

AVIATION NOTES

The CP-PEI piloted by Mr. Gethin Edward flew Mr. Stewart Graham of the Ford Department of Aviation to Moncton late Wednesday afternoon. On account of darkness Mr. Edward did not return Wednesday evening. Yesterday he delayed his return flight from Moncton until the afternoon in order to wait for the arrival of the Boston train, from which he took two Island lady passengers, landing them at Ch'town about 4:30 p. m. This effected a saving of 20 hours to the ladies, as in the ordinary course of events these ladies would have had to remain in Moncton overnight and would not arrive here until 8:30 this evening. His passengers were hardly out of the plane before Mr. Cook, local manager of the Canadian Airways, arrived on the scene and wished to go to Montague on important business. Dr. J. S. Jenkins was present and arranged to accommodate him. He was accompanied by Mr. Bus Phillips. The round trip to Montague and return to Upton Airport was completed in 30 minutes. Mr. Cook will return by train this morning. Major Tudhope and Captain McLean of the Federal Aeronautics Department at Ottawa are expected in Charlottetown today on a visit in the interest of aviation. His many friends in Charlottetown will regret to hear that Captain Harry O'Leary, pilot-owner of CP-AGI met with a slight accident when landing on his privately owned field at Richebucto, New Brunswick, resulting in minor damage to his plane. The damage was fortunately slight and easily repaired. His sister Miss O'Leary was a passenger at the time. However neither Harry or his sister sustained any injury. Mr. Jones, pilot owner of CP-ABD who has been making his headquarters in Charlottetown for the past seven months, expects to leave today or Saturday, weather permitting to do some special charter work in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. It is quite evident that Charlottetown is rapidly becoming the aviation centre of the Maritimes. A glance at the map will show how fortunate is its geographical situation as an aerial base for the Magdalenes, Newfoundland, the Sydneys, Halifax and St. John.

GIVES

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tain Hatfield in the reparations claim, and Major Hugo S. Relph, of Ottawa, Deputy Reparations Commissioner. Gives Startling Evidence "The foremost and jib boom blew out of the vessel on account of wind or rotten rigging, I suppose," declared Stevens today. He was on watch below at the time, and when he came on deck only two masts were standing. The old rigging was thrown away and some of the cargo jettisoned, he said. He did not know why the schooner was abandoned, saw nothing of any torpedo boat or submarine, and declared no torpedo had struck the schooner "or I wouldn't have been here to tell you about it." Schooner Was Seaworthy While the crew were enroute to Liverpool after they were rescued from the Gypsum Queen there was no conversation about the ship having been torpedoed, said Stevens. When the vessel was abandoned she was not water-logged and no pumping was being done, he testified. The other witnesses examined here were, H. H. Drake, Shipper Master at Halifax, and J. L. Towse, office manager of George McKean and Company, Ltd., said to have been the consignors of the Gypsum Queen's lumber cargo. His office had no record of any such consignment on the schooner at the time in question, he testified. Mr. Drake produced records from his office giving the names of Captain Hatfield and members of his crew. The New York sitting will be held to hear evidence from Alex. Ellison, another former member of the Gypsum Queen's crew, and a second witness who had no connection with the crew.

QUESTION OF

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had committed offenses; and 1,402 because they had become a charge on the public. In 1931 the figures were respectively 267 and 1,531. Later today Mr. Thomas received a deputation representing various immigration organizations, which urged upon him the importance of maintaining the voluntary immigration organizations of proved value to Empire migration. The Minister expressed approval of the services of voluntary bodies and undertook to consider various suggestions the deputation put forward, including the maintenance of the voluntary migration machinery against the time when migration again starts in volume.

