

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CITY REPORTS

The majority of the reports of the officials and different committees of the City Council appeared in yesterday's issue, the remaining appearing in to-day's. Those interested, and every citizen should be, will find a great deal of valuable information contained in these reports, and in view of the coming election it is to be hoped they will be read and thoroughly digested. The Finance Committee's report bears out what we said in Monday's Guardian. The financial situation of the city is satisfactory, except in so far as the provision for the redemption of bonds is concerned. It is not the fault of the present Council that sinking funds had not been arranged for, but it will be the duty of the next Council to make the necessary provision, otherwise when these bonds fall due the City Council will have to have recourse to more borrowings, which is only adding to the city's financial worries. The best and only satisfactory way of financing loans is by a sinking fund, which will automatically provide for the redemption of the loan at the end of its term. The retiring Mayor and City Councilors deserve commendation for the manner in which they have handled the affairs of the city during the past two years.

SIR ANDREW AGAIN

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, the Chairman of the new Coal Commission, is expected to arrive in Halifax tomorrow, and together with his two colleagues, the Rev. Dr. MacPherson of Antigonish and Rev. Professor MacMillan of Toronto, University, formerly of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Halifax, will immediately commence work.

Wide investigatory powers have been conferred on the Commission in the terms of reference, it being empowered not only to enquire into and report on "rates of wages, working conditions" etc, but also on "all factors directly or indirectly entering into the cost of production, transportation, distribution of coal and its by-products, and on such other matters as may be deemed expedient by the Commission." Evidently no time is to be lost in the investigation, as the report is expected to be ready by the end of February. The experience the Maritimes have had of Sir Andrew indicates that an effective enquiry will be made in the brief period at their disposal, and a report satisfactory to these concerned will result.

JAPS IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, for many generations, has been a cosmopolitan city. It has been the real trading centre of China, and for many years was practically run exclusively by the foreign element of the population. The administration of justice in Shanghai, so far as foreigners were concerned, was taken out of the hands of the Chinese and centered in an extra-mural judiciary. A number of years ago the Chinese, taking advantage of the world war, agitated to have Shanghai placed exclusively under Chinese administration and to deprive the foreigners of any special privileges or prerogatives they had hitherto enjoyed. A compromise was arrived at, but the outcome was that Shanghai developed more or less into a centre of trouble and insurrection. This reached a crisis when, as the result of the Japanese conquering of Manchuria, the Chinese in Shanghai instituted a boycott of Japanese merchants in Shanghai, and also made attacks upon them and their consuls. Japan immediately retaliated by sending aeroplanes and men-of-war to discipline Shanghai, and now Shanghai is once more under foreign control with Japan at the head of the foreign nations instead of Great Britain. Evidence is accumulating that China in the future will have Japan as a mandatory power, substituting Great Britain and the United States, which for the past fifty years have joined in practically maintaining peace, law and order in that much distressed country.

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FISH CAMPAIGN

A delegation from the Canadian Fisheries Association, together with Premier Harrington of Nova Scotia, are in Ottawa interviewing the Minister of Fisheries, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, on the question of the development of Maritime fisheries. The Association takes the attitude that fisheries are entitled to as much consideration from the Government as is agriculture. It holds that the fisheries of Canada, and especially of the Maritime Provinces, are falling behind those of Europe and America, simply because they have been neglected by successive governments in power. One of the suggestions they have made to the Minister of Fisheries is that a campaign should be started throughout the length and breadth of Canada to induce people to eat more fish. To run concurrently with this they suggest that up-to-date means should be introduced and fostered by the Government for the purpose of curing and marketing the produce of the sea. Our fisheries undoubtedly require more attention and encouragement from the people of Canada and the government. It is fortunate for the fisheries interest, that we have at Ottawa a Minister of Fisheries thoroughly conversant with the situation, and we may look forward, as a result of this delegation and agitation to having a forward movement launched within a very short time.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES

A cable from London yesterday indicates that the Ramsay MacDonald Government has under consideration a gigantic scheme for the conversion of all Great Britain's national debt into new consols. The proposed conversions would, it is stated, result in savings in interest payments equivalent to about 36c of income tax, and the greater part of this saving would be passed on to the tax payers themselves. The scheme involves the reduction of the average interest of government securities from 5 to 3%, but it is argued that the savings effected in the payment of income tax would more than offset this reduction in interest. It will be indeed interesting to learn how this big scheme is carried into effect. Experience in the past has been that conversions in securities have been successful in times of prosperity rather than in times of adversity, but we are living under entirely new conditions at present, and it may be that the British investor, with his patriotic and bull-dogish spirit, will seize this opportunity for self sacrifice, in order that Great Britain may get the more readily back onto a sound financial basis.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

