

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.

## TO-DAY'S CEREMONY

To-day the Legislature will be formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at three o'clock in the afternoon. At 2.15 the members will be duly sworn in and, as stated yesterday, the arrival of His Honour, will be heralded by the Band of the 82nd Regiment, the Guard of Honour consisting of a detachment from the 105th Battalion C.E.F. under Capt. McLeod.

The day's proceedings will be of the usual formal character. The new Speaker will be formally installed and will immediately thereafter give place to His Honour, who will deliver the customary speech.

The legislative year which is gone has been primarily a war year, the greater part of the time and attention of the Government have been devoted to the interests of the Empire, but, notwithstanding this, considerable progress has been made in the development of our agricultural and educational interests. The Government has been assiduous in its attention to details in connection with the problems intimately associated with these two departments and as little is to be gained by developing or introducing measures that do not bear primarily on the all important question of providing ways and means for the successful carrying on of the war, it is not probable that any lengthy programme of new legislation will be outlined.

The Premier promised during the course of last session to place the resources of the province at the disposal of the Empire while the war lasted and, pursuant to that policy, it would be unwise to initiate any legislation that would distract attention from the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged or divert the resources of the province into channels which, though beneficial under ordinary circumstances, would be highly inexpedient at the present time.

The Government will no doubt be able to show record progress in both agriculture and education, and the report of the Commissioner of Public Works should be as highly satisfactory as the record he made in the previous year.

The debate on the Address will probably be confined to the usual length and after that has been disposed of the House will be able to sit down to the regular course of business, which we trust will prove both profitable and interesting to all concerned.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND SHELLS

The Patriot is apparently indignant that the Guardian should publish the verbatim report of the Hon. Arthur Meighen's speech in reply to Mr Pugsley's and Mr Carvell's charges against the Shell Committee. It does not like to have the charges critically examined, and would naturally prefer that the notoriously partisan effusions of "H.F.G." of the Central Information factory of the Canadian Liberal party should be allowed to pass unchallenged as an adequate substitute for truth. It has not a word of rebuttal to offer in reply to Mr Meighen's damaging exposure; it could not have, for neither the Leader of the Opposition nor any of his lieutenants challenged the evidence the Solicitor-General submitted. Our contemporary contents itself with reiterating the question, "Why does the Government refuse an enquiry?"

The Government does not refuse an inquiry. It has offered to submit to any investigation desired, provided the Minister of Munitions, the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, will give his consent. And what has Mr Lloyd George's attitude hitherto been? Let Mr Meighen explain.

"The purpose of this resolution of Mr Pugsley (he said) is to expose to the Canadian people and to the people of Great Britain, to blare to the enemies of this country and to the enemies of our Allies, to flare before the face of enemies far and near, all the resources that go to make up the strength of the Allies in this war, whether in Canada, in the United States or in the British Empire. The purpose of the resolution could never be served unless the fullest inquiry were made into the conditions of every factory in the United States—yes, and in Great Britain—competing with the factories of Canada. The purpose of the resolution could not be served unless in Great Britain facts were disclosed which the Government of Great Britain have denied to the British people, but which we are asked to expose, not only to the British people, but to the world at large at the behest of the hon. member for Carleton. Is it the solemn desire of this House to fly in the face of the war policy of the British Government? In a letter to the Prime Minister himself Lloyd George has said that it is the policy of the British Government—he has repeated this over and over again in the Commons in England—neither to expose documents of State that bear on the resources of Canada in regard to the supply of munitions, nor to give the prices that the British Government are paying for munitions in their own country. Are we to deny wisdom to Lloyd George and accord it to the hon. member for Carleton? I know the reverential knee to the hon. member for Carleton in some matters. He is evidently a mechanical genius; when it comes to pin cups and plugs, brass sockets and things of that kind, he can tell the

House a good deal; but in the matter of the management of the war he will please excuse me if I cling to Lloyd George for a little while yet. Can he tell me how the purpose of this resolution could be served except by the exposing of these facts which the British Government deny to the British people?"

