

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

A CENTRAL MARKET.

Very general approval has been expressed by farmers of a central market, as suggested by the Guardian in a recent issue. The idea is to hold a market on certain days of the week or month, as may be found most convenient, at which cattle and other live stock, farm implements or other articles shall be set up at auction. The Guardian has been asked to continue the advocacy of this until the public become so thoroughly imbued with its advantages that they will insist on its establishment.

It is one thing to advocate a new venture and a decidedly different thing to carry it out. That the idea of a central market meets with general approval among the farmers is certain but approval alone is not enough. It is now needed is a start, if only by way of experiment, and in the opinion of many with whom we have discussed the question, a start would be easy.

There are, it is assumed, scattered over this province hundreds of cattle ready for the slaughter house. The butchers want these but do not know where they are. There are many feeders whose owners wish to sell them, and many farmers who want to buy just such cattle but do not know where to find them. On many farms throughout the province there are farm implements of various kinds which their owners would gladly sell while there are many others who would gladly buy such implements if they knew where to find them.

Suppose then that a day were named on which such animals and implements would be offered at auction at a central place; an auctioneer appointed, all animals and articles admitted free, the only fee to be exacted being the auctioneer's commission. Should it not be an inducement and a convenience to all farmers who wish either to buy or to sell?

In addition to the convenience to farmers there is even a greater consideration, namely, competition both in buying and selling. Under present conditions the buyer goes to the farmer, it may be miles away, and after the expense of going and losing his day, he offers the farmer the lowest price at which it is possible to purchase the animal. The farmer sells because he thinks it is his last chance, and loses several dollars on the sale. On the other hand the buyer may be held up by the farmer for a bigger price than the animal is worth, but needing the beef he pays the additional price. If these animals were set up at auction among others, with other buyers and other sellers to bid both buyer and seller would get the benefit of the actual market value.

It has been observed that at all extensive auctions of cattle, buyers come from the neighboring provinces and are usually our best customers.

The inauguration of such a market should be easily possible. All that is required is someone to take the initiative. The initial expense would be trifling and, we have no doubt, would be willingly borne by any group of farmers, preferably by a Farmers' Institute. This provided, the place and time should be announced and the experiment would at least be tried out and in the opinion of many farmers would be a success and an established institution.

GREATEST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD

In the course of a speech before the Associated Board of Trade of Toronto the other day, Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, gave some particulars regarding this great road which are not as generally known as they ought to be.

With the consolidation about to be consummated Canada will own 22,375 miles of railway, operating in every province and including 1,881 miles in the United States. "This," said Mr. Hanna, "will be one of the most gigantic railways in the history of the world." It will employ 80,000 men and its gross earning will amount to 170 millions and, it is estimated, will in five years amount to 225 millions.

"The property," said Mr. Hanna, "can be made a success if it is permitted to be operated free from political influence." "There is nothing to prevent the property being made a success if you and others will see to it that neither your member of parliament nor the government is permitted to have a hand in the management of the road." In this connection Mr. Hanna said that "because of the Union Government this large utility is going to get the advantage of freedom from politics that would have been difficult if one or other of the old-line parties had been in power."

Incidentally mentioning the C. P. R., Mr. Hanna said: "The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the biggest things under the British Crown and is a great credit to Canada. But in a very few months it won't be Number One; it will be Number Two; that is where the shoe pinches."

NOTES

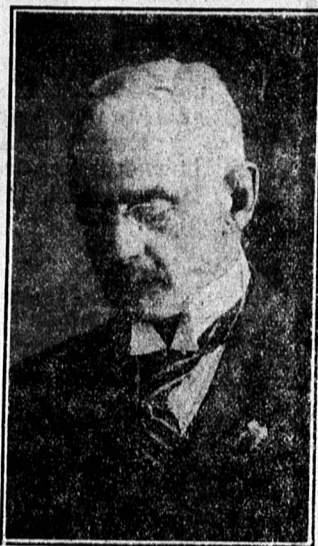
President Wilson rightly warned his countrymen a short time ago that there are disciples of Lenin among them. We have not the least fear that they will succeed in the United States. But they may give trouble even in that sound and well-constituted society, and the more sagacious elements in the political, the social and the economic life of the Republic are right in making vigorous efforts to set their house in order by judicious reforms, while opposing an unshakable resistance to Bolshevism and all its ways.—London Times.

MR. W. S. LOUSON

The Guardian has much pleasure in presenting to the readers of this column, on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, a photograph of its author, Mr. W. S. Louison.