A strong champion of Empire Trade and a consistent supporter of Premier Bennett's efforts to bring the Imperial Economic Conference to Ottawa this year has been the Toronto Globe. At the beginning of the year, in anticipation of this conference and the momentous consequences which may result, the Globe issued a special Intra-Empire Trade Supplement, in which the optimistic views of a large and representative number of public men in Canada, the Motherland and the sister Dominions were featured. The publication of the issue was one of the most ambitious projects undertaken in the history of Canadian journalism, and its success, judging from widespread editorial comment, has been most gratifying. The articles contained in the issue cover

NOTES BY THE WAY

A news despatch from London quotes the London Express as telling of Rudyard Kipling rejecting his "doctor's orders" to go abroad in order that he may regain his health. Mr. Kipling would not consider travelling on foreign ground, but decided instead to try the "cure" at Bath, famous British inland health resort. During these times when England's currency is not acceptable at par in foreign countries and when an internal campaign is going on in an effort to have "habitual trippers do their tripping in England," the announcement that the noted author, whose pen has roused even the most self-centered to almost unrestrained patriotism, will be appreciably received by his fellow countrymen. There is a lesson in it for us also. That Canada is ours and we should show our appreciation and pride by glorying in it and seeing its every corner before we go further afield.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Labor party leader who is slated to preside over the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva next month, has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to be able to resume his duties at Labor party headquarters. Mr. Henderson was defeated at last British election, lacks a seat in Parliament. But notwithstanding this, and despite that his domestic policies are diametrically opposed to the Government of the day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald insists upon sending him as the head of Britain's delegation to the Disarmament Conference. This, too, despite the fact that Mr. MacDonald heads a Government which is overwhelmingly Conservative. It is, a striking revelation of an extraordinary side to British character. Britons may fight among themselves, may differ profoundly in domestic policies, but when it comes to foreign affairs, they forget partisanship, face the world as one man. It explains much of their history.

When a horse shows horse sense, that's news. This, at any rate, is what some modern Charles A. Dana decided when he heard of that Cleveland (Ohio) horse that went through town without a driver—and without breaking a traffic ordinance. Red light, stop; green light, go—he didn't have to be reminded that this was the rule of the road. Nor did any traffic officer have to insist that he keep to his own side of the street. So Dobbin got honorable mention in some of the big-city dailies. It is true he eventually was taken into custody by a policeman, but, as one observer pointed out, "not for violating the traffic rules."

It is hoped the report published with regard to Mr. Meighen is correct, says the Edmonton Journal. His appointment to the Senate, where he would become Government leader, was said to be under favorable consideration. He would hardly accept the Senate leadership if this did not mean his being taken into the cabinet. It has been the rule hitherto to have the occupant of that post in the Upper House one of the ministers, usually without portfolio. Canada a public life is not so rich in those qualified for high responsibility that we can afford to do without the services in a Conservative cabinet of a man of Mr. Meighen's ability and experience. Mr. Bennett's hands would be more strengthened by the ex-Premier's entrance into the Government.

Ex Premier King in his Winnipeg's speech declaimed against the Royal Commission on railways holding its meetings in secret Premier Bennett disposes of this when he recalls that when Mr. King was Prime Minister, he repeatedly declined to table information respecting the C. N. R. on the ground that such disclosures were not in the public interest, because they would reveal the National Railway's business to a competitor. Now the Opposition leader denounces the principle he then upheld, asavoring of "Star Chamber methods." "I leave it to you," declared the Prime Minister to his Toronto audience, "whether this course is that of a demagogue or a statesman—one who prefers temporary cheers rather than the plaudits of history."

every phase of Empire trade activity; they are written by the highest authorities and are valuable from an informative standpoint. But their chief value lies in their timely publication and the impetus they give to the great movement for closer trade relations on a basis of mutual preferences between all sections of the British Empire.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

For many years the discovery that liver would cure pernicious anaemia, it was customary to inject into the veins of these patients blood from healthy individuals. This would keep them going for weeks, often for months. During the war the "great success which attended blood transfusions in saving life and the ease and certainty with which it was performed by many of the methods used, led to its use in many conditions aside from actual loss of blood. If after severe bleeding the haemoglobin in the blood is down to 30 per cent of normal, or the blood pressure is very low, transfusion of blood is the only way life can be saved.