That is sum and substance of the whole situation. But the Government is quite prepared to again ask the British Government to reconsider its decision, and has promised to forward to Mr Lloyd George a full report of the debate and to ask him, in the light of what has transpired, whether he still deems it advisable in the interest of the Allies to withhold his consent to an investigation. Until his decision has been received it is the duty of every loyal citizen to resist to the utmost any Paul Pryism that would in any way prejudice the cause of the Allies.

## THE CAPES SERVICE

The Capes service was inaugurated yesterday when four boats carrying 33 bags of mail crossed from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, arriving there about 1.15. There were no boats inward from Tormentine, owing partly to the fact that there was no mail there and partly to the fact that satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the boats' crews on that side.

When it became evident that the blockade of the steamers might be prolonged, Captain Taylor, Agent of the Marine Department, got in communication with the captain and boatmen at Cape Traverse and explained the situation to them. As the ice-boat service was not likely to be required for many days the men agreed to undertake it on a guaranteed week's engagement, agreeing also to continue the service thereafter as long as required at a pro rata wage per day. This arrangement, which was quite satisfactory, was confirmed by the Department. The captain and crews of the Cape Tormentine boats, however, refused to engage for a shorter term than a month—that is, they demanded a month's wage, whether the service continued a few days or for the month. This, under the circumstances and in view of the fact that the Cape Traverse men were willing to undertake it on a week's guaranteed employment, and especially in view of the fact that in all probability the service would not be required for more than a week, the Department declined to accept and four more boats' crews were engaged on this side. These four boats will take the mails this morning while those that went over yesterday will bring back whatever mail there is at Tormentine.

There are in the service eight boats in all with a crew of seven men each. It is not at all probable that their services will be required for many days. That they work hard and earn every dollar of their wage everyone will admit who has enjoyed the doubtful pleasure of crossing with them, but at this season of the year, with one of the strongest icebreakers in the world ready on the first favourable change of wind to resume the work so efficiently carried on during the hardest part of the winter, it will be admitted by all that to guarantee a month's wages to each of fifty-six men for a service that is not likely to last half that time would be unreasonable extravagance on the part of the Department, especially in a year when economy is the watchword all along the line.

The service at the Capes last year cost \$10,996.31. It began on January 16 and continued till February 28. This was at a time of year when those engaged in it had much more hardship to contend with than will be the case this year. Had a month's pay been guaranteed this year the service would cost in the neighbourhood of \$7,000. Under the arrangement made it will probably not cost a quarter of that amount, as it will be terminated as soon as the steamers resume.

## HIS REWARD

According to our despatches yesterday, General Alderson is at present in London for decoration by King George. What the decoration is we are not informed, but it is interesting to recall the words spoken by him to the Canadian troops after twelve days of strenuous day and night fighting, from April 23rd to May 4th, 1915. The work in which they were engaged was over for the time and they were being sent back for rest. After paying a touching tribute to those who had fallen, he said: "I would first of all tell you that I have never been so proud of anything in my life as I am of my armlet with 'Canada' on it. I thank you and congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, for the part each one of you has taken in giving me this feeling of pride. I think it is possible that all of you do not quite realize that if we had retired on the evening of April 22nd—when our Allies fell back before the gas and left our left flank quite open—the whole of the 27th and 28th Divisions would probably have been cut off. Certainly they would not have got away a gun or a vehicle of any sort, and probably not more than half the infantry would have escaped. This is what our Commander-in-Chief meant when he telegraphed, as he did, that 'the Canadians saved the situation.' My lads, if ever men had a right to be proud in this world, you have."

Whatever his decoration from his King may be, it is doubtful if, great a source of pride as it may be, he shall ever receive a greater reward than he did when told that the Canadians under his command had saved the situation. That was his great reward.

