First India Mail Service Started

Naval Officer's Four Months' Dash 100 Years Ago Recalled

London.—The starting of the Air Mail service to India recalls that, exactly a hundred years ago, the first overland trip was undertaken by Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, R.N., which resulted in the establishment of the overland route to India as used today.

Although Lieut. Waghorn carried through successfully the first journey from London to Bombay and back, he received no aid or recognition from the Government or the East India Company, for he ran the service for 15 years as a private enterprise.

Waghorn, after leaving the Navy, enrolled himself in the service of the East India Company as a "Hooghly" pilot. He took part in the first Burmese war. During these campaigns he had his first experience of steamships, and when peace was signed he turned his attention to the question of steam navigation.

RED SEA ROUTE.

A short experience convinced him that, by the use of steamers, the Red Sea route could be made the fastest practical route for mails between England and India.

Five to six months had been the average time of transit previously.

In order to prove his theory that the Suez route was the quickest, Waghorn was appointed in October, 1829, by Lord Ellenborough as official messenger to convey dispatches from the court of directors of the East India Company to Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.

He left the Eagle Tavern in Gracechurch-street on October 28. He took carriage from Dunkirk across the Continent through five kingdoms to Trieste, which he reached in six and a half days.

Thence he took boat to Alexandria, and from there he reached Rosetta on donkey-back.

Waghorn traveled to Cairo by boat, and from there on camels to Suez, where he engaged an Arab dhow which took him to Kosseer, and across the Red Sea to Jeddah, a journey of 649 miles without compasses on an uncharted sea, and with a mutinous Arab crew. He reached Jeddah after only six and a half days' sailing.

VICTIM OF FEVER.

Fever laid him low, and for six weeks he was in bed, when the ship Thetis, of the East India Company, entered the roads and took him on board, and on March 21, 1830, after four months and 21 days of travelling, he landed in Bombay.

The return journey was accomplished in less than a third of the time of his outward trip.

Count Ferdinand de Lessops acknowledged that it was after a conversation with Waghorn that he was convinced of the necessity of the construction of the Suez Canal. He erected a bust to Waghorn at the entrance of the canal, and himself wrote the inscription.

In the Australian Bush

We reached Hollymount, the homestead on the cattle station, by moonlight, and made a camp beneath a tall blue-gum, the wind-stirred leaves of which seemed to whisper a friendly greeting. The rustling of the trees and the crackling of the sticks as they burned with bright red flames which licked the smoke-blacked billy stirred me deeply. The faint, clean, penetrating smell of the scorching eucalyptus leaves awakened memories of early years when as a boy I roamed the pen paddocks on a sheep station. I realized then that in spite of all attractions and pleasures experienced in other lands there is that about the Australian bush which calls one home.

The country was, at the time of my visit, in the grip of drought. The tall gum-trees and the dry red dust beneath them called for moisture, but moving above were the leaves still bravely green. The roots of the trees are deep down, and with a firm, tight hold they live on and defy the drought conditions. When I see the stout-hearted settle holding grimly on while the grass g. . dry and withers, and the stock get thin . . . I cannot help but think that he must gain some courage and sympathy from these green-leaved trees.

After the seasonal rains there came a transformation of the country that was startling in its rapidity. . . . Buds shot forth and flowers formed and bloomed with such rapidity that it looked as if the whole of nature were running a race with time. Following the bursting of the blossoms came the hatching of gaudy caterpillars and soon thousands of brilliant butterflies, intoxicated with the subtle scent of flowers, flirted in the sunbeams that peeped through the loose-leaved foliage.—Capt. Sir G. H. Wilkins, M.C., in "Undiscovered Australia."

"He said he'd go to any extreme for you."

"Well, the next time you see him tell him to start for Cape Horn."

Mother: "I think you children had better give up playing bridge if it's always going to end up in a fight like this. Why can't you sit quietly like Peter there?" Peter: "Oh, I'm not allowed to join in, mother. I'm dummy."

