

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President:—Major A. A. Bartlett
J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

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.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The educational conference to be held in Winnipeg on the 20th to the 22nd of this month will probably be, and certainly ought to be, the most important educational move ever undertaken in Canada.

As previously intimated in the Guardian, Col. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Education for this province, has been appointed to represent the Rotary Clubs of Charlottetown and Halifax, the Rotary Clubs throughout Canada being behind the movement and having undertaken to finance it.

The movement was initiated in Winnipeg, where a number of gentlemen active in the professional, business and educational life of the city came together, discussed the educational conditions in Canada and resolved to inaugurate a forward movement in education. Five gentlemen contributed a thousand dollars each to defray initial expenses, the movement was made Canada wide, the Rotary Clubs were interested and a fund of \$70,000 was subscribed. The leading educationalists of Canada were enlisted and the conference assured. This, very briefly, is the history to date of what promises to be a far reaching step in real nation building.

The war, which for many years hence will furnish lessons to the world, has taught us that if there is to be a unity of national thought and purpose, the foundation for that unity must be laid in the elementary schools and built up from these through the high schools and the universities. This was exemplified to our cost and the cost of the world in the case of Germany. There, a nation of some sixty millions of people were imbued with one national idea, German superiority and world domination for the superior German race. The idea was nurtured in the schools and colleges through several generations and when the time came in 1914 to put it to the test it found the whole German race united in its conspiracy to dominate the world.

The German national idea was built upon a wrong foundation, a foundation of materialism and the divinity of might. The point, however, is that the idea was unified through the schools and that if the energy of an entire people could be enlisted and directed by means of its educational agencies to an evil purpose, the same factors would be even more effective if set in motion for a righteous end.

This is the thought underlying the calling of the conference at Winnipeg, and the purpose is to emphasize and direct the educational activities that make for the formation of character and tend to promote a higher standard of individual and national life.

WHAT EVERY BOND-HOLDER KNOWS

It is a waste of time to argue over the security of Victory Bonds as an investment. Thousands of Canadians last year learned about Government Bonds for the first time. It was necessary to explain the value of a War Loan backed by the illimitable resources of the great land, and perhaps, some were not easily convinced. Perhaps, at last, they bought because of the patriotic necessity, and did not realize the soundness of the investment.

They know today that Bonds are joyous possessions. Perhaps they were kept busy to meet each instalment as it fell due, but all were met, and the green, engraved paper, when received, had an opulent stateliness of appearance that was most impressive. The cashing of the first coupons brought a new and delightful sensation to people in the habit of regarding a hundred-dollar bank balance as an infrequent luxury.

Perhaps in the course of the year a household emergency arose which made it necessary to sell one of the Bonds. When the sale was made at par with accrued interest, still another pleasurable sensation was experienced.

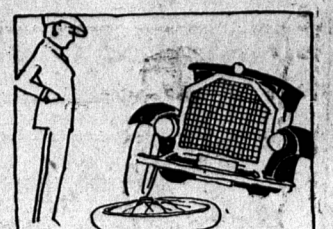
Every man who bought Victory Bonds last year for the first time is thoroughly convinced today of the value of the securities, of the advantages of that form of investment, and of the benefits which come from a little self-imposed thrift.

For these reasons, laborious proofs of the money value of Victory Bonds 1919, are a work of supererogation. The thing to make clear to the Canadian people at this time is that the funds to be raised by the sale of the Bonds will be spent in necessary and vital work. The money is needed for completing the repatriation of the veterans, for giving a partial recognition of the incalculable services they rendered to Canada and the world for ensuring the steady movement of export trade, and for sustaining prosperity in the Dominion.

NOTE

It was the late Mark Twain of happy memory who said "It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have these three unspeakably precious things: Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and the prudence never to practise either of them."

HINTS FOR The Motorist BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH BROKEN BEARINGS LET WHEEL COME OFF



X. Y. Z. asks: What could cause a front wheel (run only about 150 miles) to come off on the road? The race and the cone both were broken, but the nut and other pins still remained in place. Could faulty adjustment have caused this to happen?

Answer: In case the balls failed and the cup and cone, on the outside of the wheel become so badly broken that their pieces would clear the nut, there would be nothing to hold the wheel on, in most forms of this construction. It is possible that faulty adjustment may have been partly responsible for the accident. If, for instance, the bearing had been very loosely adjusted, the bearing parts would have been subjected to heavy shocks as the wheel bobbed from side to side, and breakage would have been quite likely. Moreover, in the case of excessively tight adjustment the balls might have given way and their fragments finally wedged, and broken the cup and cone. It is more likely that the fault lay in the cup and cone being too hard and brittle or being cracked initially in the heat treatment. Exceptionally hard shocks such as caused by running a tire deflated, often cause bearing failure under such conditions.

