

BOSTON BRUINS HORSE RACES TEAM TO WATCH RAINED OUT

(Canadian Press)
HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—Horse races were rained out here today and are set over until tomorrow.

LEASING

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as well as by fishermen from inland farms.

Among those present were Messrs. A. E. McLean, M. P., J. F. Arnett, Austin Ramsay, W. H. Dennis, M. L. A., and A. J. Matheson.

Mr. John W. Palmer acted as chairman and Mr. Lloyd Henderson, secretary.

The main discussion was as to the authority of the Federal Government to lease the tidal waters.

Fishermen expressing opinions were Isaac B. Lewis, Angus Clements, William Oatway, Norman Thompson, Richard Murphy, Arthur Adams and others.

Mr. Dennis suggested that the fishermen should organize getting the fishermen from all over the province to back up their proposals and lay them before the Government.

Not Political Matter

Mr. Arnett, when called upon, expressed the opinion that this was not a political matter but one for the fishermen to deal with. The appeared to be a difference of opinion as to the best way to deal with the situation. The Department of Fisheries had the interests of the fishermen in view when they established the research station to deal with the disease which was killing out the oysters and there is no doubt that a good deal has been done by Mr. Needer to bring back the diseased areas to producing beds.

Mr. Ramsay also expressed the opinion that the Research Station had done a great deal of good in cleaning the beds of silt; in fact it was due to the efforts of Mr. Needer that the oyster industry had been preserved in this part of the Province.

There always had been an objection to the leasing of beds and he was strongly opposed to it but the Government had thought by leasing, the owners of the private beds would put back the small oysters and in that way the public beds would benefit.

Mr. Ramsay read a letter from Mr. Wm. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, replying to one sent by him with regard to the leasing of the oyster beds.

Letter from Mr. Found

The letter in part stated, that it was desired that the fishermen consider their rights are being thwarted inasmuch as it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Government to lease beds which are in fact not barren bottom; also that the leases are being given only to those who reside on the shore front, whereas practically 100 per cent of the fishermen reside inland.

"As conditions that prevailed in earlier years in the Malpeque Bay area, which includes its tributary inlets are well known to you and the fishermen it will not be necessary to go into them. It may be useful, however, to emphasize the fact that before the disease broke out the fishery had declined to a rather highly depleted condition.

The old producing beds had not only ceased to be productive during the course of the disease, but they had become so silted over that they would not naturally recover without being cleaned, even if spat were available. In fact there were no areas in Malpeque Bay that were being resorted to by public fishermen for commercial purposes for years gone by.

"It is true that until such time as a few years ago it was found that enough oysters had withstood the disease in the upper portion of the rivers to make some fishing feasible, but beyond this, there was, even no attempt at public fishing.

Careful Investigation

"When the Department entered into an agreement with the Province to take over the oyster producing areas, it proceeded to investigate conditions with every care before undertaking to issue a lease to anyone. It has no doubt in the light of three years investigation that it conducted, that information can now be made available to those going into oyster cultivation which will enable them to make a success of their efforts.

"To avoid favoritism, before granting any leases, not only information made available through the local fishery officers as to conditions under which leases would be given, but these conditions were published in the Island newspapers. Under these conditions there is no chance for an individual or company to obtain a monopoly. The first preference is given to owners of shores opposite which leases are to be granted, should they apply for such; second to residents fronting on reserved areas; the third to residents of the district; the fourth to a person or company in the Province and to people outside the province. The area leased is limited to five and a half acres; also anyone holding a lease must carry out proper oyster cultivation in order to retain his lease.

"Investigation has shown that it is not safe to take oysters from outside areas for stocking purposes in Malpeque Bay, hence the industry must be built up from the small native stock that still remains. No leases are therefore being granted of areas that are now productive of such oysters.

"These are being retained in order to enable those going into leasing to obtain such oysters and spat as they require for their areas.

"In the light of the above, it is obvious that the fishermen have no reasonable ground for complaint, that they have not been given the same opportunity as anyone else to apply for the locations they desired."

Mr. McLean's Attitude

Mr. McLean, M. P., who addressed the meeting was asked whether it was legal for the Government to lease the oyster beds.

He said he could not pretend to answer that question. He knew that the people felt strongly on the subject. When the Liberals were in power the oyster areas were handed back to the Federal Government, it was done in good faith, at the request of the local Government, as they had not the money to carry on the work of cleaning the beds. The industry could not come back unless something was done and the Federal Government had spent considerable money. As a result the oysters were coming back at the head of the rivers.