LIBERAL

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ence should be made up of supporters of the Government and not of all parties of Parliament. In discussing the currency stabilization motion, Premier Bennett addressed briefly to discuss this aspect. The Prime Ministers of some of the Dominions in the Commonwealth had from time to time contended that it was rather unsound that only one party should be represented, and that the government of the day should be assisted by the leader of the opposition. "But that view has not obtained and is not likely to obtain," added Premier Bennett. "Hear, hear" said Mr. King. He was glad Mr. King agreed with him Mr. Bennett continued. The principle upon which opposition to this view had been based, was that the Government of the day must assume responsibility for what is done at the conference, the Premier added. "I am bound to say," Mr. Bennett proceeded, "that I used to think that at Imperial Conferences it would be much better if all parties could be represented. But in discussions I have had since responsibility has fallen to my lot, it has appeared that there might be difficulties to which the right honorable gentleman has in times past referred. Whatever there may be of value in it from an academic viewpoint, as a practical matter it need not now be discussed, for the Government will accept responsibility."

BRITAIN

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submitted by the British Department of Mines to the Dominion's office on the possibilities of extending Great Britain's coal trade with Canada. This statement was made tonight on highest official authority.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

WAR VETERANS BANQUET - The annual banquet of the South African War Veterans was held last evening at the residence of Major James Walker. The function was held as an informal dinner at which Dr. H. D. Johnston presided and some 16 or 17 veterans were present.

FLYERS SAFE

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hunt for the lost flyers, telegraphed Major MacLaren as follows: "Found Graham O. K. Both planes returned to Atlin at five p. m." Major MacLaren is of the opinion that Graham's plane ran out of gas and that he had landed safely, and that with a supply given him by McMillan he was able to reach Atlin. No mention was made in the message of Mrs. Christoffersen, but it is presumed that she was in the Graham plane.

HOUSE

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of emergency, he said, countries promptly went off the gold basis. Mr. Spencer approved both the amendment and the original motion. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the Government was impressed with the importance of the subject; but it was his intention to move a sub-amendment. The resolution, to which an amendment had already been proposed, was "inocuous and very general," and Mr. Stevens was sorry that the mover of the resolution had not in more general terms informed the House what he wished. The amendment was one to which he had not great objection except that it was more or less a "contradiction" of the original resolution and rather served to put an estoppel to consideration at the coming Imperial Conference to the stabilization of currency on the basis of the gold standard. Mr. Stevens therefore moved a sub-amendment, which, if carried, would make the resolution read: "That, in the opinion of this House, the Canadian representative at the coming Imperial Conference should initiate and support measures for the stabilization of the currencies of all the countries in such manner as to facilitate trade between component parts of the Empire and promote economic unity therein."

Most Serious Difficulty

The most serious difficulty in this country in regard to commodity prices concerned wheat, lumber, fish, copper and the like, Mr. Stevens observed. The low prices of these commodities was due to world-wide conditions. These conditions, from a financial standpoint, could not be changed by the efforts of Canada alone. Great Britain had made a heroic effort to assist in financing European countries, particularly Germany. It was realized that Germany must be given the wherewithal. When those loans to Germany by Great Britain had become frozen assets, this was one of the reasons Great Britain had gone off the gold standard. In the meantime, Great Britain had found that her exports had decreased and her imports had increased "to such an extent that it made it impossible for England as a country to carry on." As a result of Great Britain's efforts to assist Germany by way of loans there had taken place a "flight of capital from Great Britain." A result was that France had withdrawn holdings in Great Britain. Another feature was the tremendous loss sustained by the United States in loans largely to South America by the Republic had been "virtually repudiated," resulting in the loss by the United States of millions of dollars. If some of these loans had not been repudiated legally, the Minister added, they had "been allowed to go by the board with the result that the United States lost tremendous sums of money abroad."

