

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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POTATO STATISTICS

In this province a fair average yearly crop of potatoes would mean, in round numbers, about six million bushels.

What an infinitesimal fraction of the world's requirements this is may be inferred from the fact that the total potato yield of Canada is averaged at 63 million bushels and that of the thirteen northern or potato growing states about 280 million bushels.

There is, however, another way in which to look at it. Of the 343 million bushels grown in Canada and these thirteen states, about 325 million are grown from seed which must be imported from seed-growing countries among which Prince Edward Island stands one of the first.

In the Canadian Year Book for 1917, we find the following paragraph, with reference to the yield and value of field crops:

"In the Maritime Provinces the yield of potatoes was good, being 206 bushels per acre for P. E. Island, 201 bushels for Nova Scotia and 192 bushels for New Brunswick. (The yield in Ontario was only 61 bushels, in Quebec 131)." "The average price per bushel for potatoes was 81 cents for Canada, 52 cents for P. E. Island, 69 cents, for Nova Scotia 84 cents, for New Brunswick, 97 cents for Quebec and \$1.28 for Ontario." (These figures are for the 1916 crop).

These figures tell their own story. That story is, we can produce more potatoes to the acre than any other province in Canada, yet we receive from 17 to 72 cents less a bushel for them than our neighbors.

MISTRUSTING GERMANY.

"Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him," says an old proverb. Germany has earned for herself a bad name during the past five years and, so far as trusting her is concerned, she might as well be hanged. The nations mistrust her and there is a good deal of speculation now as to what is going on behind her borders.

It will be remembered also that recent despatches stated that all train service to and from Germany through Switzerland was suspended until the middle of November to conserve coal. There is a strict censorship on German cables and practically all communication with Germany has been closed.

There is no denying the fact that economic conditions in Germany are serious; that her debt is appalling; that her sources of wealth are practically closed. She is unable to borrow money abroad, her trade has been paralyzed. In such a condition it is an easy matter to persuade the people that nothing can be worse than things as they are and to persuade them into any excesses.

As matters stand at present anything is possible in Germany. Her economic collapse would be serious not only from the humanitarian point of view—for even yet the civilized world pities the human beings in Germany—but from the more practical point of view of liquidating her debts to the Allies.

As to her possibilities for active mischief, while these are not entirely wanting, there is little immediate danger. Her fangs have been effectually pulled; yet she has bad neighbors, Russia for instance, which may some day be inveigled into an alliance with her.

NOTES

Union Government has a certain task to perform. It is to pilot Canada through the reconstruction stage, following the war, and to see us safely into the new conditions of peace. The fate of a Government, or of political leaders, is a small matter beside the great duty to the nation to guide it along conservative paths into permanent safety.

HOW OTHERS SEE US IN P. E. I.

The following article by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, with an editorial introduction, appears in a recent issue of the Family Herald and Weekly Star:

More Pay for Greater Skill in Labor.

The problem of securing farm labor has been solved in many cases by doing without help or by exchanging day's work with a neighbor. When a man is fortunate enough to have several sons the farm operations can be carried out in fairly complete fashion but single handed he is compelled to adjust himself to circumstance by reducing the acreage under crop. The farm hand of today is a big item in the year's outlay and unless it can be shown that he is worth the sixty dollars a month and board there is a prospect that he will be classed as a luxury beyond the means of a great many.

The Little Island Down by the Sea.

Residents of Prince Edward Island are proud of their little province for its scenic beauties and its rich, productive soil. When these Islanders migrate to other provinces they love to tell their new acquaintances of the prosperous people who live in such contentment down by the Gulf. The outsiders are not always convinced that the picture is strictly correct and may assume that local prejudice has much to do with the painting of rosy colors. Let the doubting Thomas, however, pay a visit to this garden spot and he is likely to become as enthusiastic as the native over the climate and the luxuriant growth of crops.

HORTICULTURE ON P. E. ISLAND.

(By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.)

Prince Edward Island—The Garden of the Gulf! The Island is known all over Canada and in other parts of the world under this attractive name the significance of which is realized only by those who visit this interesting Isle.

Miss Montgomery in her delightful books has, perhaps, more than any other writer, brought vividly before her readers the charm of Prince Edward Island landscapes, and many, no doubt, have spent enjoyable hours on the Island, lured thither by the seen

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

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SOLITUDE

It is not that my lot is low, That bids the silent tear to flow; It is not grief that bids me moan, It is that I am all alone.

In woods and glens I love to roam, When the tired hedger thies him home, Or by the woodland pool to rest, When the tired hedger sies him breast.

Yet when the silent evening sighs, With hallowed airs and symphonies, My spirit takes another tone, And sighs that it is all alone.

The autumn leaf is sere and dead, It floats upon the water's bed; I would not be a leaf, to die Without recording sorrow's sigh!

The wobbles and wind, with sudden wall, Tell as the same unvaried tale; I've none to smile when I am free, And when I sigh, to sigh with me.