During these ten years many expressions of appreciation have been received as to the helpfulness and the inspiration received from the poems, poetic and prose, furnished daily in this little corner by Mr. Louison and the Guardian takes this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging its indebtedness to Mr. Louison for his gratuitous service to the public.

The interest taken in this little corner of the Guardian justifies the belief that the following brief reference to Mr. Louison will be acceptable to those who have read his contributions from day to day and who have been helped along life's way by his daily message.



MR. W. S. LOUSON.

Mr. Louison was born in Montreal in 1860 and has been a resident of Charlottetown during the past twenty-one years. Although an exceedingly busy man he has always found time to participate in everything that had for its object the betterment of the city and province, and there is scarcely a single civic activity of worth that he has not been closely identified with. He has been successively Captain of the Civitan Rifle Club, President of the Charlottetown Chess Club of which he is now Honorary President; President for many years of the Charlottetown Y. M. C. A. and was one of the team to raise \$4,000 to help off the mortgage on that institution. President of the P. E. Island Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society; has served on the Vestry of St. Paul's Church and conducted services in a number of parishes and to different denominations. For a number of years, in association with the late Mr. C. P. Fletcher he conducted services on Sabbath afternoons at the Prince Edward Island Hospital, and at Falconwood Hospital, and at the Charlottetown Jail. He has been a strong supporter of the P. E. Island Floral Association donating a number of prizes and winning two first prizes for best kept large lawns. He has for many years been a successful philatelist and is the owner of one of the most valuable collections of postage stamps in Canada.

Mr. Louison's great service to the province as an advertiser of its beauty spots by photographs which have been reproduced on millions of post cards, in souvenir books, in newspapers and magazines is known not only throughout the province but in America and Europe. There is scarcely a beauty spot in the province that he has not photographed and this, like the rest of his work for the province and his fellow men, was done at his own expense. These photographs have done more to advertise the beauties of Prince Edward Island than any other advertising and these photographic gems will be treasured by thousands at home and abroad as loving testimonies of Mr. Louison's labor of love in perpetuating the beauties of P. E. Island. The collection of photographs, original and enlarged, at Mr. Louison's beautiful home in Brighton is one of the sights of the city, admired by citizens and strangers, whose inspection is always welcome.

That Mr. Louison may long be spared to contribute his word of cheer and happiness through his little corner in the Guardian and to carry on in various other activities for the benefit of his fellow men is the sincere hope of the Guardian and, we feel assured, of its readers.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louison

"BELIEVE ME AND THEE"

Anniversaries, do we make enough of them? Think this over, this month especially around Christmas and New Year.

Ten years ago today, this little corner in the Guardian started out on its mission of good cheer.

Hundreds of letters have been received since then, of appreciation, and very many by word of mouth and otherwise have expressed pleasure in the selections passed along. Personally I am deeply grateful for the selections sent in and assure all I have been blessed myself in this work and labor of love.

Will all who read this come, today young or old, commit to memory the following beautiful lines, whose author I cannot place at present writing.

"Build a little fence of trust around today
Fill the place with LOVE AND WORK and therein stay
Look not through the shell-ring bars

upon tomorrow
God will help thee bear what comes of joys or sorrow."

I trust you will enjoy the selections furnished for this the last month of an eventful year.
WILL S. LOUSON.

Others View Point

London's Next Canadian Commissioner

Quebec Telegraph.
One of Canada's leading citizens, Mr. J. W. McConnel, of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, who is now in London, takes exception to the new Imperial preference, as being anything but beneficial to Canada. He claims that the preference has led to the buying up of the West India sugar crop, by the British importers, forcing Canada to rely upon Cuba and San Domingo for her supply. This is one of the reasons why Canada should insist upon a practical business man, in fact one who understands our manufacturing conditions, to fill the position of Trade Commissioners, in London. It is necessary to have a social figure, to attend the many social functions, at which it might be necessary to represent Canada, let there be a second commissioner, but on no account let our trade suffer by attending five o'clock tea parties. There is too much solid work to be performed in the offices of the London Canadian Trade Commissioner, which is of vital importance to Canada's future commercial welfare, and it is suicidal judgment to send any other than a practical business man to England for the next five or ten years. We would also go further and say that the agent should be a young man, full of vigor and business ability, who will not only to Canada credit, in the fulfillment of his duties, but will be able to impress upon the Imperial administrators, that Canada must have an equal show in obtaining her share of the world's commerce. We do not want a repetition of the Imperial shipping administration, which, at the close of the war, handicapped Canadian trade, repeated in our future commercial relationship between Great Britain and Canada.