A bi-metallic currency was Mr. Stevens' suggestion to meet the situation, using gold and silver. One difficulty of the gold standard had been the insufficiency in the supply of gold. Introduction of a percentage of silver would offset that difficulty, and would establish a basis of monetary value that would not encourage hoarding. Mr. King's Objections Notice should have been given to the House of the resolution as it was not phrased by the sub-amendment of Mr. Stevens, declared W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition Leader. He stressed the importance of the subject and asked the Minister of Trade and Commerce what significance was to be attached to the term "economic unity." To this, Mr. Stevens replied that the reference was to economic unity of trade, established by a currency that could be stabilized throughout the Empire in order that stimulation might be given to trade and its movement facilitated. This, he believed, would promote economic unity. Mr. King expressed a desire to cooperate with the Government, but the matter involved a question of policy affecting some very important things. The Prime Minister had said on a previous occasion that parliament could not be favored with an agenda. And this was the first time the House had been informed that the question of a stabilized currency was to come before the conference. Mr. Stevens protested. The resolution had originally been introduced by a Liberal member, and it had taken the Government unexpectedly. Presumably, Mr. MacLaren, its sponsor, had acquainted his party with his intention. The words "economic unity" had been employed in that resolution. He was quite prepared, Mr. King said, to give the ministry authority

to support measures that had first been approved by the House, but not to extend that to measures which the House had not endorsed. The resolution now asked, Mr. King continued, that the ministry support measures for the stabilization of currency. But such measures might come from other conference delegates. India might sponsor such a policy. How could parliament determine that the measure India might introduce would be a correct one?

Scores Liberal Leader

The remarks of the Leader of the Opposition were "most discouraging," said William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin). He had been expecting the Leader of the Opposition to bring forward some "real suggestions" in face of the serious situation confronting, not only the Empire, but the world. But Mr. King had spoken, and his speech contained not a suggestion of any value on the currency question.

Few things had done more injury than the action of Great Britain in going off the gold standard last year, asserted Premier R. B. Bennett. This action had seriously affected the financial structure of many of the countries of the world. He suggested that Mr. King was not serious in suggesting that the government in February could bring forward the agenda of a conference which was to take place next July. Such had not been the practice in the past.

Great difficulties stood in the way of establishing stabilized currency, continued Mr. Bennett. He thought that the House would agree that the end sought in the Stevens amendment was a desirable end to be attained at the conference. He agreed with Mr. King that no conference had any legislative or executive power. The various Empire legislatures must approve any decisions reached at the conference, before they had any effect. This resolution, said the Prime Minister, and its sub-amendment, simply directed the delegates to initiate at the Imperial Conference, discussions that would lead to a scheme for the stabilization of Empire currency.

Congratulates Premier

Ian MacKenzie, (Lib. Vancouver Centre) congratulated the Prime Minister on the reasoned tones of his address. He proceeded to "repudiate" views which had been expressed on the question of Wm. Irvine (U. F. A. Wetaskiwin); and thought it was gratifying indeed that Mr. Stevens as a minister of the crown had given such study to the intricate question of currency. Little discussion ensued on the MacLaren resolution and its amendments when the House resumed after dinner. H. E. Spencer, (U. F. A. Battle River) formulated a question seeking from Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, a definition of money. He hoped the Minister would answer it in due course. Mr. Stevens declined to modify the terms of his sub-amendment at the behest of W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition Leader, and the sub-amendment carried.

AUSTRALIAN

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ment bears out the statement made by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the House of Commons last month. He made reference to discussions with representatives of Australia on questions arising out of the trade agreement and stated that these had been carried on in a most amicable manner. The Australian prohibitions went into force on April 4, 1930, with a view to specially restricting non-essential imports. This import prohibition is now repealed on agricultural implements, electrical cooking and heating appliances, electric smoothing irons, confectionery, dry batteries and cells, barbed wire and 28 other items of minor importance. Canada's exports of agricultural implements to Australia during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, totalled \$969,304, while during the year following, when the prohibitions were in force, these exports dropped to \$310,290. The farm implements under prohibition were, cultivators, harrows, scarifiers, stump pullers, drills, reaper threshers and harvesters, and horse drawn hay rakes.

