

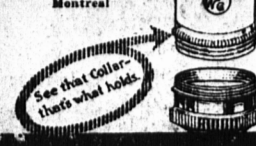
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Model Settlement To Replace Town

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 14.—Another model settlement will replace the ruins of Britannia Beach, B. C., but the site of the town will be shifted slightly to avoid the old creek bed on which the residential part of the town stood. This sandy hollow was swept by flood waters a fortnight ago, to the destruction of a good part of the town, and loss of 26 lives.

President Scholier, of the Britannia Beach Mines Corporation, and other officials are here from New York and have decided against risking another such flood in the old creek bed. The town will be rebuilt, at no little extra cost, on higher ground, at the foot of Britannia hills, out of reach of the mountain torrents.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Mr. Charles Dalton, President. J. B. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. R. K. Garrie, Associate Editor.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921

THE AMERICAN MARKET

Our Liberal candidates expatiate nightly on the benefit it would be to Canadian farmers to have access to the American market. This access, they profess to be able to obtain by the cultivation of "friendly relations." Messrs. D. A. MacKinnon and J. E. Sinclair have a winning smile, no doubt, and are having considerable practice at present in cultivating "friendly relations" with the electors. Notwithstanding the practice however, even their warmest friends admit that these two smiling countenances would have no more effect upon the United States tariff of the United States market than they would have in modifying the rigors of a Canadian winter.

But even if the United States market were opened to us, present indications are that they would be of very little advantage to us. Market quotations show that prices of farm produce, with possibly a few exceptions, are higher in Canada than in the United States. For instance The Toronto Globe, an authority which no self respecting Liberal will question, in its issue of November 9th gives, among others, the following quotations: Chickens, in Canada 25 to 28 cents; in New York 23 cents. Eggs at Ontario points, fresh, 70 cents; held 41 cents. New York 35 to 63 cents, various grades and a number of other quotations which show that prices are practically the same and in many cases higher on this side of the border.

This is only one side of the question however. There are fluctuations on both sides of the border and it is quite within the possibilities of speculation to occasionally "hit it" on either side. The question in which our farmers are interested is how these two markets affect each other. How each would be affected if the tariff barriers were removed.

The Trade Bulletin, a strictly trade publication, published in Montreal in the interests of trade and relied upon by every trader and merchant in Canada, has this to say in its issue of November 4th:

"In the issue of the Trade Bulletin of October 14th, it was stated 'The United States markets in eggs are by no means in a very prosperous condition which is not doing our market any good. IN FACT THERE ARE TOO MANY AMERICAN EGGS IN CANADA FOR THE HEALTH OF THE TRADE. THE SAME HOLDS TRUE TODAY.'"

In another column reviewing the egg situation it says "States storage eggs are coming into Toronto and Montreal very freely, costing around 40-1-2 to 41 cents delivered (that is freight and 3 cents duty paid). It is reported that Toronto dealers are fairly heavily stocked with States storage eggs." That the United States are now controlling our market is evident from the following statement from the same issue: "The future of the storage market depends largely upon the course of the United States markets." There is at present a duty of three cents a dozen on eggs coming into this country. There are probably twenty egg producers in the United States to one in Canada. With a considerable duty against them they are flooding our markets. What will they do if the Liberal policy of free importation of eggs, as proposed by the Liberals and the Progressives, is put into effect. This refers to eggs only; the same is true of the bulk of our farm products and the man of the party who would under present conditions advocate the free importation of American farm products is no friend of the Canadian farmer.

our Liberal and Progressive candidates and press face this issue squarely and honestly. Hitherto they have dodged it with painful studiousness. The farmers want the truth, that is all they ask of their candidates. Let them have it, if only for truth's sake.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

With as keen an interest as it watched the progress of the Great War the world is today watching the progress and the deliberations of the international Conference on disarmament in Washington. Still shuddering from the horrors of war the world longs for peace, for some assurance that never again shall human ingenuity be employed in the wanton destruction of human life. The civilized world is at least trying to believe that international as well as individual disputes can be settled by other means than the arbitrament of the sword. The object of the present conference, the most world-representative conference ever held, is to devise ways and means by which this may be brought about; and as a first step disarmament to the limit of safety is proposed. The United States has signified its willingness to reduce its present naval strength and to join with the other nations interested in a naval holiday for ten years.