A Complete New Deal

Hamilton Herald

The Stewart Government of Alberta and its supporters are grieved as well as amazed at the defeat of a government candidate by a nominee of the United Farmers in the recent provincial election at Cochrane. Besides being a Liberal government, it is claimed, the Stewart government is really a farmers' government, and ought to have had the support of the farmers.

Commenting upon this claim, the Calgary Herald says: "It is not a farmers' government any more than any other government in an agricultural province would be. It is a political government devoted to the interests of the old-line Liberal party, pledged to that party in Dominion affairs, and bound to that party by many ties. The people, being tired of the old political something that will devote itself to their interests alone, irrespective of political ambition."

What is true in Alberta is probably true in Ontario also. The old familiar struggle between the two old parties for power and office, with principles taking a secondary place, has become rather wearisome. The people want something real to fight for, and the farmers of the province are the first section of the population to put their desires into concrete action in a general province-wide movement. Their feeling as regards the old parties is probably one of impatience rather than resentment; they have lost faith in politicians, and want a new deal in the game of politics. Their attitude of mind is perhaps not far different from the sentiment which Wordsworth attributes to Rob Roy:

"Of old things all are over-odd;
Of good things none are good enough;
We'll show that we can help to frame
A world of our new stuff."

PATRIOTISM NOW PENALIZED IN BELGIUM

Among the many queer and unjust consequences of war conditions, and trading rules now, that of the Belgian manufacturer and merchant who refused to assist the Germans is very pitiable. The manufacturer who refused to work for the Germans, in their four years of occupation, saw his factory destroyed and his machinery carried off to Germany. Nothing remains but what Germany owes him by way of reparation, and Germany is in to precarious a condition at present to give him much assurance respecting reparation. Under the Peace

upon tomorrow
God will help thee bear what comes of joys or sorrow."

I trust you will enjoy the selections furnished for this the last month of an eventful year.
WILL S. LOUSON.

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Treaty, all machinery and supplies taken from Belgium and France must be restored, but even the work of collecting part of this has been slow and difficult, and it may be several years before the restoration can be called fairly complete. So the Belgian manufacturer must wait until there is an indemnity from Germany before he can open his factory or mill. His neighbor, who made soap, glycerine, and other materials used in the manufacture of explosives, and gave them to the Germans, has plenty of money and can buy immediately from the Belgian manufacturer, who demands cash down, or notes almost backed by gold.

The Disloyal are Prosperous.

The semi-traitors have the advantage, as so often happens. The Belgian workmen who consented to labor for the Germans got good food, good pay, and were well treated. They were protected from loss or injury, and today—though despised by their neighbors—form the most prosperous section of the Belgian people. The patriots suffered then severely, but what is the more strange, they are still suffering most, even from their friends of the Allied countries. During the war Germans had to be used to run the Belgian railways because the Belgian railwaymen refused to give their service. These railwaymen were denied food, imprisoned on the slightest pretext, sometimes deported to Germany, and otherwise made to pay dearly for their patriotism. Now, when Belgium is endeavoring to get back into business harness again, they find that their livelihood is made precarious by the rigidity of Allied business men refusing to help re-create Belgian industry and traffic except on a cash basis. Throughout all Belgium the working classes hate the German, and will not buy German goods if it can be helped, though German goods are much cheaper. They make their purchases in England whenever

possible, because England is the only Allied and European source of manufactures that can be imported.

Palming German Wares.

Recently it has been discovered that some British dealers have not been above buying cheap German wares and trying to palm them off on the Belgians. Recently some umbrellas were purchased by Belgian importers in England at \$5 a piece. On examining them, the Belgian buyer found they were of German make, and knew the maker. He enquired in Germany regarding the price of these umbrellas, and found it was 15 marks, at the normal rate of exchange, or only 6 marks at the actual rate. That is, the British dealer was trying to get \$5 for the identical article that could be bought from the German direct for about \$1.50. Again, enamelled kitchen uten-

sils imported from England proved on arrival in Belgium to be German in origin. The editor of one of the Belgian newspapers gave assurance recently that he knew of many similar cases of getting German goods from England, though the Belgians sent there particularly to avoid that. Some Belgian manufacturers got carding machinery from England. It was German-made. On top of this, is the discontent that British manufacturers do not give credit. The Americans charge interest, but will give fairly long terms. The German is willing to sell far below normal prices, and to give credit, because he knows that Germany owes Belgium some billions of dollars for reparation. After four years of occupation by the enemy, and the destruction that occurred, Belgian business cannot be put back into paying shape immediately, and credits are due and justified.

TO GUARD THE HOME

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