

The Charlottetown Guardian

Subscription and Advertising Phone 132
 News and Edit. Phone 133
 Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.
 Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (delivered in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance to anywhere in Canada; and \$3.50 (mailed) to U. S. A.)
 Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U. S. A.
 Saturday Weekly (founded 1897) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.
 Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

COMING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Academic discussion of what we have and are, and of what we might be or ought to be, is of little practical value. We have been told for many years past that there are magnificent opportunities in this province for certain industries, notably the manufacture and preparation of certain agricultural products for market both at home and abroad. No one undertakes to dispute this assertion, but nobody so far has had sufficient faith in his convictions to put the matter to a test, and no such industries have been attempted.

We have been told repeatedly that we could resume our once great shipbuilding industry, this time with iron and steel instead of wood, as formerly; we have been told that immense dividends could be made out of such a business and nobody disputes it. But nobody has shown any disposition to rush into this money making speculation.

We have been told that a summer hotel in some central location on the Island would bring thousands of visitors to the province every summer and that such a hotel would pay a substantial dividend on investment, but nobody seems anxious to make any money in this direction.

We have been told that our fisheries are capable of almost infinite development and that the ocean whose fringe laves our shores is teeming with wealth, but of this also men who are known to be generally eager to make money have shown wonderful shyness.

Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely of wealth and opportunity lying at our feet—on paper—but which nobody appears to be in any particular hurry to make any use of.

For many years these wealth making opportunities have been dangled before the eyes of those who have money to invest and who are eager to invest in anything that promises a reasonable return, but so far nobody has, to use the fisherman's term, even "nibbled at the bait."

Now all these opportunities are real. They are all here, all ready to be exploited, and any one of them is as promising a proposition as any investor could desire. Well, what is the matter?

The matter is simply this: No definite, practical attempt has ever been made to prove to the would-be investor that any one of these projects is feasible. No specification has ever been prepared to prove, for instance, that a fruit or vegetable canning establishment would yield a profit to the investor. No one has yet come forward to show in a carefully prepared prospectus what a summer hotel capable of accommodating say 300 summer guests would cost, what its estimated revenue would be, what its prospects for business would be. Nobody with practical knowledge of the fishing business has undertaken to show how a general fishing business could be established, how, for instance, a company could be organized, what capital would be required and what markets would be available and what the prospects would be for dividends on investments. No practical shipbuilder has shown us how, with a capital of say a half million, we could equip a shipbuilding plant, import our iron and steel plates, and what the reasonable probable market results and the dividends would be. And for these reasons no men have come forward and offered their money to set any, one of our feasible propositions a-going.

A smooth-tongued agent from somewhere comes among us with a carefully figured out prospectus of a gold mine or oil well somewhere in the mountains in an unknown and uncharted section of the United States. The cost of developing the gold mine, the yearly output of the mine, the cost of digging and smelting and refining the "crop" are all given in detail and he presents figures to show a certain dividend of anywhere from one hundred to five hundred per cent. His figuring is mathematically correct, the dividend is spread out before our eyes in unmistakable figures and we invest all our loose money and sometimes, so keen are we to reap the promised harvest, that we borrow from our neighbour, and all this without even finding out whether there really is gold in the mine or oil in the well. (This is no pipe dream.—There is enough Prince Edward Island money buried in gold mines and oil wells that never existed except on paper, to build and equip any one of the industries or undertakings we have been so long theorizing about.) The point is that a definite promising proposition, mathematically figured out, will appeal to the moneyed man. The shrewd man will of course look into the bona fides of the proposition. What we need here is an expert promoter who will build his prospectus on the bona fide opportunities we possess—and we have them—and present it in a business way to investors—and we have them. Any one of the propositions above referred to, and others as well, is feasible and if definitely figured out sufficient money would be available to carry any one or all of them to a satisfactory conclusion.

We take it that this is the meaning of the Provincial Conference recently held and that as a result of it we shall ere long have definite and businesslike propositions submitted with sufficient data to appeal to investors.

