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THE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

Probably the most thankless as well as the most difficult job in Canada today is that of the Board of Commerce. The Board is empowered to prevent the imposition of excessive prices, the making of unreasonable profits. The general consumer who has nothing to sell and everything to buy sees no improvement; in some cases prices have advanced; this he charges to the negligence, or worse, of the Board. He takes no account of causes; he sees only the increase and, as the Board is vested with authority to prevent increases, he lays the blame on the Board.

The man who has something to sell and who has been selling at an abnormally high figure, finds himself confronted with a drop in prices. He immediately blames the Board for discriminating against his class. The fact that the Retail Merchants Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and the Manufacturers' Association have registered complaints shows at least that the Board has been acting impartially.

Much of the rise in food and general commodity prices in Canada in 1919 was caused by the tremendous inflation and profiteering that has gone on in the United States. Part of the rise was caused by advancing European bids. Against general trade conditions of that nature the Board is helpless, because it has to allow business men a reasonable profit on their production or dealings. Canada needs to stimulate industry and commerce within her confines, not to check it by repressive regulations. But in the orgy of price-manipulation, extraordinary extravagance, and reckless demand for commodities, there has been a wide margin of freedom to dealers to obtain abnormal profits. They have had, or would have had but for the Board's investigations, remarkable opportunities for profiteering.

Live stock prices declined considerably and for this also the Board was blamed but the Board had nothing to do with it. The existence of stupendous stocks of meat on the packers' hands, when it was seen that Germany and other European Continental countries were not going to be buyers, caused the decline. It is speculative over-accumulation in the United States that should be blamed.

The people of Canada at large may not be enthusiastic over the visible operations of the Board, because they see only negative or preventive results from its work. The public judge only by what they see, not by what might have been. But, on the other hand, they will demur emphatically to complaints by the special interests that the Board is injuring legitimate industry and production. The race in many lines of necessities is to see who can get away with the biggest profits, and it has yet to be shown that the Board's orders have prevented any person or dealer from making reasonable profits.

BOLSHEVISM.

Travellers who have been in Russia within the past year tell us that the Bolsheviks are a mere fraction of the whole Russian population and that they are abhorred by the Russian people who only desire to live at peace with their neighbors.

While this beautiful story is being told to the visitors to Russia we read of huge Bolshevik armies overrunning the country, threatening neighboring states, threatening also a holy war extending even to Egypt and India. Great armies require organization, capital, officers, recruits. Moreover money in millions is being poured into Bolshevik propaganda work throughout the world. Where does it come from? Where does the food for the huge armies come from? Who are the organizers and the power behind the vast conquering armies? Are the Russian people as innocent as they claim to be? Is Germany as far from Russia as we are led to believe she is? Is she as effectively shorn of her war strength as the peace terms would indicate?

There is a mystery in Russian Bolshevism which has not yet been fathomed, a fiendishness that does not show on the faces of the innocent Russian peasants whose only desire is to live at peace and work.

The present uneasiness among the Allied nations as to the ultimate outcome of Bolshevism is significant as is also the fact that Great Britain refused to interfere in Russia until she found out the secret of Russian Bolshevism among a peace loving, pastoral people like the Russians.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the first eight months of the current fiscal year 47,585 immigrants came from the British Isles, including 36,513 English; 523 Welsh; 8,412 Scotch and 2,137 Irish. In addition to these 57,724 came from the United States and 5,114 from other countries, or 91,420 in all. Indications are that immigration on a large scale will be in progress in the immediate future and that the population of Canada will be immensely increased within the next few years.

"Damn the government" and "Damn the capitalists," are the ejaculations of many people, in regard to the prevailing unrest and high cost of living," said Sir

Montreal Canadian Club the other day. "But," said Sir George, "to throw a government out and put in another, or to abolish the capitalist system and try another economic method would not mend matters. There are no short cuts to reconstruction. The world is short of necessities. Fifty million men have been engaged for five years in destruction and another one hundred million men have been withdrawn from ordinary production to supply them with instruments of destruction. Society can not be reconstructed from without. The work of reconstruction must come from within, and neither strikes, acts of parliament, nor the overthrow of the present economic