The other great nations have concurred in the hope for peace; the extent of their voluntary disarmament has not been announced, nor has their limit of safety been yet defined. The subsequent disclosures of the conference will be watched with profound and prayerful interest—also with anxiety and possibly with fear.

Methods of warfare have undergone great changes, even within the memory of those now living and who witnessed the world-shaking destruction of a few years ago. The ships and the guns of a half century ago would have cut a sorry figure in 1914 to 1918. The ships and the guns of today will be obsolete ten years hence and their places will be taken—by what?

The chemist in his little back shop will be a more formidable force than were the Krupp Works of Germany or the naval dockyards of Great Britain before the late war. The disarmament of today may mean little ten years hence.

With the changes and the evolution in ships and guns and explosives and gases, human nature remains unchanged. Nations are not individuals; not even collections of individuals; there is a national or gang spirit entirely apart and distinct from the sane, orderly, studied spirit of the individual—call it by what name you will, patriotism, racialism, love of race or antipathy to other races. With this spirit the future must deal as the past has dealt with it.

A naval holiday of ten years would mean much economically. The burden of building ships which are to be outclassed within a few years is a heavy one upon a nation, albeit it gives employment to thousands in every country that builds ships either for war or trade. Great Britain's burden in this alone is an incalculable one, but with another side. Four great battleships are even now in course of building, not for defence or offence but for the sole purpose of giving employment to thousands who were out of employment.

The object of the Disarmament Conference is a beneficent one. The shrewdest men in the world's great nations are taking part in it and there is room for hope, notwithstanding the many complexities involved, that the deliberations will be a step forward in the great drama of human progress and development of the Canadian farmer.

Current Comment

Mr. Horace Wright, the Crerar candidate for Prince County, indulges in politicians' peculiar privilege of making himself extremely ridiculous in election times. In argument he exhibits a talent that would surely (dis)qualify him for any responsible position, public or private. One of his favourite themes is "Boots" and "Hides," and we ask the lady and gentlemen electors of that County to give us a few moments of attention to this most important natural provision for the comfort and protection of their rootsie wootsie. Mr. Wright is going into the boot, shoe and hide business (in the political sense) and we want his would-be constituents to take more interest in his venture. He proposes at the outset to exchange "A cart-load of hides for a pair of boots." In this his generosity to the shoemaker is most commendable, whether he gets rich as a profiteer will be another question. He adopted as his ground work an old argument of Mr. Crerar's, that made his leader the laughing stock of the whole of Canada, and which no doubt made his flesh creep when he heard it re-echoed from an Island platform from one of the parrots of his party. It was the old story, remodeled to suit our local "farmer only getting a cent a piece, of 'Boots costing \$16," and pound for his hides." And on these big profits we have, Mr. Wright in the business.

We will of course have Mr. Wright provided with a horse and cart to collect those hides from the different farms. This will cost, according to the style he wishes to travel in, variously from \$200, to \$300. As his mission is more or less of a charitable demonstration he will hardly expect the usual 6 per cent interest on this investment, nor anything for the wear and tear of the cart, nor for depreciation in the value of the horse so liable to die within a few years. An ordinary laborer would expect about \$3-per day while travelling, but Mr. Wright, being only a politician his time IS WORTH NOTHING. He must, however, have some ready cash for even at present low prices his cart-load of hides will cost him anywhere from \$100, to \$125. The farmers may provide him with free meals and bedding as he travels, but they won't throw the hides in, also. By dint of pushing and perseverance, for he is a good canvasser, at times up against it as he haggles over scored, cut, tainted and warily hides the average production of inexperienced home butchering, and some only fit for glue stock, he finally gets his load and steers for the shoe factory.