Celanese Exhibit Colorful Event

Fabrics Made in Canada Are Shown in Various Styles for Clothing

The excellent quality as well as the variety in both weave and tones of Canadian artificial silks, will easily place them alongside of the best the world has to offer in this line of material, judging from the exhibition Canadian Celanese Company in Montreal recently.

Celanese fabrics, are made by Canadians, in Canada, with Canadian silk and Canadian art. Even the dyes used to produce the delicate shades of color are Canadian.

On entering the exhibition headquarters one found a delightfully quiet room with a color scheme that was instantly pleasing. It was restful and attractive, almost simulating with its beautiful offering of pastel shades in furniture covering and draperies Upon inspection, one realized that the draperies and the upholstering was composed of Celanese fabrics. The draperies were of a dark green taffeta, and these were supplemented by an inner drapery of the same dark green Ninon.

A pull of a hidden cord and there flowed over the window a wisp of soft toned yellow. This was the inner curtain that rippled across the pane and modulated the glare. The cushions were covered in various shades of satin, and the demonstrator pointed out that they were very durable. The upholstering of the chairs was executed in taffeta. The whole effect was notable.

It was interesting to note that the satin used for the more dressy overshoes is supplied by Celanese.

The Luna satin on view was used to fashion evening gowns as well as another quality of the satin for lingerie. The moire had a lovely texture and was shown in many shades. Sports wear is particularly durable and attractive when made with crepe superbs. Printed voiles lend themselves to the making of undies, night dresses and pajamas.

Printed Ninon

Some of the most exquisite lingerie was fashioned of ninette, a thin material almost like chiffon. Printed Ninon did nicely for pajamas, for adults as well as children.

One of the most delightful creations was made with moire and printed moire. This was an umbrella, which would be a fascinating addition to the summer costume. Dainty and small, it could be made of the same material as the dress. The crepe du laine is especially adaptable for scarfs. Batique work, stenciling, and hand painting are used to advantage in designing this material. It has a splendid body as well as the desired lustre.

Durable and attractive afternoon dresses for children are made from the crepe marocaine. Many shades suitable for juveniles were on view, and the little dresses formed of this material, were not only dainty but useful and washable.

Printed crepe de chine was shown in large quantities, and it was perfect for afternoon frocks or evening gowns.

Trade With Russia

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): The British Trade Delegation to Russia announces that "a satisfactory basis for trade relations between Great Britain and Russia can be found." Presumably, if the official Russian view stands, a preliminary condition must be the resumption of diplomatic relations. But it is fairly obvious that the British Government which brought about the rupture would not humiliate itself by accepting M. Piatakoff's condition. . . Until the Baldwin Administration goes west trade with Russia on a permanent basis and on a large scale must be begging.