TESTING BEARINGS FOR LOOSENESS

S. S. R. asks: How can I tell if the main bearings of my engine need taking up? I tried to shake the crankshaft in them, but they seem very tight, yet there is a heavy knock when pulling hard on hills.

Answer: Try the following procedure: Draw off the engine oil and remove the oil pan. Remove the caps from two of the three bearings. Place a block or a jacket nearly under the bearing that still has its cap in place and in such a position that you can obtain a leverage between the blocking and the crankshaft close to this bearing. Pry up on the crankshaft at this point and see if it moves in the bearing or if oil squeezes out from the upper side of the bearing, noticeably. If so, there is looseness. Then tighten the cap on this bearing and try the same treatment upon the other two, keeping the caps off the ones which are not being tested and the cap on the one that is.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louison

BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP

The last of every worth-while thing is always the most precious. It should be that way with the last moments of every day. On going to sleep tonight, you should feel that you have not lived in vain. You should be able to count up things that the world would be poorer without—had you not contributed to them. You should go to your sleeping place with a sense of satisfaction in your heart.

Every day has its little irritations and problems. Every player in life's game gets "bunkered" every once in a while. But on going to sleep, let us forget what couldn't be helped. Let us rather, think and ponder over the things that have added to our happiness and made us better men and women.

Let us always hope for—pleasant dreams!—Life is the sun of our days, but our character is its total footing. So as the business man counts over and notes his daily gains or losses, let us—as we go to sleep tonight—review and retrospect upon the things that made our day.

How thoughtful were you? Did you do your best? On going to sleep tonight, give quite a deal of thinking to the interests of the other fellow. Maybe there were things "unthinking said." Maybe you had a chance to help—and did not. How about it?

At night time the shadows keep angling into the dark. Many times a gorgeous sunset creeps in. The King of Silence then takes reign. On going to sleep tonight, put aside all regrets. Pray to the God of beauty and of Right, who is the God of us all, and ask Him to take you peacefully into the land of sleep, from which you may rise, strengthened and renewed, to continue toward better days and better nights.

Externally or internally, it is good—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally it still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment

The difficulties in placing demobilized men in England have been greatly increased by the general unrest, labor troubles and the coal shortage, which has thrown so many, beside the strikers, out of work, says Captain E. A. Baker, M. C., Croix de Guerre, blind soldier Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who has just returned from overseas.

Where Canada has been able to handle her returned men in comparatively small numbers between shipments; England, in her nearness to the seat of war, and with the labor troubles mentioned, already seething, has been faced with the additional burden of having thousands of men dumped into the country with a rapidity that left little time for the competent handling of one batch before the next arrived.

In Manchester, alone, between forty and fifty thousand men were out of work at the end of July, due to the shortage of coal and raw materials. Captain Baker crossed to England in June to visit Canadian men blinded in the war, who are in training at St. Dunstan's, and to note the latest developments in training, with a view to adapting similar methods where possible for Canada.

The number of blind, who, up to date, have been trained at St. Dunstan's, is 1400. Of these 80 belong to Canada. At the present time, there are forty Canadians in residence undergoing re-training, the last of whom will have completed their training and be ready to return to Canada by the fall of 1920. About fifteen to eighteen re-trained blind Canadians have decided to remain in England.

The chief subjects being taken up by the Canadian blind are: Massage, Braille Stenography and Typewriting, General Business Course, Poultry Farming, Shoe Repairing, Carpentry, Mat and Basket making.

A complete and permanent system of After Care has been organized in connection with St. Dunstan's. The country is divided into two districts, the Northern including Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the northern portion of England; the Southern including London, South of England and Channel Islands.

Technical and social visitors are attached to the general administrative staff, whose business it is to connect up with every man in the two districts, to assist him in the purchase of raw material and in finding a market for his finished products.

Immediately a graduate leaves the training ground of St. Dunstan's and his future working place is located, his name is put upon the lists of the After Care Branch. Visits are paid once a month. If a craftsman, the man's work is advertised in the local paper, and every effort made to give a good start off.

Those men who were re-trained in the early days of St. Dunstan's are not allowed to rust as new methods of working or handicraft are discovered. The Vocational Office is empowered to visit them and give such further instruction as may be necessary in order to bring their training up to date. Also in the case of a graduate discovering a side-line in his local town in which he might successfully compete, the Technical Office will instruct him in the new work.

Any graduate falling on account of local conditions to make good at his trade may return to St. Dunstan's for re-training. The After Care Department purchases all raw material for graduates, thus getting the best quality at lowest cost. This is shipped out in small lots to the individual as required. Any surplus of finished articles, over and above his local sales, may be shipped to St. Dunstan's where they are sold for his benefit.