FISH!

Daily offering for Lent, unfrozen Fresh Cod and Haddock. Fresh Fillets. Fresh Smelts. Salmon Dressed. Halibut. Smoked Fillets. Smoked Finnan Haddock. Boneless and Dry Cod. Labrador Herring, etc. DEVEREAUX'S GROCERY Phone 1210 Cor. Kent and RR-bldg 1163-11

MONCTON GETS THE I'M FIRST ROUND ALONE CASE JR. PLAYOFFS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25. (By Ken Clark, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—The United States and Canadian governments have been asked by the arbitrators in the I'm Alone case to submit briefs on points of law. Furnished with briefs on fact in the incident, the sinking by gunfire from the coastguard destroyer Dexter of the Canadian rum runner flying the Canadian flag two hundred miles at sea, the arbitrators, Chief Justice Lyman Poore Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada and Justice Willis Vandevanter of the United States Supreme Court, conferred here several weeks ago and decided to ask for expositions by counsel for both governments on points of law. Briefly these are: Whether the doctrine of "continuous and hot pursuit" which enables a government vessel to chase a smuggler from within the three mile limit to the high seas, applied. Whether the doctrine applied to a pursuit undertaken by one destroyer and finished by another. (The I'm Alone was first chased by the Walcott.) Whether actual sinking of the vessel was justified. United States agents are continuing their investigation of the ownership and registration of the I'm Alone, in an attempt to demonstrate that the rum runner was United States-owned and fraudulently registered in Canada. Danny Hogan, allegedly head of the New York ring which, it is claimed, owned the I'm Alone, and Marvin Clark alleged to be closely connected with the schooner's operations are in the hands of the authorities. Agents here hope they will be important witnesses for the United States case.

GOVERNER

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tained during their stay in Halifax. Others in the party are A. S. Lascelles, Secretary to the Governor General, Major E. D. MacKenzie, Comptroller of the Household, Lieutenant D. H. Fuller, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting, and his sister, Miss Ferelich, who accompanies Her Excellency to England. Will Have Busy Day The Governor General's only public address scheduled for the present visit will be given at a Canadian Club luncheon tomorrow, but the Vice Regal visitors, who did not include Nova Scotia on their Maritime itinerary last Autumn because of Hon. Frank Stanfield's death, will have an active day. In the forenoon they will visit Dalhousie University; while the Governor General is guest of honor at the Canadian Club. Countess Bessborough will be entertained by the I. O. D. E. in the afternoon they will visit the convent of the Sacred Heart. A tea and dinner party at Government House will conclude the day. On Saturday the Halifax Girl Guides and Boy Scouts will be inspected, and after lunch visits are scheduled for the Children's Hospital, Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Public Health Clinic. In the late afternoon the "Com" will board the liner, on which her suite has been decorated with carnations, lilies of the valley and violets, emblematic of the British flag and the tri-color of France. On Saturday evening His Excellency will witness "Green Stockings" played at his special request by the Theatre of Arts Guild.

Stabilization Of Currencies

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—Stabilization of currencies within the British Empire was discussed in the House of Commons today. Consideration was given to a resolution sponsored by A. E. MacLaren, Lib. Prince, which would instruct the Government to introduce the subject of monetary stabilization at the Ottawa Imperial Conference. Debate on the resolution opened several days ago and at that time, William Irvine, U. F. A., Wetaskiwin, moved an amendment. It would instruct the Government to press for the abandonment of the gold standard by every Empire country. H. E. Spencer, U. F. A., Battle River, supported the Irvine amendment. Submitted Subamendment OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—The Government asked the House of Commons today to instruct the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa this summer to support measures for the stabilization of Empire currencies and prompt economic unity. Speaking on the MacLaren resolution dealing with monetary stabilization within the Empire, H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the government could not accept either the resolution or the Irvine Amendment but, submitted a sub-amendment giving the Canadian representatives more general instructions. SHANGHAI, Feb. 25. (Friday) (A.P.)—Japanese army officers said today at noon they had surrounded Kiangwan by capturing Chinese positions immediately northwest of that village on the battlefield here, which opened the way for their encircling movement.