MORE COMPLICATIONS

A bad reputation is an unfortunate asset for man or nation. Germany has to-day the distinction of being the most unscrupulous mischief-maker in the world and there are few among the civilized peoples of the earth who will dispute it. When international mischief anywhere is discovered Germany is blamed for it, and generally the cap fits. Our news despatches the other day told of a murderous attack by a band of Mexicans on the American town of Columbus. With one accord the nations said "Germany did it."

The incident is an embarrassing one to the Wilson administration. The raid followed closely upon the recent incident in the United States Senate when Germany was told in pointed language and by an unmistakable vote that the United States government was not going to permit itself to be used as a tool for German intrigue, and it is shrewdly suspected that had the vote gone otherwise than it did, this last raid on the part of the Villa forces would not have occurred.

It is well known that German plots were hatched in the United States to get that country involved in Mexico to such an extent as to prejudice the American position in relation to European affairs. It is believed that one of these plots was nipped in the bud when former President Huerta, when nearing the Mexican border, was arrested by American secret service agents. Captain Von Papen, of unhappy American memory, it is now pretty well known, was one of the German agents who were entrusted with fomenting trouble in Mexico, and it is believed that this was the real reason for his recall—or rather his ejection—from the United States. Knowing this trickery on the part of Germany and knowing the lengths to which it will go if unchecked, the administration at Washington will have even a more delicate task than ever to adjust its "amicable" relations with Germany.

Our telegrams yesterday morning stated that another ship, torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, had American citizens on board. The ship was a Norwegian and seven Americans on board as well as members of the crew testified before the American Consul at Havre that no warning had been given. This will further complicate the harmonious relations between the Huns and the United States government and add many difficulties to a situation that is already giving evidences of straining.

ONLY ONE OF THEM

Our neighbours to the south of us are a great and progressive people and they realize their greatness. Perhaps some of them more than realize it, as the following paragraph in a recent issue of a Norfolk paper would seem to indicate:—

"With a record of 21.78 knots an hour, the best ever made by a battleship of her class, the Pennsylvania, the newest and greatest sea fighter in the world, is on her way back to Newport News, where she was built."

The Pennsylvania is doubtless a mighty ship and one of which the United States may well feel proud. She may also be the "greatest sea fighter in the world," as claimed, but that has not yet been demonstrated. Anyway she is not, by a considerable margin, the largest or the fastest or the most heavily armoured ship in the world. This is pointed out in a racy paragraph in the New York Sun, which modestly intimates that "this is no time for boasting that we can lick all creation in the battleship line." It proceeds to point out that there is now in commission in the Japanese navy the battleship Fusu, which has a displacement of 31,300 tons, a speed of 22.5 miles an hour and carries, like the Pennsylvania, a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns.

The British have five battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type, which can steam 25 knots an hour, and are equipped with 15-inch guns, and even the Germans claim to have, in cold storage behind the Kiel Canal, at least two battleships that carry 15-inch guns. To avoid any boasting on the part of the Americans the New York Sun intimates that if the British contention be true—namely, that 15-inch guns will carry farther than 14-inch guns—the Pennsylvania in a sea fight would be hit before she could inflict any damage on one of the Queen Elizabeth type, and so it "moves to amend: the Pennsylvania is one of the greatest sea fighters in the world," which amendment would probably carry in any impartial court.

REAL LEAP YEAR

Here is a pointer from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, a state celebrated for its blue grass and fast horses, and at one time for moonshine whisky and consequent midnight escapades. The extract is copied from the Louisville Courier-Journal and may serve as a hint to some of our philanthropists to offer an inducement along a way that heretofore has been theoretical rather than practical: "Claiming the presents which Hopkinsville business men had offered to the first bride who popped the question during leap year, Miss Salle Eldora Brown, a pretty Crofton girl, appeared at the office of Circuit Court Clerk Harris, accompanied by James Herbert Tweddell, a young North Christian farmer. Both made affidavits to the effect that on St Valentine's Eve she proposed matrimony and he accepted. A free license was given them, and they were married without charge by County Judge Walter Knight at the entrance to Richard Lavell's sales stables. In the background was a fine mule presented to the couple by Mr Lavell. Among the other gifts were \$300 worth of premium tickets, a wedding ring, a cake, a shower bouquet, meat, groceries, a dress, a rocking chair, two settings of eggs, a life-size photograph, 1,000 pounds of ice, a box of cigars, a wedding supper, a year's subscription to the New Era, twelve bottles of a proprietary medicine and a tombstone."