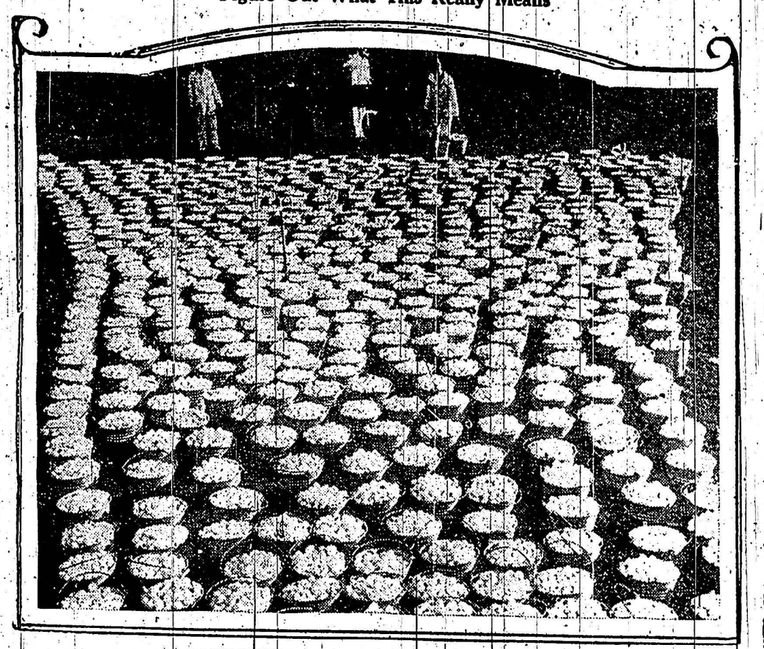
Unemployment

Manchester Guardian (Lib.): In the last few months the country has come to understand that the situation in the mining industry is not only an economic problem but a human tragedy. The scenes at Liverpool and Bermondsey should make it plain to the most careless that that distress is not confined to the coalfields. It is nation wide. We have become so used to the fact that there are over 1,000,000 men in this country without work that the weekly figures no longer shock us as they used to do. But the problem remains as acute as ever.

Tom Cheek of Virginia, who lately died in the stall of his favorite horse in Havana when the horse lost a race, was supposedly aged 104 and had been a jockey before the Mexican war.

On the stock farm of John E. Madden in Kentucky, none of the help is ever permitted to raise his voice to a thoroughbred horse—much less his hand.

Figure Out What This Really Means



ONE POULTRY FARM PRODUCES 100,000 EGGS EVERY DAY

100,000 eggs, about three-quarters of daily output of Runnymede farms ,Los Angeles, laid out for inspection. The Runnymede farm keeps 300,000 laying hens and 200,000 baby chicks.

Aerial Photos Show Old Sites

Aviator, on Routine Flight Over Eastern Desert, Accidentaly Photographs Remains of Hatra

London. — Archeological research workers have recently found a new method of infinite value in aerial photography. Some time ago O. G. S. Crawford, editor of "Antiquity," made a tour of the Royal Air Force stations in the Middle East and returned with a collection of aerial pictures now on exhibition in London. These had not been taken with any thought of their archeological value, but were made in the routine patrol flights of the airmen who guard the frontiers of Mesopotamia.

The sites of deserted cities caught the attention when viewed from the air and therefore were snapped as landmarks likely to be useful for mapping purposes.

Thus, quite accidentally, a great deal of valuable information regarding ancient cities, which crumbled away 2,000 years and more ago and now lie almost buried in the desert sands, has come to light. For the camera, when operated from the air, reveals much that is lost to the eye looking at the same object from the ground.

These photographs lay bare the skeletons of the cities, providing in fact plans showing the arrangements of the streets and the layouts of the large buildings and public spaces. Such pictures are of value to archeologists who wish to excavate, for they show at just which spots their work may be concentrated most usefully.

Among Mr. Crawford's collection is a series of pictures of Hatra, a "ghost" city some seventy miles from Mosul. Approaching Hatra by air, no sign of life is to be seen for many miles. Then suddenly, Mr. Crawford says, the city appears, far-spreading and unmistakable in the midst of the bleak desert.

A German archeologist once made a map of this place after infinite labor, but the photographs, taken in a few minutes, show the plan of the city in far more detail and at some points with more clarity. Pictures taken at closer range even show the layouts of individual houses, many of them only one-room affairs.

Another photograph showed Erbil, the oldest inhabited city in the world, and the scene of Alexander the Great's battle. It stands high above the surrounding country, raised on a great mound which, according to Mr. Crawford, "represents centuries of municipal dirt."

It is not only in the Middle East that aerial photography ha sadded to our knowledge of times long ago. Mr. Crawford himself has carried out an air survey of some of the southwestern counties of England which revealed a number of prehistoric works under the bare grass of the Downlands.

On one occasion a photograph of what appeared from the ground to be an ordinary ploughed field revealed faint but perfectly clear lines which on investigation proved to be the remains of a stone-age settlement.

In another part of the country the aerial camera has played a great patrn in the excavations of a Roman camp where a number of discoveries have recently been made.