Others View Point

GERMANY'S INSOLENT SPIRIT

(Boston Transcript) Vastly more important as an index of German feeling than any editorial lament from a servile press is the proclamation issued by the Berlin Government to the German inhabitants of the territories which are separated from Germany with the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. The proclamation is an official adieu to those Germans who are now to pass from under the sovereignty of the Fatherland, and to enter into a non-German allegiance. In this proclamation, the German Government vows, on behalf of the German people, that those to whom it bids a regretful farewell will never be forgotten; that the spirit and the bonds of German nationality are greater and more abiding than any political frontier, and that the pledge of all its resources is extended to guarantee in future the right of self-determination to all German populations wherever situated.

POPULAR INDIFFERENCE

(Natal Advertiser) The greatest enemy to good government today is not the ignorance of men and women regarding the things which belong to their welfare. It is their indifference to these things. Very few evils would for long baffle the investigators were the latter stimulated by the interest and encouragement of the masses of men and women they are seeking to serve. The "power to do" on the part of the few is never far distant once the "will to do" stirs in the minds of men as a whole.

(Manchester Guardian.)

It has been stated in some quarters that one of the less important aims of M. Clemenceau's late visit to London was achieved when he bought a cat of the Persian persuasion at a famous cat-shop in Bond Street. It is added that the cat's name was Prudence, and that the Tiger has taken very kindly to his new relative. From reliable information, however, I hear that the cat in question was purchased by M. Berthelot, director of the political department at the French Foreign Office (who, by the way, is not to be mistaken for the general of the same name), and that the creature's name is probably Potiphar, which is the name of all good cats. If the truth must be told, M. Clemenceau, like Lord Roberts, has no partiality for cats.

SOME MOOSE!

(London Daily Chronicle) Two newly-arrived Scottish immigrants wandering up a well-known thoroughfare in Montreal, were attracted by a magnificent specimen of a moose in the spacious window of the C. P. R. It was their first view of the King of the Canadian forest, and their wondering curiosity was aroused. Going inside, one of the Scots inquired what the big animal in the window was. "That," replied the assistant genially, "is a Canadian moose." "A Canadian moose!" ejaculated the Scot, his eyes bulging with amazement; "Losh, if you're a Canadian moose, what's a Canadian rat like?"

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REAL LOVE

While sitting under the shade of an old apple tree, after a good dinner on a large catfish, an old man in the company told a little of the romance of his life. Not long before a young woman had said to him, "Uncle Billy, do old folks love? I would think it might get to be an old thing." The reply was, "Do old folks love? Why, only old folks know what love is." With this introduction a beautiful story followed of the affection that had deepened with the years, and in which the husband and wife had found a perfect satisfaction. Young people sometimes talk about love when it is merely a passing attachment. The elder ones have tested it and know whereof they speak. This man of years had no doubt of the reality of that of which he was talking. "That is just as it should be. Things worth while grow better with age. Time, trials, testings, prove the true value of every thing. This is true also of the love of God and man. What a treasure of good things that one has who has begun to love the Lord in youth and has tried that love through long years. The invariable testimony is that it has grown sweeter with the passing of the days. Experience proves its worth. Browning's words kept ringing in the ears of one listener while Uncle Billy was talking, and he could not help thinking how well they applied to both human and divine love: "Grow old along with me: The best is yet to be The last of life, for which the first was made."

Republican Candidates For President

Contrasts that portend a momentous struggle within the party stand out in a comparison of the relative stretch of the three most prominent aspirants for the Republican nomination for the American Presidency—Major George Leonard Wood, Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois; and Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.

First on the basis of personality and achievements, take Governor Lowden. He has an excellent record as administrator and reformer of the Illinois State Government. When he was elected he was elected Governor in 1916 there were 128 State commissions, overlapping in wastefulness and inefficiency. These were consolidated into nine departments and an effective budget system was introduced.

Courage as a public man is another asset. He led the way among governors in vigilant policy against disloyalty and sedition. When Mayor Thompson failed to interfere with the meeting of the "People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace," charged with being pro-German, Governor Lowden called out the troops to prevent the meeting.

In the more recent troubles between labor and capital he has acted with equal boldness, declaring that compulsory arbitration was the only alternative.