HOW CARVELL PLAYED INTO ENEMY'S HANDS

(Continued from Page One.)

ders, placed by the shell committee with an International Ammunition Company and Ammunition Company both of New York for fuses. The contracts aggregated over \$22,000,000. The order to the first company was placed at \$4.50 each and that to the second company at \$4 each. At this time Gen. Hughes had told the House they were being turned out in England at \$1.95, while Canada has purchased a large number of them for the war from the Vickers Company at \$2.25. "And these American concerns who received such a horrible price," declared Mr. Carvell, "have never delivered a solitary fuse."

Mr. Carvell, had seen Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto, yesterday and he had told him that the Russel Company, which had a contract at \$3 and \$3.50 would fill that contract and fill it ahead of time.

If the government had mobilized Canadian manufacturers and industrial ability and energy and given Canadian enterprise an opportunity Mr. Carvell believed that there would now be from one to five hundred factories, employing tens of thousands of Canadians and turning out munitions on scheduled time. But genuine manufacturing concerns had been passed by for "mushroom political concerns by the dozen."

Mr. Carvell told the House that "a number of the political friends of the government who had secured mushroom concerns contracts" had come to see him with a view to explaining their position. He did not propose to do any one unwarranted injury, yet he must say that in not one case had they been able to show any real justification. One man in particular had spent considerable time trying to convince Carvell that he was justified in securing a contract for 200,000 friction tubes for discharging fifteen-pounders at 28 cents each, on the strength of the statement that he had had experts wrestling with the manufacture of the tube for two or three months.

Another Role He Thinks He Could Fill.

"I looked the creation over," said Mr. Carvell. "I am satisfied that with a piece of sheet metal, pliers, a hacksaw, a file and a soldering pot I could make it myself in two hours."

Mr. Carvell read the House a list of Canadian mushroom and United States concerns which had received orders and contracts and had not yet delivered a single shell. One company was that which had been given the Transcona shops and the names of the men who formed it were kept secret by the government.

The New Brunswick man stated he had no brief for the Imperial Munitions Board, but so far as his investigations went he had found no evidence of wrongdoing. He noted that one of the Toronto newspapers had spoken of Hon. A. E. Kemp as minister of munitions. "We have had a sort of experience with quasi-governmental direction in the shell committee," exclaimed Mr. Carvell. "The Lord preserve us from the real article under such a head."

He had referred to the contracts Mr. Kemp's firm had secured from the shell committee and he sincerely trusted there was nothing in the report that Mr. Kemp, was, under the circumstances to be made minister of munitions. "I trust Canada and the British Empire may be saved that grace," he added. He hoped also that it was not true that the minister of militia was going to intercede with the British Authorities to get the dismissal of the munitions board and the appointment of a minister of munitions. Surely, he said, in concluding, the premier himself must not think there was sufficient information to cause him to change his mind and determine to establishing his good name again by the most searching investigation.

How much business and political capital, after all, was to be made out of the course the premier had outlined, Mr. Carvell asked Premier Borden to recall a visit he received from political friends in British Columbia. They told him there "would be the devil to pay politically in British Columbia if they did not get a lot of war orders," declared the New Brunswicker. "Well they got the orders," he added. "Does not the premier realize now that they did no good politically as well as no good from military considerations? The question for the Premier is this: Does he want to help to win the war, or does he continue to want to play politics?"

Carvell Brand of Liberalism a Fear-some Thing.