It is Captain Baker's intention to formulate a scheme for duplicating in some way this after care system for the blind soldier in Canada. The general plan will, however, be somewhat modified to meet the difference in conditions and numbers upon this side. Canada having somewhere about 124 blind returned men spread over a district about forty times as large as that covered in England for the benefit of close upon 1400 men. It is estimated that approximately 100 blind will need after care. For this Pearson Hall, Toronto, will be the home institution.

As it is anticipated that St. Dunstan's will close at the end of 1920, when the last blind returned man will have been trained and the permanent After Care Department will thereafter carry on. In England, the National Institute for the blind has secured control of most civilian institutions, with a view to some scheme of systematizing the work upon similar lines to those which have been so successful at St. Dunstan's.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of St. Dunstan's, has recently been appointed Chairman of the Governing Board of Worcester College for Higher Education of the Blind, and he has many further schemes for carrying on the good work for the benefit of civilian blinded men, after the returned man has been successfully sent on his way.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH FIFTH GAME OF WORLD'S SERIES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Rain, which started at nine o'clock this morning, caused postponement at 10:45 of this afternoon's world series game. Weather permitting, the game will be played in Chicago tomorrow, the teams going to Cincinnati Tuesday for the sixth game of the series.

KING ALBERT FLEW OVER NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—King Albert of Belgium, flew over New York city this morning in a navy hydro-airplane piloted by Lieut. Commander Thomas B. Heesner. When he alighted the king said enthusiastically: "It was a grand spectacle."

THE ARMENIAN NATION FACES EXTERMINATION

United States State Department Places Before Senate Committee Reports Showing Impending Peril from Turks and Tartars. Intervention Asked for.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday to urge the grave situation confronting the Armenian people, who are suffering from conditions "horrible beyond words" and who are, he insisted, threatened with extermination unless troops are sent to ward off impending attacks by combined forces of Turks and Tartars. The subcommittee was appointed by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, to consider the resolution, by John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, attacking President Wilson for the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus.

Urgent Calls for Troops.

The subcommittee received a cable message from the American Mission at Paris, dated Sept. 25, urging that at least one regiment of American troops be dispatched to Armenia. Capt. George Hyde, an American relief worker in Armenia, told the committee of the starvation and persecution he saw in that stricken country. Captain Hyde told the committee how he himself had seen 1000 Armenian girls being kidnapped by Turks in one section of the country.

Mr. Phillips gave the committee to understand that only aid from the allied powers and America can save the Armenians. Turks and Tartars, he said, are now attacking the country. Transportation of foodstuffs to relieve the starving people is becoming almost impossible. Colonel Haskell, representative of the American Mission in Armenia, described the condition as "horrible beyond description."

In a cable message to the mission, one infantry brigade, or possibly one regiment, would save the situation, according to Colonel Haskell's report. The message from the American Mission at Paris to the committee follows: "With regard to the military requirements of the present situation in the Caucasus, the American Mission in Paris has received the following telegraphic information from Colonel Haskell, who personally investigated conditions in Armenia and stated he found the situation horrible beyond description. Colonel Haskell states that relief can and will reach there in time to prevent attacking if, he, Colonel Haskell, be provided with troops, and the situation in Russian Armenia will be saved by the equivalent of an American brigade of reinforced infantry. Colonel Haskell states that Tartars are attacking on the south and east with the Tartar throughout the interior. In his opinion the fate of our Armenian allies might be decided by the arrival of even one regiment. Unless troops are rushed, the Armenians may at any time be exterminated."

Conditions Described. The following statement from the State Department was presented by Mr. Phillips: "The American commissioner at Constantinople telegraphs the department under date of Sept. 20, stating that Mr. F. Tredwell Smith, who is with the American-Persian Relief Commission, passed through Constantinople on the 19th instant, coming from Erivan, Urumiah, Nakhichevan and Tabriz. Toward the end of August, crossing for the second time the Tartar lines from Nakhichevan and Tabriz, he found that the atmosphere was altogether changed. He found that a Britisher's life was no longer safe, because there was no British troops. He found that Americans too were in danger. On July 20, the Tartars commenced battle on the Armenians at Nakhichevan, and at the end of a three-day battle they drove out the British along with the American relief workers and started a massacre of Armenian women, children, and men at Nakhichevan. The number of victims is estimated between 6000 and 12,000. Americans testified to Mr. Smith that when they crossed into Persia at the Julfa Bridge the river was full of headless, mutilated bodies. When Mr. Smith returned along this river into Russia, human bodies were still seen along the river banks.