But at the shoe factory he meets with disappointment. "Why—Mr. Wright, we don't use that kind of stuff here." "Yer don't; why I always thought boots were made of hides." "Not at all man; we make them of leathers." "Well what an alibi did that Crerar mean when he said that boots were made of hides. I always thought they were. And you charging \$16 for a pair made out of 5c hides." "Oh no, we don't; that kind are made out of \$5 kid." "You better take your hides to the tanner Mr. Wright; that is where they handle this kind of goods." "Well I declare, I suppose there is no way out of it now and I'll have to go. That's where you monopolists take advantage of us PRODUCERS." And so Mr. Wright rains his steed in the direction of the tannery. This tannery, too, is not in close touch with his methods of doing business. He declines to buy the lot on-sight and un-seen and insists on inspecting them. "That air lot of hides I calls a fair avridge lot, and they cost me good money, and when you get \$16 for a pair of boots I don't think yer fair to try and Jew me on them hides." "We don't make boots here Mr. Wright, and we are not Jewing you on your hides. We offer you all they are worth, and if you can better yourself, do so."

"Part of your hides, sir, are tainted and only fit for glue stock; others again are so badly scored by careless butchering that the leather will only be suitable for linings and horse collars. More of them are warbled and only suit for brogan leather, for cheap horns and tails go also. The remainder goes first into the lime pit. We have to pay to build the for the labor to make them?" "You give a little mixed Mr. Wright. There are different kinds of shoes and different kinds of leathers. We give you \$125 for your load

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Negligee Shirts at 98c
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Daily Selections for Guardian Readers
Furnished by the late Mr. W. S. Louson

UNDERSTOOD AT LAST
What inward pain we sometimes feel
When we have been misunderstood!
How doth affection's warmth congeal
When ill intentions cooled out of gold!
How many bleeding hearts there are
Whose greatest bliss was doing good,
Yet for their love received a scar
From dearest friend—misunderstood.
When death has closed the eyes of one
Whose heart beat ever for our good,
How says to know their setting sun
Was dimmed for us—misunderstood!
Tis then we feel the pain we gave
A parent, friend, or neighbor good
And grief o'erwhelms us like a wave,
Too late to start—misunderstood!
Oh! Could we live again the past
And weave our web of life once more,
Glad rays of sunshine would be cast
Where doubt and darkness reigned before!
Hope is not dead! The Present lives!
Let us redeem it as we should:
The flower that's crushed more fragrance gives
Than had it lived—misunderstood.
But One there is who never fails
To read the heart of man aright;
Though tossed on life's tempestuous gales,
God will sustain us by His might!
Let all our aims in life be pure,
Men may misjudge, still cling to good
At last the victory shall be sure
And we shall all be understood.

Others' View Points
THOUGHT TO HUMOR HIM.
(Pearson's Weekly.)
Lord Halsbury, who recently entered his 91st year, has always been a glutton for work. When he was Lord Chancellor, for instance, it was part of his material and labor over 60 cents per pound, and about 400 pounds of lining splits etc., usually sold at about cost, and marketed with difficulty. "Well it is that really so; hives we get about 250 pounds of best quality leather costing us in

duty to act as general guardian to all lunatics throughout the country. Most Chancellors took little account of this. Not so Lord Halsbury!
He was in the habit of paying surprise visits to asylums at odd intervals, and thereby hangs a tale. He once arrived at a certain institution of the kind on foot, and as usual, unheralded. "I'm the Lord Chancellor," he said to the attendant who opened the gate to him, and who was, of course in ignorance of his identity. "Oh, you are, are you?" was the reply. "That's all right." Walk straight through. We've three more of 'em in 'ere!"

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