Mr. R. B. Bennett said that by no process of reasoning could he find it in himself to believe that the discussion which had taken place could assist in any way in winning the war. As for the speech of the honourable gentleman from Carleton, he would leave that to his own party's paper the Ottawa Free Press, which in an editorial today stated that "Mr. Carvell has become a pastmaster in the

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

GOD HAVE THEE IN HIS CARE

Go, boy! Thou hast our love and prayers
 To keep thy soul from ill!
 Through lonely hours, through anxious cares,
 Beloved, believed in still.
 If storms should wreck thy fragile barque,
 If evil to thee come,
 There shines, at all times, through the dark
 A light for thee at home.
 From sin and shame God guide thy feet,
 A parent's humble prayer,
 Until once more in joy we meet,
 God have thee in his care!
 —Robert A. Barker.

art of using half truths to make them appear as gospel. If indulgence in reckless and irresponsible condemnation of opponents is an essential to political partisanship there are not wanting ten of thousands of Canadians, especially just now, who will pray to be freed from political partisanship. Liberalism as expounded by a Carvell is indeed a fearsome thing."

Mr. Bennett, said that he also believed that the "arrant hypocrisy and drivelling cant of the gentleman from Carleton," as exemplified in his last "scavenging speech" did not adequately represent the Liberal party. He went on to contrast the party's official attitude as expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the unofficial doctrine, expounded by Mr. Carvell. He quoted the opposition leaders' statement in parliament during the emergency war session to the effect that he would question nothing in the conduct of the war while there was danger at the front. In view of the fact that the period of greatest danger since the battle of the Marne had now reached its crisis, Mr. Bennett called upon the Liberal leader, as a great patriot, once more to assert that wholesome doctrine.

"This session has witnessed columns and columns of Hansard filled with the bitterest attacks ever made against an administration since Confederation," said Mr. Bennett. "These attacks have furnished material which is being hurried out to the electors of the country in an effort to solidify public opinion against this administration, while this administration is night and day occupied with the problem of Canada's participation in this war. While we are fighting the foe without, we are being harried by the foe within. I believe the people of Canada have forgotten the nomenclature of partyism for the facts of the great struggle in which we are engaged. But what of the opposition in parliament? Is this a party truce, and is this the kind of assistance they propose to give the government? It is my profound conviction that Canada has three lines of defence and the last of them is in the training camps of the Dominion. I would ask the right hon. leader of the opposition, who at the war recast his whole political creed to associate himself with the government of the day, to be content with that which he would have asked the house to be content were he prime minister today. He would say that if there is to be an investigation we can wait a bit. He would have said that when the war was over there must be an inquiry and those who have done wrong will be punished as they deserved. I am not defending the shell committee; I am stating that this is not an opportune time for making inquiries into it."

Sir Sam Hughes, Dynamo of Human Energy.

Mr. Bennett then went on to defend the Minister of Militia. He had himself on occasion differed from him, but it must be acknowledged that he was at least a dynamo of human energy who had accomplished what men of calmer minds might have hesitated long about before they secured such results. He asked the house, too, whether in the haze of charges made against the prime minister by the member for Carleton, they had forgotten that Sir Robert Borden last session had in the midst of war discharged a painful duty which the right hon. gentleman opposite had never discharged in fifteen piping years of peace. He had driven from his party two men who had done wrong, out of his firm resolve that graft or corruption should find no place in this government.

Turning to the shell committee, Mr. Bennett pointed out that its history indicated one thing—that was that the Minister of Militia when confronted with a practical difficulty, had risen to the occasion and to a request from the British government that he secure them 200,000 shells in the United States, had answered and made his answer good, that he would secure not 200,000 but many hundreds of thousands and secure them in Canada itself. The government through the Minister of Militia had named the shell committee for the imperial authorities just as it had vouched for the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway as allied purchasing agents in Canada. An imperial credit had been arranged at the very first and only imperial money spent.