A Contrast in Conduct

London Referee (Cons.): The question of Prohibition does not interest us; it is solely the concern of the American people. But its legal enforcement on the high seas is another matter, involving as it does the far more important question of the freedom of the seas. We congratulate the British and Canadian Government on their handling of the I'm Alone case; they have acted with admirable coolness and restraint and avoided giving unnecessary offence to the American people; and the affair of Mr. Fish's yacht, and the outburst of anger which resulted in the United States will serve to throw the dignified conduct of the British and Canadian Governments into high relief.

Healing Powers Of Kings Found Many Believers

Even Princes Were Fooled by General Credulence, says Magazine Writer

The most amazing tale which the credulity of the world has ever furnished says Agnes Repplier in "The Atlantic Monthly," in the many chapters history of touching for king's evil. From the days of Edward the Confessor in England (this is a matter of tradition), from the days of Clovis, in France, clear down to the days of profound skepticism and dawning revolution, men clung to the belief that scrofula was healed by the royal touch.

"There is nothing that can cure the king's evil but a prince," wrote Lyly in his "Euphues"; and the world, learned or ignorant agreed with him. It was claimed that this mysterious power lay in the hands of French and English monarchs because they had been anointed with the sacred chrism; but Charles II, the most successful of royal practitioner touched at Breda, Bruges and Brussels before the Restoration; and devout believers crossed the channel to be touched by the old pretender—William III having sourly declined this prerogative of kingship.

Popularity, piety, profligacy, in no way affected the healing power. The people regarded their kings as Roman Catholics regard their priests. They were conduits through which flowed certain graces, irrespective of their own worthiness or unworthiness Louis XI was fully as conscientious in touching as was Saint Louis, and Philippe de Comines warmly commends his fulfillment of his duty.

"Can you think of anything more utterly useless than silk stockings?" asked the intensely practical man. "Not unless it's the things that stand on street corners watching them," answered his wife.—Judge.

An investment banker says that at the rate things aregoing, women will have all the national wealth by 2035. Never mind; they'll probably leave it in a taxicab.—The New Yorker

Milady May Get Her Sable at Home

Ontario Attempting to Produce Valuable Little Siberian Native IS AN EXPERIMENT

If Successful Organized Breeding Throughout Province is Likelihood

Ontario's growing fox breeding industry may be complemented in time by the organized production of sables, the little black bushy-tailed animals whose pelts are so highly valued as to have become, as garments, the synonym of wealth.

A pair of Russian sables and a pair of their cousins, the stony martens, has been brought to the government experimental fur farm at Kirkfield by the provincial department of game and fisheries. They arrived with the shipment of Hungarian partridges for which arrangements were made some time ago.

The importation of the sables is an experiment on the part of the department to ascertain whether these valuable animals can be raised in Ontario. If the experiment is found successful at the Kirkfield farm, it is believed likely that the organized breeding of these animals will follow, as in the case of foxes.

Department officials expected to receive 1,000 of the Hungarian partridges, but only 250 were forthcoming. This lessening in the shipment was due to the scarcity of partridges this year in Czechoslovakia, the habitat of this species. An unusual wave of extreme cold in Czechoslovaka last winter almost decimated the country's stock of the birds, it is stated.

The Kirkfield farm has had a most successful year, Hon. Charles McCrea, minister of game and fisheries, stated. Two litters of mink had been raised as well as 60 or 70 pup foxes. The superintendent of the farm, Dr. Ronald Law, was being highly commended by fox breeders all over the province for his work, said Mr. McCrea, who expressed great satisfaction with Dr. Law's efforts.

Young Voters

Commander Kenworthy in the Fortnightly Review (London): . . The younger generation, irrespective of class, does not vote nearly so often now on an hereditary principle. The modern young business man is not impressed, for example by the way his grandfather voted though his grandfather was tremendously influenced by the votes cast by his grandfather. Nor do I believe the thinking portion of the younger generation is so easily caught by slogans and catch-cries as the voter of old. Slogans and catch-cries appeal to the emotions. Bread-and-butter politics are not exciting but very effective.

"Why has this lobster a claw missing, waiter?" "The lobsters we serve are so fresh, sir, that we can't stop them fighting with each other in the kitchen." "Very well. Take this away, and bring me one of the winners."