Yet in my dreams a form I view, That thinks on me and loves me too; I start and when the vision's flown, I weep that I am all alone.

es so clearly depicted by her ready pen. The evergreens which spring up like weeds on this well favored island soon enclose the fields, taking away that bare and open look which is found in some other parts of Canada. These give the Island fields something of that homelike touch which makes the farms of England so attractive to Canadians when they see them.

Abundant Rainfall.

But it is of the Horticulture of Prince Edward Island that we wish to write. The climate of Prince Edward Island is very favorable to horticultural crops, with the exception of such crops as melons and peaches, which require more heat than they get here. Owing to the temperature, climate and the abundant rainfall the success of some crops is more assured here than in other parts of Canada. While the winters are moderately cold, the temperatures do not fall very low because of the proximity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but winds are rather high at times both in winter and summer, and it is very desirable to have the native evergreen windbreaks as a protection to orchard trees. There is an abundant snowfall protecting herbaceous vegetation. The ice which is jammed and confined in the Straits of Northumberland and the ice from the North tend to keep the weather very cool in the early spring and delay vegetation, but this lateness of spring is more than compensated for by the lengthening of the season in Autumn. The large body of water surrounding the Island preventing those early frosts so destructive in most places in Canada, (and at the same time preventing extremes of heat and making Prince Edward Island such a favorite summer resort, the rainfall being usually abundant and well distributed throughout the Summer.

Reaching a Market.

Orcharding has not made the progress on Prince Edward Island which it might have done had transportation facilities been better in the past. There was little encouragement to plant out large areas to fruit trees when the means of transportation were limited and uncertain, but these conditions are changing, and there is no good reason now why large areas should not be planted to apples as many varieties succeed well here and in the most favored places even such tender sorts as Gravenstein and Tompkin's King succeed very well.

The site for an orchard should be chosen where there is good natural protection, as trees exposed to the winds will not do well. Owing to cool summers, varieties do not ripen as rapidly on Prince Edward Island as they do elsewhere, and they keep much longer. The Duchess of Oldenburg apple, for instance, will keep until October there, while the Wealthy keeps almost through the winter, and Gravenstein grown on Prince Edward Island may be had in good condition in January.

Pears, plums and sour cherries succeed, and the earlier varieties of grapes mature well. Small fruits do exceptionally well on Prince Edward Island. Strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries all succeed best where the early summer is moderately cool, and where there is a good rainfall. These conditions they get on Prince Edward Island, and the yields obtained where the plantations are well cared for are large. Owing to the rather late spring the crop of small fruit ripens later than in most places on the mainland, and the Island fruit can be sold at good prices, both on the Canadian and United States markets after the fruit from other places is gone. The strawberry season on Prince Edward Island extends into August.

Nearly all the vegetables grown elsewhere in Canada succeed well here and, owing to the moderate temperatures, they stay in edible condition longer than where the temperature is hot and dry.

And Such Flowers!

If, however, Prince Edward Island were not famous for anything else, the flowers alone as grown there would make her so. The gardens of Charlottetown and other island towns are noted for their beautiful flowers, and with the very green grass as a setting they show to great advantage. The flowers on Prince Edward Island and Vancouver Island, in the extreme East and West of Canada, are, perhaps, finer than in any other part of the Dominion, the moist air on both Islands, no doubt, being favorable to the best development of the most delicate and graceful flowers which in a climate with hot dry air soon fade, even if watered abundantly. Thus, part of Vancouver Island which is best known, namely, about Victoria, has a very dry summer, and to obtain the best results with flowers the gardens have to be watered copiously, whereas on Prince Edward Island this is

Others View Point

St. John Telegraph

No class party is going to run away with Canada. We may have group government two years hence; but class government we shall not have unless in the interval a majority of the electors lose their heads entirely, and that is most unlikely to happen. To a very great extent both of the old parties are responsible for the present upheaval. They planted the seeds of the present movement by long years of standing pat, by lack of progress, of courage, of visions, by thinking too much of office-holding and not enough about serving faithfully and vigorously the people who from time to time entrusted them with the guidance of national affairs.

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW

Edmonton Journal.

Mr. Drury, the former Premier of Ontario, is quoted as saying that the farmers in power must stand for no class legislation of any kind.

Mr. H. W. Wood, the farmers' leader in Alberta, has stated that class organization and class legislation will be the natural out come of the effort now in its infancy in this province, and has been frank enough to add that unless other class movements follow a similar course the results may be inconvenient from a public point of view.

Whether Mr. Drury or Mr. Wood is the truer and more consistent exponent of farmers' politics is a question that may safely be left to future developments, but there can be no doubt as to which of the conflicting opinions is the more reasonable, fair-minded, and attractive. It will be well if the Ontario leader can keep his promise and if the Alberta leader does not have the opportunity to keep his.

BRITON RESENTS PROHIBITION.

Ottawa Journal.