Mr. Bennett said that the shell committee had distributed orders in various localities because these communities had done nobly in the war and they thought men too old to fight might engage in shell making. As to the charge that the members of the committee had given orders to themselves, Mr. Bennett said, "I am not going to traverse that. I am not interested in it because it is of supreme importance to get something to fight with and to fight the enemy instead of fighting ourselves. The country is not interested in whether they gave contracts to their uncles and their cousins, and their aunts, but in the war."

Mr. Bennett said that no one had charged the shell committee with being actuated by any other desire than to serve the state. It was quite possible that they had made mistakes even as those in charge of the printing bureau, the marine department and the direction of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway had made mistakes under the Laurier government. The representatives of the British government had said prices in some instances were high and that mistakes such as were always incidental to the creation of a new industry under novel circumstances had occurred. At the same time it was something to be proud of

(Continued on page five.)



Spring, 1916!

This 84-page spring quarterly style review of Butterick contains authoritative Paris and New York fashions and advance information about style tendencies, materials, and dress accessories.

- 22 pages of costume—dresses, waists and skirts;
- 3 pages of evening dresses;
- a page of bridal dresses;
- 2 pages of special gowns for stout women;
- 4 pages of waists;
- and 7 pages of coats, suit and wraps;
- 4 pages of negligees, house dresses, and miscellany;
- 24 pages for misses, juniors, small boys and girls, and infants.

Only 25 Cents and a Butterick Pattern Free

any pattern in the book you may choose. Ask for "Butterick Fashions" at our Butterick Pattern Department.

Butterick Fashions Spring 1916

You Can Get Any BUTTERICK PATTERN You Wish FREE

600 lovely designs are shown in the Quarterly BUTTERICK FASHIONS, 25c a copy. With each copy you can choose any one you like and get any Butterick Pattern FREE.

THE DELINEATOR, is the one absolutely reliable fashion authority of the world. Get the latest issue, 15c a copy for April.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS are as popular on P. E. Island as they are in Paris, London, New York or Toronto.

BUTTERICK LEADS EVERYWHERE

Red Cross Patterns FREE

Burton's Wash Fabrics

These fabrics make the loveliest waists and Summer Dresses. We received a large shipment last week of Burton's Fabrics, include New Cloths for 1916. Ratines and Crepes, Mercerized Cottons, Voiles, plain and stripes, Crepe Du Chenes, Madras, Galateas, Basket Cloths, Mercerized Poplins and a great variety of novelty fabrics confined exclusively to us in Charlottetown.

PATONS

"Yes, Ma'am! You can depend on BEAVER FLOUR"

"ONE reason why so many of my customers use Beaver Flour, is because they know it is always the same. It never varies in strength or quality—and they know Beaver Flour will make the best Bread and Pastry everytime."

"Bring a blended flour, they find it equally good for Bread and Biscuits, Cakes and Pies."

"Yes, Ma'am! I'll send you a sack right away!"

DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. 181 The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited Chatham, Ont.

CARPENTER-MORTON ROOFING

GIVES SATISFACTION

MADE FROM NATURAL ASPHALT THAT COMES FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

THE GREATEST WATERPROOFING AGENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE

YOUR ROOF TROUBLES WILL BE OVER IF YOU USE CARPENTER-MORTON ROOFING FULLY GUARANTEED FOR A TERM OF YEARS DEPENDING ON THE THICKNESS USED.

FENNELL & CHANDLER

Victoria Row

For Good Wall Board, Come Here

We can satisfy you on the quality and please even the most particular on the price of our wall board.

There is just a few things about the line of wall board we sell—

It is stronger, more durable, and looks better than any other kind of wall covering you can get anywhere at our price.

RUBBERS RUBBERS

Merchants Brand vacuum cured Rubber Boots for fishermen. The soles are made solid by Vacuum process—no air or open spaces in the soles to let water through or to cause quick wear but SOLID SOLES for SOLID WEAR. Same prices as the old style.

Short Boots \$4.00. Stormking 3-4 length \$5.00.

GOFF BROS

128 Richmond St.