He had no idea leasing would ever become such a lively question. It would seem alright if the people are willing to take a chance on the leased areas. He was not defending or condemning the practice. He would do all possible to enable the fishermen to come to some understanding with the Government.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolutions

1. That this meeting is called unpolitically by oyster fishermen and other fishermen to consider the best way to cultivate and clean our oyster beds and to consider other fishing business to the interest of the fishermen. Moved by Norman Thompson, Conway; seconded by Richard Murphy, East Bliford.
2. That the actions of the Fishery department were not in accord with the fishermen's wishes in leasing the fishing grounds of the fishermen. Moved by Norman Thompson, seconded by Richard Murphy.
3. That the Government do not grant any leases on the north side of Prince Edward Island, for inasmuch as the fishermen claim they are their fishing grounds for shell fish and all kinds of other fish. Moved by Norman Thompson, seconded by E. Gillis, Ellerslie.
4. That the Fishery Department collect a license tax of one dollar from every oyster fisherman who fishes for oysters. Moved by Arthur Adams, seconded by Ira Thompson.
5. That all the small oysters in shoal water on the shore be removed by the oyster fishermen and be put out on beds staked out by oyster fishermen. Moved by Norman Thompson, seconded by E. Gillis.
6. That all legal size oysters be the property of licensed oyster fishermen for barter and sale but all small oysters be returned to the water. Moved by Arthur Adams, seconded by Norman Thompson.
7. That the north east side of P. E. Island be opened for oyster fishermen in the legal oyster fishing season of 1932 as the best way to clean and to cultivate our oyster areas and as a means to help the unemployed condition of our Province. Moved by Norman Thompson, seconded by Richard Murphy.
8. That the Government give to the province the right to supply men and boats to patrol our own territorial waters in and around our Province in the closed seasons and to discontinue the practise of taking men and boats from other provinces to do our work. Moved by Ira Thompson; seconded by Cornelius McDonald of Portage.

A committee was then formed consisting of Isaac Lewis, Lot 11; Richard Murphy Ellerslie; Charles McFadyen; Willard Hutcheson, Ellis River; Norman Thompson, Conway, to draft up a resolution embodying the resolutions passed at the meeting and air; other requirements of the fishermen, to be handed over to Mr. McLean and Mr. Arnett, to be presented to Hon. Albert Durand, Minister of Fisheries.

The meeting then adjourned.

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The Late Dr. A. D. Boyle

Word has been received in the City of the death in Medford, Mass., of Dr. Albert D. Boyle, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Boyle, of this City. The late Dr. Boyle, after graduating from McGill Medical College, practised his profession most successfully in Carbonear, Newfoundland. There he married Miss Sophie Maddock, a daughter of one of the leading business men of that place. He retired, owing to failing health some years ago, and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Horton, in Medford, Mass. His wife predeceased him about three years ago and there are left to mourn, five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Dr. R. W. Boyle, is one of the principal members of the Research Bureau at Ottawa. Other sons are, Stanley, in the Audit Department of Edmonton; George, in business in Newfoundland; Fred, in the First National Bank, Boston, and Dr. Hubert, superintendent of a Sanatorium in Maine. The daughters: Mrs. Guy Horton and Mrs. John Watts are both living in Medford, Mass.

Dr. Boyle was a brother of the late Mrs. Geo. E. Hughes, of Charlottetown, and had a number of relatives and friends throughout the province, who will learn of his passing with deep regret.

CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

was the very important Canadian convention. The League has the motto "For God and Country," and is true to the cause. Mrs. Casey closed with a cordial and sincere welcome to the visitors.

His Excellency Bishop O'Sullivan extended greetings, as bishop, to the delegates, and expressed the hope that the meeting would be one of practical value. He made reference to the Dominion Convention held in Charlottetown last year, at which a local lady was appointed to a position of leadership. She was appointed to the same position again at Toronto, and has the responsibility of visiting every diocese in Canada. He regretted that she would be unable to report one hundred per cent organization here.

His Excellency set forth clearly the principles upon which the C. W. L. is built. The league was a group of individuals banded together as a force to attain a common end which might be attained individually, but might be more effectively attained through organization. The parish group, which sprang up as the most thoroughly organized group in the world. The League is a British idea.

Twenty-five years ago, thinking Christians saw evil ahead, in social and economic spheres. Christians banded themselves together to combat this. It was impossible to find a representative for the home. Cardinal Bourne assisted by Margaret Fletcher, formed organizations composed of Catholic women. When such an organization became necessary in Canada during the war, the Catholic Women's League was formed. His Excellency predicted a great future for the League.

That the League had not attained the success which it should have attained was attributed to a lack of feeling of responsibility. The home and the homes of friends formed a little world. The diocese was a still larger world. The country of which all are proud was yet another world working for. There were many problems in the country for which Catholic women must take responsibility. The serious effects of the war were not so much the depression, as the outlook and conscience which the war developed. Certain old barriers, a certain code of ethics, had been broken down. The present conditions were predicted thirty-five years ago by Cardinal Manning. Years ago, the morality, and the civilization were Christian. Under the last crash, the collapse was caused by the abandonment of Christian standards. To watch, to pray, to work, to be united was necessary for restoration. Though the Church has its continued existence guaranteed, the existence of the present civilization was not guaranteed. As the evils of the environment may creep into the home, women should take an active interest in the matter, and work with the C. W. L. The league provided the best possible solution for problems existing in the parish and the diocese.

