 3 Time: 2.23 1/2; 2.23 1/4; 2.24. Three Minute Class. Annie Laurie, (Pudderham) Edwardville, 1 1 1 Kilwa, (Sweet), Sydney 2 3 4 Keith Heron, (Mann), Sydney 4 6 6 Simcoe Bell, (Buckley) Sydney, 5 2 3 Time: 2.27; 2.28 1/4; 2.29 1/2. A Dog Story. A dog was in the habit of going daily to a baker's shop. His master would give him a penny, which he would drop out of his mouth onto the counter, receiving in exchange a penny bun. One day his master said to the baker, "I should like to know how much any dog really does know. Try him with a half-penny bun tomorrow." When the next day, the dog dropped his penny, and only a half-penny bun was given to him, he sniffed at it, turned it over and over with his paw, then in a dignified manner walked out of the shop, leaving the bun. In ten minutes he returned, accompanied by a policeman.—Tit-Bits.

AMERICAN INDIANS MAKE GOOD RADERS

LONDON, October 6.—Canadian officers on leave here from the French front have informally recommended to American officials that American Indians be employed or enlisted for service with the expeditionary forces. Manitoba Indians with the Canadians have done excellent work at scouting and in No Man's Land. "These Indians with us," said a captain with the Canadian forces, "have performed services that never could have been performed by a white man. The Indian of North America has in his bones to be a good fighter and a crafty one. We have them in nearly every regiment. Again and again during the past two years I have seen them go out at night between the trenches, and without firing a shot without making the slightest noise, or creating the slightest disturbance, come back leading a half dozen or so Germans, from whom much valuable information has been obtained."

MAGNETIC KERENSKY

All those who have seen Kerensky with the armies declare that it is wonderful what he is able to do with the men by his own strong faith in Russia and the revolution. A Finnish soldier tells of an experience he had on the eve of the battle between Brezany and Pansk. "The Minister of War," he says, "came into our trench the evening before the battle. He shook hands with us, and exhorted us to our duty. He had on the same uniform as ourselves, with nothing to distinguish him except a red silk scarf, which he wore over the shoulder. The next morning, at 5 o'clock the first infantry attack was made and Kerensky was one of the first to leave the shelter of the trench armed with a revolver. It was a marvel that he escaped scathless. We would follow that man to the end of the world."

FAMOUS IN HISTORY

Malta has within its borders a set of people whose attachment to their home is wonderful, and who call their island the "Flower of the World." It is not strange that the inhabitants of Malta are engaged mostly in agriculture and cattle-raising, for the climate is very mild and healthful, and the soil is so fertile that two, and sometimes three crops are produced annually. As one goes about the island, he finds the flora very beautiful indeed. It is rather unusual to find such things as lucifer matches manufactured in a country where a great abundance of oranges, figs, corn, potatoes, and cotton grow. Yet the manufacture of matches is one of the most important industries of the island. There are two grottoes in Malta, each of which is supposed to be the haunt of Calypso, the daughter of Atlas. As early as the sixteenth century B. C., Malta was inhabited by Phoenicians, and one finds their numerous archaeological traces. The island was named Melita about 736 B. C., when the Greeks dispossessed the Phoenicians, and they in turn were displaced by the Carthaginians between 500 and 480 B. C. Centuries later, Paul was shipwrecked on Malta's north coast. Malto owes her grandeur to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the knights took possession of the island, October 26th, 1530, after it had been ceded to the Order of St. John by Charles V. of Germany and the King of Spain. In the summer of 1565, the

JAPANESE MOSQUITOES

The delicate vocal organs of song birds respond magically to special care bestowed upon the diet. For this reason, says The Popular Science Monthly, birds that are cultivated in captivity are fed specially prepared foods designed to furnish maximum labor of the digestive organs. A food which has been found especially valuable to bird-breeders has for its principal ingredients Japanese mosquitoes and ants' eggs. It is prepared by George Jenkins of New York city, an expert on the care and feeding of birds. The Nationality of the mosquitoes is not supposed to make a difference in the taste or digestibility of the food. The reasons insects are imported from Japan is that the Japanese have a method of catching them in large quantities which as yet Americans have not discovered.