Burmese Color

A Burmese crowd a[illegible] a festi[illegible] delightful sight, and a different [illegible] for example an Englis[illegible] crowd [illegible] tle day as light from darkness. [illegible] see the happy Burm[illegible] in sporti[illegible] holiday "pasoh" of ruby silk, [illegible] kerchief of orange (which so[illegible] never seems to clash) and his [illegible] ly colored paper umbrella, is [illegible] for a return of the good old [illegible] when we men, as well as women [illegible] not afraid to go abroad in a [illegible] bravery of color. . .

During my first day or so in [illegible] goon I was thoroughly absorbed [illegible] everything I saw—the movement [illegible] and color, the variety of race[illegible] queer tumble-down shops over[illegible] on to the littered pavement [illegible] coolies tugging at freight-car[illegible] half-naked, laughing children [illegible] bullocks, the lop-eared goats, [illegible] phants (for I saw elephants [illegible] first day), all the ri[illegible]ous and [illegible] doscopic confusion of the East [illegible] mised in the sunlit streets [illegible] ways of the Burmese capital. [illegible]

The whole kit of the Burmese lady is delightful, and [illegible] simplicity itself; just a close [illegible] bodice of white with a short [illegible] of fine white linen over it [illegible] "lungyi," or skirt, of some bri[illegible] ored silk reaching to the fe[illegible] fastened merely by being tucked [illegible] at the waist, just as one tucks in [illegible] bath towel. Embroidered sandals [illegible] the bare feet complete the costume [illegible] though a fine scarf of gauze [illegible] sometimes added. In this simple [illegible] tire the Burmese lady can challenge [illegible] comparison with any European [illegible] man, however well turned out, [illegible] she has the additional advantage [illegible] being able to wear any and [illegible] jewellery without appearing ve[illegible] overdressed. One can't explain [illegible] but it is so.

The man's costume is pe[illegible] the same as the woman's [illegible] exception of the "aung-sanee" [illegible] head scarf; but the fa[illegible] "lungyi" with a bunch in front [illegible] of smoothly all the side as [illegible] man's way. Also in special [illegible] sions he wears, instead of a [illegible] a "pasoh," which is a similar [illegible] but very much ample.

The favorite and predominant [illegible] for "lungyis" is rose pink; but [illegible] men or women hesitate to appear [illegible] apple green, peach [illegible] orange or grape, purple or any [illegible] color that strikes their fancy. [illegible] colors seldom clash, and I am [illegible] to think that the Burmese must [illegible] a natural instinct for color. [illegible] Some people put it down to the [illegible] Maby of the lungyis are in checks [illegible] terns, and it is often possible [illegible] by the pattern of his lungyi from [illegible] district a man hails. [illegible] often met with except in Burma [illegible] where it is worn by Shans, Sa[illegible] oks, Lisaws, Kachins and other [illegible] folk; but these are not true Burmese [illegible] and rose pink remains the distinctive sartorial color of Burma. . .

Burma, land of sunshine, [illegible] Ignorance—the ignorance [illegible] bliss; land of children [illegible] and simple faith; land of the [illegible] robe; land of silk. . . . [illegible] where time is not money but [illegible] precious; where money has [illegible] trinsic value and miners are not [illegible] of laughing children; land of [illegible] and, above all, land of happy [illegible] the happiness that [illegible] born of [illegible] —Paul Edmonds, in "Peacock [illegible] Pagodas."

Why Use Poor Alfalfa

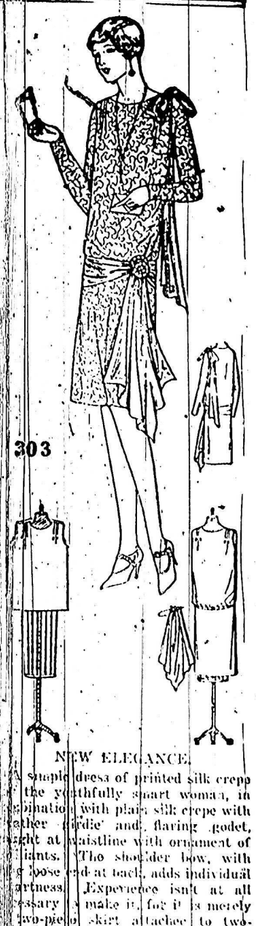
Hardiness is one of the prerequisites of alfalfa in Canada planting of seed from a region to produce a type of alfalfa suitable for Canadian conditions is to disaster.