In Governor Lowden's career, starting from a humble beginning, there is a quality that has its appeal to the voter. He is the son of a village blacksmith, born in 1861 at Sunrise, Minn. He worked his way through college in Iowa, and soon made his mark practicing law in Chicago. In 1896 he married Miss Florence Pullman, the daughter of George M. Pullman. In pointing out his ability as a business man, one of his supporters said that the fortune Miss Pullman inherited had been tripled by Mr. Lowden's good management.

Senator Harding stands out most conspicuously in the eyes of the Republican powers that be as a safe man. His career is not marked with any striking achievement, but has been a steady growth from a farmer's boy upward.

Harding a Newspaperman

Senator Harding's supporters point to his record as an employer. Born in Blooming Grove, Ohio, in 1866, he started in life in Marion, Ohio, as the publisher and editor of a small newspaper. Serving in the beginning also as typesetter, pressman, advertising man, and reporter he built the paper up, year after year, until it became the most influential daily in that part of the State.

Though a strong partizan, Senator Harding's liking for a man does not stop at party lines always in political preference. George B. Christian, Jr. the Senator's secretary, is a Democrat; they had long been next door neighbors at Marion. Outside of his own State Senator Harding's supporters expect him to make an especially strong appeal to constructive business interests. But his greatest advance from a political standpoint is that he hails from a pivotal State a doubtful one with a big electoral vote. From being considered a rock-ribbed Republican in the last two Presidential elections.

Disadvantages: Senator Harding has failed to come out in clear-cut fashion on some of the important issues that have arisen in this country since the armistice, his opponents point out.

The first advantage claimed for Gen. Wood is that there is a spontaneous movement for him over the country, and that he is the only aspirant among the Republicans about whom this can be said. Two reasons are given for this: First, because of his record as a soldier and administrator; second, that, because of his close association with Theodore Roosevelt the following of the late leader is rallying to him.

Places where the Wood strength will show itself notably are given as New England, where he was born and educated, being a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Harvard; in New York, where he started the Plattsburg officers' training schools; in Kansas and Oklahoma, on account of the members of the two divisions from these States who were trained at Camp Funston, and in the South west, where former members of the Rough Riders are influential and prominent; in the West generally on account of the strong Roosevelt sentiment there.

Wood in the Lead

Senator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington; Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota; Senator James W. Wadsworth of Massachusetts, championed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Governor Sprout, of Pennsylvania, supported by Senator Penrose; Governor Allen of Kansas; Governor Goodrich of Indiana; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho; Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

All the Democratic candidates are in the dark horse class. Those who have been mentioned include McAdoo, Baker, Marshall, Falmel and Pomeroy with Wood, Wilson as a third-term possibility. Gen. Pershing or Herbert Hoover, may be named, but their politics is in

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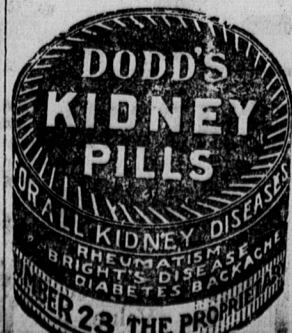
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THE REASON WHY

WHAT MAKES US FEEL HUNGRY?

Hunger is a peculiar craving which we are accustomed to say comes from the stomach. It is the business of the stomach to change food as we take into it in such a way that the rest of the organs of the body which we have for the purpose can make blood out of it. When you feel the sensation of hunger, it means that the blood-producing system is calling on the stomach to furnish more blood-making material. The stomach prepares the food for blood production by mixing with it certain juices which the stomach is able to supply. As soon as the stomach is then called upon to supply more blood-making material, it goes to work on what is in the stomach and begins mixing things. If, however, there is nothing in the stomach, the craving which we call hunger is produced. It is, therefore, then not altogether the stomach which makes us hungry, but the parts of our body which actually turn the food into blood after the stomach has prepared it. To prove this it is only necessary to say that the sensation of hunger will stop if food which is easily absorbed and, therefore, does not need the preparation which the stomach generally gives, is introduced into the system through other parts of the body, as, for instance, by injecting it into the large intestine, which is a part of the body the food passes through after it leaves the stomach ordinarily.

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