## NOTES

Germany is out of leather, but she is not going to go barefoot yet awhile. She has invented a new type of "leatherless shoe," which is being widely advertised in the German newspapers. The uppers are made of grey or black waterproof linen sailcloth, while the soles are built of thin layers of wood glued together with waterproof glue.

# PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE FULL REPORT

FISHERIES. (Continued)

HON. A. E. ARSENAULT, K. C.

Hon. A. E. Arsenault, who next spoke on the subject, said: I do not rise to speak on the subject as a practical man; but as I have been interesting myself in the fisheries for years, I wish to bring to the notice of the meeting what has been done and what is under consideration along this line. Mr. McFadyen has spoken about the extent of the fisheries in Canada. Only a short time ago a Canadian was speaking before the American Fishermen's Association and he claimed that Canada possessed the greatest fisheries in the world. The Americans laughed at him. They said: "You do not produce a small percentage of what we produce." In reply he said: "That is very true, but most of the fish you catch are caught in Canadian waters." As a matter of fact we have on the Atlantic coast something like five thousand miles of fisheries, and on the Pacific about seven thousand. These fisheries, however, are to a great extent undeveloped. Mr. McFadyen referred to the attention that was being given to the farmers in this province and other provinces and the large amount of money that was being spent to encourage agriculture; and he rightly said that nothing was being done for the fishermen. This is a matter that has been brought to the attention of the Department of Fisheries, and on several occasions it was submitted to the Commission of Conservation. Now, the Commission of Conservation, as a great many of you perhaps know, does not make very much noise, nor does it advertise a great deal; and still it has accomplished a great many things, and it is very often through the Commission of Conservation that the different departments of the Government take up certain matters. This province has been impressing its views on the Commission to such an extent that at the meeting of the Fisheries Commission last autumn Professor Robertson read a very excellent paper on technical education for fishermen. The matters, through the officers of the Commission, has been brought to the notice of the Department of Fisheries, and one of the results accomplished was the visit to this country of Professor Sjørt to study the habits of the herring. He has already published a preliminary report on the herring, which is very interesting reading. The report will be before the public shortly. That is one of the things accomplished. Now, the Department is being further pressed to have placed on board our cruisers technical men to study the habits and habitat of the different kinds of fish that inhabit our shores. We have fish that come and depart, and very often the fisherman does not know where to follow them, and if we had technical officers studying the habits of the fish, information could be given the fishermen to enable them to reap better harvests. There is no reason in the world why fishermen should not be instructed just the same as the farmers have been, and I am pleased to say that the Department of Fisheries is realizing this, and I don't think it will be long before proper instruction will be afforded the fishermen. This can be done in different ways, either by pamphlets or by meetings in winter, and lectures. Take two fishermen, and you will find that one is successful while the other is not; and in most cases the superior knowledge of the one over the other will account for the difference. If a certain grant could be given to forward an educational project of this kind it would be a great help. A very much displaced fish here, and one that in my opinion is worthy of attention, is the herring. In the spring the herring goes for next to nothing, and if it were prepared in a proper manner it would be a valuable article of food. I don't mean to claim that the high prices realized last year was for spring herring; it was what is called "Matjes," which is the herring after it has spawned and grown fat. That is the best class; but even the spring herring, before it has spawned, is a very valuable article if properly prepared and packed in proper barrels. That is a matter Mr. Cowey, of the Department of Education, has been going into. He has been visiting different places and instructing the fishermen in the kind of barrel to use, in the packing of fish, etc. I have no doubt the herring industry will assume importance in the Maritime Provinces. I don't think it will be very long before the fishermen will be given similar education to that afforded the farmers; when that has been done a great deal will have been achieved in encouraging the fishing industry in this province.

MR. C. H. B. LONGWORTH'S ADDRESS.

In making a few remarks on the future of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, I consider that the greatest development will be in the shipment of Fresh Fish to the interior markets of Canada. If the shipment of Fresh Fish to these markets, which are the natural ones, is to be increased, three things are necessary.