JAPS

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this morning they had succeeded in clearing the last Japanese out of Miaochungchen, which was captured when the Japanese broke the line yesterday.

Still Hold Kiangwan

The Chinese still hold Kiangwan this morning, although it almost fell from their grasp in yesterday's fighting. Late Thursday afternoon the Japanese succeeded in seizing the Chinese first line to the northwest of the village. Their attack, made while their artillery was pounding the Chinese second line and while forty Japanese planes were dropping bombs on support units, swept well to the west and passed the village of Miaochungchen. At this juncture of the battle the small Chinese garrison at Kiangwan was in imminent danger of falling. The salient in the otherwise straight Shanghai-Woosung line, already two miles deep when the action started, bulged an additional six hundred yards to the west when the Japanese assault reached its high point.

Report Chinese In Retreat

The Japanese announced that they had completely broken down the Chinese primary defenses and that the Chinese troops were in a disorderly and panicky retreat. Secure in their belief of victory, they pushed forward their artillery to new positions, thereby putting the guns within easier range of the Chinese supports. But just as they prepared to make another assault, which they believed would weaken the Chinese rear and make it impossible for the Kiangwan garrison to hold out any longer, the Chinese swarmed out of their trenches for a surprise counter attack. Apparently reinforcements somehow or other had been brought up despite every effort by the Japanese artillery and air bombers to drop a barrage sufficiently destructive to prevent any troop movement. It was reported that these reinforcements were fresh men of the 88th division of Chiang Kai-Shek, whose National Guard units are looked upon as the best troops in China.

Chinese Jubilant

The counter-attack swept over shell-torn ground and at many places along the front the Chinese reached the very trenches from which they had been driven only a few hours earlier. Despite the fact that they had lost most of the ground taken in their original assault, the Japanese described the Kiangwan action as a "substantial victory." At Chinese headquarters there was jubilation over the way the troops had performed. A Japanese communique said that the Thursday casualties totalled eighty killed and wounded and that the Chinese losses were from 300 to 400. The Japanese took fifteen prisoners. Reports circulated that two or three Japanese army divisions would arrive today or tomorrow and that the high command planned to open the biggest drive yet early next week. Tokyo dispatches telling that the Emperor had granted an audience to General Yoshinori Shirakawa were taken to mean that he would supersede General Kenkichi Uyeda in command of the army here. The Chinese warning that it would be dangerous for foreign ships to anchor in the Whangpoo close to the flagship Idzumo was not followed yesterday by any major bombardment of the flagship or the Japanese Consulate alongside. But apparently the warning was not considered wholly meaningless as the nearby German Consulate was evacuated tonight and sailors aboard the Idzumo donned steel helmets and set up new armour plate protection. Similar action was taken by the crew of the Italian warship Libia, which had previously been struck but not damaged by a Chinese shell.

Return Of World Prosperity

In closing for the Government, Mr. Chamberlain warned that the prices of commodities probably would rise in the near future, but it would be "a normal herald of the return of world prosperity and not, as the opposition was certain to represent, due to the tariff measure. He asserted that the Government had designed the measure carefully to prevent a rise in the cost of living to any great extent. A number of free trade Liberal members of the House of Commons held a meeting today at which they decided to oppose the Government's new wheat quote bill and move its rejection when it goes up for second reading next Tuesday. Among the imports exempted from the general ten per cent tariffs in the bill passed tonight are cotton, wheat, corn and cola.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

SEA VIEW - The Junior Branch of the Anglican W. A. was held at the home of the Superintendent, Mrs. Atwood Blakeney, Seaview, Feb. 13. There were 16 members present. Following the devotional period the children gave a programme of readings and recitations. Mrs. Blakeney, Supt., gave a reading on the meaning of the Lenten season. Miss Pantern Calson sang "Does Jesus Care." This brought an interesting and helpful meeting to a close. Margaret and Marjorie Blakeney served lunch. The Juniors of this branch are making a quilt for the New London Parish Mission Box. May their work be blessed by Him, who said Suffer the little children to come unto Me. (Summerside Papers Please Copy).