The Briton holds that his national habits are just as British as anything else about him, taking their form from things purely British—the British climate and British history—and so if there is to be any change in them he is going to make it himself. And while he holds British conduct to be the rightful concern of the British people and of nobody else, he is also jealous of his individual right to dictate his personal habits for himself. That is why the liquor trade seeks to make an appeal by declaring that state interference with a man's drinking

not often necessary. As a result, the summer flowers are finer on Prince Edward Island than on Vancouver Island. The rose, peony, dahlia and sweet pea, and in fact most of the well known garden flowers develop to perfection on Prince Edward Island, and, as stated before, owing to the cool, moist atmosphere the individual flower keeps in good condition much longer than in parts of Canada where the season is hot and dry.

Flowering shrubs and ornamental trees do well, and with the material available the enthusiastic Island horticulturist has opportunity to obtain delightful garden effects. The season of 1919 was a very favorable one for fruits, vegetables and flowers on Prince Edward Island. There was an abundant crop of apples of good quality in well cared for orchards, and the crop of small fruits was exceptionally good, and as the prices obtained for the fruit this year were high, notwithstanding the great cost of production, good profits were made. Vegetables were also very good this year, the potato crop promising to be one of the best in the history of the Island. After seeing the serious effects from the extremely dry weather in Ontario and Western Canada this year, one is more than ever impressed by the flowers and the green grass which this year are so in contrast and is led to exclaim—This is indeed "The Garden of the Gulf."

must provoke social and industrial unrest. This argument is not quite the same as the contention in this country and the United States—Mr. Gompers subscribed to it the other day in connection with the coal strike—that prohibition is responsible for prevailing industrial unrest. Here, it is claimed that the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the "good fellowship" associated with it kept the people, especially the working people, in a state of some kind of contentment, causing them to forget their grievances, and that with drinking abolished they are more alert to their own concerns. The English argument is that the unrest that would follow state interference in the matter of drinking would be the expression of public resentment.

THE GOOD OLD NAMES.

Boston Transcript.

Speaking of New England names, the genealogical columns of the Transcript are indeed a standing proof that the 17th and 18th century names possessed much more of snap, flavor and euphony than our 20th century names possess. Pick up the genealogical department at random—any day—and you will find such fine and resonant names as Betsy Keyes, Patty Holbrook, Susanna Gates, Polly Arnold, Darius Dewey, Prudence Rand, Thankful Sawyer, Thankful Newcomb, Hannah Pike, Deborah Clark and Jonathan Rich—all of them are from one recent column. It is true that the same column contains names which are not exactly euphonic, and are, indeed, rather hard nuts to crack; these for example: Leafy Bullard—a woman; whence the name of Leaf?—Hazel Higgins, Sparrow Higgins, Abigail Nash, Zeruah Jewel and Alicy Lockwood. In the previous number of the same department are found the names Content Brown, Tabitha Holdredge and Keturah Bassett. The Nomad once encountered in an old book the name of Camilla Scudder. Was there ever a swifter name than that? And what about the name of Hepzibah Hathaway of New Bedford, found in Emery's book on the Howland heirs?

A STIRRING FALLACY.

London Nation.

We despise ideas and fail to see that an idea is upsetting the world,

that and idea is upsetting the world, and discredited. What is the notion that sustains the revolt of Labor here and elsewhere? What but Marx's theory of surplus value? It is a string fallacy, embedded in an unreadable book. Most of the economists have fallen upon it. I was brought up in the belief that the Fabian Society had analyzed it out of existence. It is obviously untrue as a description of the state of the workman today. He is not living on a wage of barest subsistence, the rest of the industrial product, which is rightly his, having been absorbed by the capitalist. On the contrary, the elasticity of the wage system even under capitalism would have astonished the great Socialist thinker had he lived to witness it. Nevertheless, the magic formula, though dead, yet speaketh. It is at the root of the workman's belief that he is being robbed, and that capital is always taking from him something that he has earned, and conceding only a fraction of his rightful dues. There is enough truth in this to keep the high wage movement alive and enough falsehood to maintain the breach between the hand worker and the intellectual directors of industry and the State. Ought there not therefore to be an attempt to re-state the elements of value, and disinter the Fabian criticism of Marx?

THE PRINCE'S VIEW

Ottawa Journal.

There is still a good deal of difference of opinion among leaders of thought in Canada as to the exact position of this and the sister Dominions within the Empire. The activities of the Dominions in the war and in the peace negotiations and their recognition by the peace conference have altered the relationship of the British nations, but as to what extent not all are agreed. The Prince of Wales' view of the matter was expressed at the Canadian Club luncheon on Saturday. It is open to only one interpretation. He regards Canada as the equal of Great Britain in the British partnership of nations. His words, we think, are of very great importance. He said:

Canada, like the other British possessions, played such a big part in the war that she has in consequence

(Continued on Page Six.)

TO GUARD THE HOME

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