First—That proper freezing and cold storage facilities are established at several points on P. E. Island, as close to the Railway as possible. At these points the fish will be chilled, frozen or mildly cured as quickly as possible after being taken from the sea.

Second—The facilities for quick, regular, and cheap despatch by rail from the point of production to the consuming centres should be arranged for, that is, a car should leave this point on certain days of the week, cross by the Car Ferry, and connect with the regular Fish train from Canso and in this way the fish is laid down in the consuming centres in the same condition as when it leaves the shipping point.

Third—and perhaps the most important is the distributing of the Fish to the consumer in good condition and at reasonable prices. Now before the sale of fresh Fish can be largely increased to the consumer in Central Canada, the consumer must first be educated to eat more Fish than he has formerly been doing, and the only way this can be done is to educate those who cook the Fish, how to do it in a proper manner and carefully prepare the same, making it attractive, without which Fresh Fish will never become the prominent article of food which it should be.

Now what has been done in the last two years by the Department of Fisheries?

First—Two years ago they prepared a very complete Cook Book, and this has been distributed in large numbers all over Canada, and from the number of applications for same it has been appreciated.

Second—The last two years the Department has opened a large restaurant at the Toronto Exhibition where they served Fish dinners exclusively, cooked in a first class manner, at 25 cents per meal. During the first days they served 1600 dinners, gradually increasing until some days 5000 dinners were served; in fact people crowded the restaurant to obtain one of these dinners, and nothing could have been a greater advertisement for the use of Fresh Fish. Fish stores in Toronto say that after that week their sales of Fish nearly doubled, and no doubt this will be carried on every year. These people were gathered from all parts of Canada.

The Department of Fisheries are considering an extensive advertising campaign in the leading newspapers of Canada, showing the relative value of Fish and meat as an article of food; in fact you would have to purchase beef-steak at 8 1/2 cents per lb. to equal the food value of a pound of prepared Cod at 8 cents, so that to sum the matter up, in order to greatly increase the use of fresh fish, the chain must be complete, that is from the time the fish is landed until it is placed on the table. It must be properly chilled.

(Continued on page six.)

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Lousen.

### A PRAYER FOR STRENGTH

(By Marlon Bernice Craig)

Let me be strong, dear Lord; let me not dread  
 The road that Thou hast willed my feet to tread;  
 Let me not fear the shade at close of day,  
 Nor the white pain that lingers by the way.

Grant me to see my duty face to face,  
 And to perform it faithfully, give  
 Let me not falter, teach me to be true,  
 Let me do all Thou hast for me to do.  
 Let me be strong, dear Lord; teach me

to smile  
 And hide the pain I know not to be  
 gulle;  
 And when the summons comes to kiss  
 the rod,  
 Let me not shrink—let me be  
 strong, O God!

# Prepare for Sloppy Walking RUBBERS RUBBERS

Buy the best "The Merchants Brand." To fit all kinds of boots. Rubbers to wear well must fit well. Ladies ask for our red heel Rubbers.

Job lot of Men's Rubbers  
 69c. Women's 2-1-2, 3,  
 4-1-2, 7 at 50c. Infant's  
 size 6-1-2 only 29c.

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 Ladies' \$3 & \$4 boot going  
 at 2.25. See our counters  
 for other bargains.

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There is absolutely no question regarding the fact that Buttons predominate as trimmings for Spring and Summer 1916.

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# PATONS

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## Let Us Equip You For That Hunting Trip

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## Fennell & Chandler

Richmond Street

Victoria Row



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It is MAGIC CREAM—a bright liquid polish that will give new life to the finish of your piano, organ, sewing machine, furniture, phonograph, picture frames or any good wood surface.

Applied with a cheesecloth, it removes all dirt and discolorations and leaves a bright, durable polish that will last for many days.

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