OUT GOES THIS OLD WASHBOARD! I'VE FOUND AN EASY WAY TO GET BRIGHT SNOWY CLOTHES. Throws away washboard—gets whiter clothes than ever. "THANK goodness I'm not chained to this instrument of torture any more! Why should I break my back over a washboard, when I can get whiter, brighter clothes just by soaking! My washdays are so easy since I changed to Rinsol. And the best of it is, this gentle way saves the clothes." Great in tub or washer. Don't fool yourself. No soap gives rich, lively, lasting suds that Rinsol gives. Twice as much, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. And no softener needed, even in hardest water. These rich suds get clothes so white, even boiling isn't necessary. Marvelous in washers; the makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. And nothing like it for dishwashing! Get the BIG package. MILLIONS USE RINSOL in tub, washer and dishpan

Excellent Program At Zion Concert

A most enjoyable concert, consisting of vocal and piano solos and duets, choruses, readings and a playette, was presented in Zion Hall last evening by the male members of the choir assisted by some outside talent. The program was characterized by hearty applause, several of the numbers being encored twice. As an encore to his solo "The Rosary," Mr. Alan Mosher sang "Drink to me Only With Thine Eyes." The piano solo of Mr. Horace McEwan, whom the Chairman, Rev. G. Carlyle Webster, introduced as a genius pianist, received much applause and as a second number he played the "Sextette from Lucia." As encore to his humorous vocal solo, Mr. George Bears sang a similar number entitled "Off to Philadelphia." Mr. J. Austin Trainor and Mary Trainor as encore to their comedy duet, "Peggy Jane" sang "Down the River of Golden Dreams," accompanied by Miss Trainor on the guitar. The uproariously funny playette, "Cohen's Divorce," by Messrs. Norman MacPherson and Earl Carmody received great applause. Mr. M. McKinnon's vocal number was encored and as a second solo he sang, "The Angel Cake." Mr. George Bears' reading "Winning Cup" was followed as an encore number with "Goodbye Jim." As a second number to his comedy character song, Mr. J. Austin Trainor sang a "Song of Jokes." The program closed with a male chorus, "The Animals Went In Two By Two." Mr. Trainor was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Alex McEwan. The music was under the direction of Professor Lewis D. Thompson, who accompanied the remainder of the performers. A Heintzmann piano was kindly loaned for the occasion by Miller Bros. Following is the program: PART I. Chorus—"A Hunting We Will Go"—Nevin—(Male Voices). Vocal Solo—"The Rosary"—Nevin—Alan Mosher. Piano Solo—"Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 6"—Liszt—Horace McEwan. Vocal Solo—Selected—George Bears. Quartette—"Comrades Song of Hope"—Adams—Zion Male Quartette. Comedy Duet—Selected—J. Austin Trainor and Mary Trainor. INTERMISSION: SALE OF CANDY PART II. Playette—"Cohen's Divorce"—Norman MacPherson and Earl Carmody. Quartette—"Kentucky Babe"—Geibel—Zion Male Quartette. Vocal Solo—"The Pretty Creatures"—M. McKinnon. Reading—Selected—George Bears. Piano Duet—"Overture to Poet and Peasant"—Suppe—Prof. Thompson and Alex McEwan. Character Song—Selected—J. Austin Trainor. Spiritual—Male Chorus. National Anthem.

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND "SALADA" TEA "Fresh from the Gardens"