Halli Bey, who was formerly the commander of the Turkish troops on the eastern front, is now commander of the Tartars and is bringing in Ottoman Turks from Bayazid via Maku over the narrow gauge railway, in order to attack Erivan. It appears that nothing but allied forces can stop the fall of that city. Tabriz and northwest Persia are at once affected by what happens in the Caucasus. No American has been safe in Urumiah since the tragic events which took place in May and June last, and the 5000 Assyrian refugees in Tabriz, who now exist on aid received from the American Relief Commission, lead a most precarious life. Should Reivan be captured by the Tartars, it is probable that the anti-Christian and anti-foreign propaganda will be renewed, and the lives of both oriental Christians and of Americans will be in danger at Tabriz. In the district of Nakhichevan the life of any Britisher is completely tyrannical, and the British consul residing at Tabriz will not permit any Britisher to enter that country. Should Americans, by attempting to arrange peace without being supported by force, anger the Tartars, then Americans would be in the same position as the British. American forces would receive respect from the Tartars. The American commissioner at Constantinople summarized Mr. Smith's conclusions in the following manner: "First, in order to protect southern Caucasus, and to prevent the otherwise inevitable massacre of non-combatant Armenians as Tartars advance, allied troops are urgently needed in that country. "Second, there is very serious danger for Erivan. "Third, Ottoman Turkish troops are constantly arriving to increase the Tartars. "Fourth, any Tartar success in south Caucasus will render northwestern Persia unsafe for westerners. "Fifth, during the months of May, June and July, in other words, long after the conclusion of the armistice, there occurred outrages affecting citizens and allies of the allied powers, and which required prompt attention."

The statement then quoted the following telegram from James W. Gerard, dated New York, Sept. 19, to Secretary Lansing: "Today received confidential cablegram from Paris representative of the Armenian Republic, of which the following are parts, and I ask you to telegraph it to the President: 'Azerbaijan, under the direction of Turkish officers, are making preparations for war against Armenia. Georgia and Azerbaijan, entered into an alliance, avowedly to attack Denikin, but actually to attack Armenia. British have already left Armenia, and Haskell arrived without soldiers. There is an absolute lack of ammunition. Georgians forbid the transportation through Georgia of all products except flour. Have absolutely no more money, population exhausted, people starving everywhere, from 30 to 50 persons found dead in streets of Erivan daily. Population naked, no drugs, no more possibility of resistance; will soon be completely annihilated. Within a month absolute extermination is feared, thus solving the Armenian question. Turks consider us responsible for the overthrow of their empire. Words lacking to describe the horror of the situation. You may come too late to save us. "A telegram from the American mission in Paris states that the Armenian forces now consist of men poorly equipped and armed, about 10,000 in number. Against them there are about 40,000 Turkish troops advancing on Erivan, these Tartars led by Turkish officers. All reports received by the mission from Dr. Barton, Mr. Moore, Admiral Bristol, and Colonel Haskell, as well as from Armenians and British, state that the Armenian forces are overwhelmingly outnumbered and that it is almost certain that they will be crushed if reinforcements and munitions do not arrive in the near future. Owing to the fact that most of the Armenian inhabitants of Turkish Armenia took refuge and are now concentrated in Russian Armenia, the conquest of Russian Armenia by Tartars and Turks would probably result in the practical annihilation of the Armenian Nation."

Sage Tea Beautifies and Darkens Hair. DON'T STAY GRAY! IT DARKENS SO NATURALLY THAT NO BODY CAN TELL. You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound as part of your drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray or becoming faded have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become lustrant and dark and lustrous. This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound tonight and you'll be delighted with your lark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

Your Asthma too.—The efficiency of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

Andrew Carnegie One of the world's richest men was the son of a poor Scotch weaver. He early learned the advantages of economy. At the age of 10 he saved a few shillings—enough to buy a box of oranges—which he quickly peddled at a profit of 100 per cent. While yet a young man, he managed through thrift to accumulate \$500, which he invested. His first dividend inspired the remarkable achievements of later years. But the seed of his prosperity was sown when he began his first savings. We invite your savings account.

UNION BANK OF CANADA RESOURCES OF \$153,000,000 CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH C. C. Temple, Manager

1869-600 Branches-1919 The Royal Bank of Canada THE ROAD FROM THE FARM TO THE BANK SHOULD BE WELL WORN Go to the Manager of the nearest ROYAL BANK Branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you. Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank's employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer. Capital and Reserves \$33,000,000 Total Resources \$470,870,450 Charlottetown A. W. HYNDMAN, Manager BRANCHES ALSO AT Summerside, Hunter River, Tignish, Tyne Valley, Wellington, Mount Stewart, Murray River, Eldon, Cardigan, Rustico (Sub-Branch to Hunter River.)

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A careful selection of every line of Jewelry marks our stock. We will be pleased to have you call. W. N. Tanton JEWELER

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