In the diocese there were problems which more or less belong to everybody, — religious instruction, and social work. Three great problems are those of looking after the sick, the orphans, the aged and infirm. Institutions have been built to meet diocesan needs. There is still a building debt on those institutions, and there is always maintenance expenses. Local organizations are trying to meet problems which rightfully belong to the whole diocese. He suggested the formation of a C. W. L. charity committee in each unit for work throughout the diocese.

Miss Margaret Ready, representative of St. Charles Auxiliary, expressed thanks to the C. W. L. for assistance, and expressed the hope that an auxiliary would be formed soon in every parish.

Mrs. R. J. Ledwell, representative of St. Elizabeth's Aid, also spoke briefly and to the same effect.

The president expressed thanks for assistance rendered in connection with the serving of meals during the exhibition. The proceeds had been used to help defray expenses of the Sacred Heart Home.

The report of the National Convention at Toronto was given by the Diocesan President, Mrs. S. R. Burke, Alberton. The meeting, the twelfth annual convention, was held at Toronto in June. The address of the National President was referred to by the speaker. Resolutions of importance were passed. Criticism of the magazine was expressed. Scholarships were discussed. Three young ladies, scholarship holders, spoke. The habit of broadcasting lotteries had been referred to at the convention with disfavor. A strong resolution was passed with reference to disarmament and world peace. \$180,000 had been raised during the year by the league in its 500 branches. Money had been given for scholarships. Eminent ecclesiastics delivered encouraging addresses. No social functions were held, as the week was one of prayer. Mrs. A. J. MacIntyre was re-elected President by acclamation. A feeling of wider sympathy between the east and the west was developed. The invitation from Quebec that the thirteenth convention be held in that City was accepted.

Mrs. W. J. MacIntyre, National President, in beginning her address referred to the vast work done by the C. W. L. since its organization twelve years ago. Much money had been raised but more important had been the effect of the organization on the individual members, and the social service rendered. Aid had been given the Sisters of Service, nurses and school teachers, who have helped the immigrants by social contact, and the needy. Support had also been rendered to the immigration hostels, organized for the benefit of Catholic girls. Educational work was fostered by the offering of a national scholarship each year.

There was a department in the League for juniors, who were doing a remarkable work, and were receiving a training which will be a valuable asset to the senior division. The League worked under the direction of the Canadian Hierarchy. A nation which had God-fearing people, and happy homes need have no fear. The president spoke with enthusiasm of the National Convention, at which the women gathered to discuss the betterment of society. It was evident to all that the League had become a great force and power.

His Worship, Mayor Stewart, extended to the delegates, the welcome of the city. He trusted that the visitors would not only have a pleasant stay, but would solve satisfactorily the problems before them. His Worship congratulated the Diocesan and National Presidents on their addresses and their work. He referred to the improvement of facilities by the use of which better work was made possible, and stated that the first national president was a personal friend of his.

Mrs. Casey expressed thanks to the Knights of Columbus for the help rendered in giving the C. W. L. the use of their hall. She called upon Mr. M. A. Farmer, who expressed his pleasure at being present, and stated that the Knights of Columbus were glad to turn the hall over to the ladies.

Mrs. Casey thanked the Corpus Christi Choir and other musicians for assistance rendered.

CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles Tupper. In 1907 another treaty was negotiated by Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur, and in the



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It is noteworthy that, after the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924 (the new treaty was operative during more than half of that first fiscal year), the annual trade showing as between the two countries disclosed an adverse balance against Canada, but that in the 12 months ended June, 1923, that the situation was reversed, due largely to a large increase in France's purchases of Canadian wheat.

Large Favorable Balance

In the 12 months ended June this year the imports from France were \$13,441,165, while the sales to France had increased to \$17,898,190.

STARS AND ROVERS TONIGHT

The All Stars and Rovers clash this evening at the Abegweit Grounds in the fourth game of the city play off series. The game will commence as soon after five as possible to enable a nine innings game. Should the Stars win they will have annexed the City League championship crown; if the Rovers, on the other hand, come through, it will necessitate a deciding game.

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A New Stimulus

Under the treaty which became effective in September, 1923, a considerable stimulus to business between the two countries resulted but its opponents argued that its advantages were not evenly distributed. Of an aggregate trade of about \$300,000,000 in the nine years Canada secured the smaller share, for the imports of French goods into Canada totalled about \$175,000,000 while Canadian sales to France under the 1923 convention amounted to approximately \$125,000,000, leaving an adverse trade balance against Canada of about \$50,000,000, or over \$5,000,000 annually.

Following year Mr. Fielding negotiated a supplementary pact to make good a "clerical error." Then in 1921 Sir George Foster concluded a deal with France, but this was regarded only as a temporary arrangement and it was supplanted by that negotiated the following year by Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe, which ceased to be operative in June of this year.

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