We are informed that there been lately imported into [illegible] two substantial shipments of [illegible] tine alfalfa seed. Numerous [illegible] many parts of Canada have [illegible] this seed unsuitable for our use. [illegible] Argentine seed is required by [illegible] be stained red to an extent [illegible] per cent. For your own protection [illegible] beware of all alfalfa seed carrying [illegible] red stain.

Quack Medicines

Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman: [illegible] Mr. Lloyd George's panacea for [illegible] ployment is no cure at all. [illegible] henchman, Sir Herbert Samuel [illegible] with Mr. Runciman that a permanent cure for unemployment can only be found in a revival of trade. [illegible] Lloyd George's scheme is going to revive trade passes the comprehension of anyone who gives a moment's thought to the subject, and 10,000 [illegible] tions will not convince a [illegible] shrewd worker that the way to end a period of difficulty is to go [illegible] unlimited borrowing.

Mr. Coolidge has given up his [illegible] of economy and will buy a [illegible] —Florence (Ala.) Herald.



303

NEW ELEGANCE.

Simple dress of printed silk crepe [illegible] the youthfully smart woman, in [illegible] ination with plain silk crepe with [illegible] other "girdle" and flaring godet, [illegible] right at waistline with ornament of [illegible] flints. The shoulder bow, with [illegible] loose end at back, adds individual [illegible] artness. Experience isn't at all [illegible] essary to make it, for it is merely [illegible] two-piece skirt attached to two-[illegible] waist with tucks at each shoulder [illegible] at front. The godet, a separate [illegible] of material, shaped to give dip[illegible] flared effect, is inserted at top and [illegible] ched to dress. It is irresistible in [illegible] shade of red or flat silk crepe, [illegible] the shade sheer velvet, black crepe [illegible] n, charmeuse satin, faille crepe or [illegible] y lace wool crepe. Style No. 303 [illegible] be had in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, [illegible] 40 and 42 inches bust measure. [illegible] the 36 inch size, 7¼ yards of 40-[illegible] material will be required, 1¼ yards of 40-[illegible] contrasting is sufficient to make [illegible] as pictured, or 7¼ yards of one [illegible] material. Price 20c in stamps or coin [illegible] is preferred.) Wrap coin carefully.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return early mail.

Bank Rate and Trade

London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): If the gold standard must be managed, let it be managed solely in the interests of our own trade. So far the central bank policy has followed the initiative of America and has probably adopted what suits the Federal Reserve authorities. Thus we are now a bank rate of 5½ per cent, and our trade has had to cheap money since 1925. It is time for the Bank of England to tell the world that it is done's service and to try the experiment of giving our trade money at a cheap rate, no matter what America may say. If, at the same time, steps are taken by both the Bank and the Government to stimulate home industry courage will pay.

There were me more than summer days in Heaven
Than April days or Fall—
Or Heaven would not seem like Heav'n if winter
Should never come at all.
Or on a sky as blue as God's own laughter
No feathery trees could sift
Their lovelier-than-emerald snow foliage
To purple-shadowed drift.
There must be more than summer-time in Heaven,
Since an eternal yoke
Of flowered hours would make a hell of Heaven
For Northern folk!
—J. H. Mitchell in The Chatelaine.

An old saw is best if not too cutting but never dull.—Christian Science Monitor.

Good news for the depress sugar industry. The early strawberry States promise nearly 9,000,000 more quarts than a year ago.—Boston Herald.

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher.

Place Your Order for To-morrow's Paper Early and See How Jeff Foils Mutt.