Transfusion is also of great help in those patients who bleed easily—bleeders they are called—as the blood from a healthy individual helps to coagulate or thicken the blood and thus prevent bleeding.

The method of blood transfusion is simple. Into a 2½ per cent solution of sodium citrate, four times its volume (or amount) of blood is allowed to flow from the healthy individual giving the blood (the donor). This blood is then run slowly into the veins of the patient by means of a funnel to which is attached a tube, to which is inserted the needle.

Drs. H. Cushing and L. B. Davis make use of a method for actually returning or reinfusing the blood lost during an operation of the brain. By means of a suction apparatus they collect the blood that is lost from the vessels during the operation. They citrate this blood as mentioned above and reinfuse it into the patient after the blood has been standing twenty four hours. This does away with trying to match the patients blood with that of some suitable donor from whom to get the blood needed.

Recently in a large city a youngster was severely injured in an automobile accident. He was so universally beloved that more than two hundred neighbors volunteered to give blood to save his life. Not one of these neighbors had the right type, or belonged to the right group, to match or suit the blood of the youngster. It was some hours before an individual of the right group was obtained.

Scotia's Great Seal

(Toronto Mail and Empire) A new Great Seal has been prepared by the Royal Mint, London, for Nova Scotia, but the province already has a new one, ordered under the premiership of Mr. Rhodes, in 1928; did not order another, and does not want it. Ever since Confederation the province has had trouble over its Great Seal. The original coat of arms was granted by King Charles I four years after the territory had been named Nova Scotia, and the Seal based on it was in use for more than a century. This apparently was forgotten at Confederation, and in 1869 the Herald's Office, London, devised coats of arms for the different provinces, including Nova Scotia with the "Fish and Thistle," and it was commanded that the respective governments should use these arms on their seals.

But a cause celebre arose when Mr. J. N. Ritchie, a lawyer, objected to a patent of precedence, issued in May, 1876, giving certain members of the bar priority over him on the ground that the old Seal attached to the patent was not the proper Great Seal of the province. As this objection, if substantiated, would have had the effect of invalidating all grants, patents, etc. issued under the Great Seal since 1869, an unusual amount of interest was excited. It was finally decided by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in favor of Mr. Ritchie. At the suggestion of the Crown Officers in England an Act was passed by the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments confirming and sanctioning all Acts done under the Great Seal since 1869, and also authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in Council to alter the Seal if necessary.

It comes out that when the Great Seal of 1869 was originally sent to Nova Scotia objections to the change from the old Seal were made by the provincial government. A communication embodying these objections was sent through the Secretary of State, but no reply was received. The matter of a new Seal was forgotten, and the old Seal was used without any question until the point was raised by Mr. Ritchie. It appeared

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SUNDAY FISHING

Sir:—I have noticed the different letters in your paper under the heading fish and game.

Am I to understand that certain parties of the fish and game association are trying to put a stop to fishing on Sunday?

It is all right for those people who have lots of time, that can go fishing six days in the week and can rest on Sunday.

But here again we bring in the laboring class of men and real, good sportsmen, who can not go fishing through the week, the only day they can go for a day's outing being on a Sunday. When they do go it takes them six days to figure out where they can go to find a brook or pool that is not leased.

We have government hatcheries here on the Island which the poor man is helping to keep up as well as the sportsman. Now for instance if a man has a pond that is not leased the Government hatcheries will put in spawn free of charge. Then when he gets his pond stocked up with trout from the government hatcheries free of charge he leases it out to some of those so called sportsmen, and the working man has to turn back to the frog pond.

I am sir, etc. SPORTSMAN

TROUT FISHING

Sir:—I notice a reply to Mr. Lloyd A. Wonnacott's letter by L. H. Read. He claims the majority of fishermen will admit that the month of April is the month to slaughter trout. Mr. Read believes in knocking the fisherman that lives near the trout stream because he can take his rod and get a meal of trout out of the ice cold water, when they are best to eat, even if he has to put an overcoat and mitts on. The sport that goes in the spring, say the first day of April, with overcoat and mittens on, to my mind has the fishing spirit. If Mr. Read could only get out to Dunk River on the 1st day of April with that nice car of his and the

from the argument that all this difficulty as to the Great Seal arose through a singular blunder of the Herald's College, in London. It was suggested that the College had been ignorant that Nova Scotia had had arms assigned to it by Charles I when it was a Scottish colony. On inquiry at the office in Edinburgh of the Lyon-King-at-Arms it was found that the arms granted in Charles I reign were of a highly honorable character. They were the arms of Scotland counter-charged, with the Royal Arms of Scotland for an escutcheon. As a further mark of honor, one of the Royal supporters, the Unicorn, was granted to Nova Scotia, the other supporter being "a naked savage man with a club." It is evident that the Herald's Office, London, never thought of the fact that Nova Scotia was originally a Scottish colony and, therefore, made no search for its arms in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. The arms granted in 1869 are what is called in heraldry an "abatement," being of inferior dignity and without supporters. To this curious slip on the part of manufacturers of colonial arms in the Herald's College were due all the litigation, despatches and legislation growing out of the Great Seal case of Nova Scotia. The rightful and honorable arms were restored to the province in 1928.



THE WILD DUCK

Twilight. Red in the West. Dimness. A glow on the wood. The teams plod home to rest. The wild duck come to glean. O souls not understood. What a wild cry in the pool; What things have the farm ducks seen. That they cry so—huddle and cry? Only the soul that goes. Eager. Eager. Flying. Over the globe of the moon, Over the wood that glows. Wings linked. Necks a-strain. A rush and a wild crying.

A cry of the long pain In the reeds of a steel lagoon, In a land that no man knows. —John Masfield.

For Satisfaction Send a Draft when Remitting Money..



When you wish to send money out of town, you are invited to secure a Bank of Nova Scotia Draft for the required amount. The Draft will be prepared for you in a few moments without formality. The scale of charges is moderate and you need not be a regular customer of the Bank to secure the service.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$12,000,000; Reserve Fund \$24,000,000; Total Resources \$265,000,000

Charlottetown Branch: L. D. Murray, Manager C. R. Tibert, Asst. Manager

sun splitting the bark off the trees, and have a good day's fishing, the month of April would be all O. K.; but because the poor old farmer or his little boy, with not much to do at this time of the year, can put on his coat and mittens, and take his rod, and go fishing in April he must be stopped by those so called fair weather sports who are not in favor of prohibiting Sunday fishing, as it would interfere with their enjoyment. I would just like to point out also that we have just as good fly fishermen in the country as city.

I am sir, etc. AN APRIL SPORT CIVIC MATTERS

Sir:—At this time citizens are more or less interested in the coming civic elections, but so far as I am able to judge the different letters appearing in the Patriot newspaper seem to be one-sided—the product of sore-heads and carried on by certain individuals who I understand are either defeated candidates or those seeking city honors and the present offers a favorable time for such persons to go gunning at the expense of certain members of the City Council and civic employees.

At time of writing this one of the most persistent writers has evidently lost his ammunition as in closing his last letter—evidently with a sigh, he does so in the following words. "No more (for) tomorrow." The word in brackets is mine.

In the Patriot's issue of 18th inst., I notice a letter from Mr. W. P. Doull headed "More Debentures." and judging from the little given he has been treating this subject for some time and the kind of debentures he is at present discussing, which he classes as "commonest kind" would appear to be the ordinary debentures such as issued by the City for borrowing purposes. I am rather surprised at Mr. Doull discussing securities and debentures which he styles "commonest kind," as he always appeared to be looking for better things—ordinary and common systems never seemed to appeal to him.

I doubt very much if in his treatment of this matter the ordinary person has acquired any greater knowledge and what he endeavors to make plain is patent to most every business man of today and, to my way of thinking the only information he has imparted is that his readers are now more convinced than ever that he is only twisting words to suit his own particular fancy—in short, that he is badly in error. Now I do not wish to deal further on this subject of debentures, but am satisfied if Mr. Doull will discuss this proposition with any well informed citizen that they will decide he is not justified in the view he has taken in this matter.

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.00 Scots Emulsion 98c
50c Scots Emulsion 48c
\$1.00 Bottle Beef Iron and Wine 88c
\$1.00 Bottle Syrup of Hypophosphites 89c
\$1.40 Bottle Lysol \$1.29
75c Bottle Lysol 58c
40c Bottle Lysol 23c
\$1.25 Bottle Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 98c
60c Bottle California Syrup Figs 49c
\$1.00 Bottle Listerine 89c
75c Bottle Listerine 49c
30c Bottle Listerine 23c

THE 2 MAGS PHONE 315

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Imperial Fox Food. Regularly fed throughout the winter season THE BEST GUARANTEED Assured Results in Reproduction. Includes illustration of a fox.