Khedive in Exile Is Growing Dates

Concession on Sahara is Granted to Former Ruler of Egypt

MAY MAKE FORTUNE

Health Keeps Him in Northern Africa and He Enjoys Farming

Rome.—The ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi, an exile from Egypt, who was deposed at the beginning of the World War for his leanings toward the Central Empires, has taken up a new role, that of the agriculturalist. He obtained a concession in the Oasis of Tozeur on the edge of the Sahara Desert.

Since his forced retirement he had hoped to regain his lost kingdom, but the end of Britain's protectorate meant also lost hopes for him.

One might almost say that his political career was killed by the machine he had invented, as it was when he was first called to succeed his father, Khedive Tewfik, and was an enterprising youth of seventeen that he encountered nationalist propaganda.

Likes Climate of Sahara

Next to political intrigue he loved agriculture when he was Khedive. He was interested in cultivating land. Raising cattle was his pet hobby. In his estate at Koubah, a model farm visited by agriculturists of all nationalities. He knows a deal about crops, and decided that dates could be grown with great success.

Because of his health he has passed the last few years in or near the desert in winter time. He found life in North Africa pleasant, for besides the mild climate, he was treated with great respect. He discovered that at Tozeur on the edge of the desert, a day's journey from Tunis, the climate best agreed with him. For this reason he decided to pass his winters in and near the Sahara.

He asked for a concession, for which he paid a certain amount per acre, and which he agreed to cultivate. His friend, the Bey of Tunis, added a recommendation. The land was given to him. This oasis yields marvelous crops of muscat dates, which fetch high prices in foreign markets, especially in Covent Garden, London.

France Encourages Exports

At present only one-fourth of the oasis is cultivated. French authorities for the last few years have been inviting French settlers to take up concessions. France encourages the importation of dates, which are admitted duty free. This is in order that the central date market of Europe should be France, whence they are sent to England.

Undoubtedly the Khedive will make a fortune in dates as the demand is more than the supply. They are the soft kind which the Arabs call the "fingers of light." They are gathered between October and January. Fortunes are made and lost, as some of the growers, especially the Arabs, are not careful to gather them at the right time.

An idea of how the date trade is improving may be gathered from the statistics published in Tunis. Nine years ago finer grade dates to the value of 3,500,000 francs and second quality dates up to 1,500,000 francs were exported. Five years later exports had been increased fourfold, and the present year's crop will far exceed this figure.

Vast districts which a short time ago were only sand, have been laid out in date palm groves, and artesian wells have been sunk. The Khedive will run his concession on the local custom of share farming.

Long Silent

Our poet had been long silent. He had sung
In his golden youth, of the moon and the stars,
And the whispering winds, and the light that clung
To the heavens after evening put up her bars.

Now, after an aching interval, he came
With a new song from the old heart in his breast;
And over our world there burst a beautiful flame—
His last song his sweetest song, and his best.

But not of Death was his music, nor of tears.
He sang of youth and April and the days of his prime.
For only the old can know the glory of young years,
And only the old can sing of Once-on-a-time.

—Charles Hanson Towne, in The Atlantic Monthly.

THE SILENT TIDE

The noisy, restless waves are failures, but the great silent tide is a success. The explanation is not hard to find. The former are products of earth forces and surface impulses and emotions—the fickle winds and storms, the earthquake and the tornado, the configuration of coast lines; but the latter draws its power from above. Many of us soon learn by experience that our little, spasmodic efforts are failures; they break to pieces, shatter themselves on the rocks of human weakness and human limitation. Many of our earthly plans and purposes accomplish nothing. Yet, in spite of such untoward failures, we may have the satisfying consciousness that our characters and our lives are improving every day, if we are wise enough to draw power for them from above.

HOPE AND LOVE

We live by admiration, hope, and love;
And even as these are well and wisely fixed,
In dignity of being we ascend.
—Wordsworth.

Making love doesn't take as long as it once did, but then it doesn't stay made as long, either.—Kay Features.

Canada-Britain Air-Line Forecast

Sir Eric Geddes Predicts Route Over Polar Areas

Winnipeg.—Confidence in the development of a trans-Atlantic air route between Great Britain and Canada via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador is expressed by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of the Imperial Airways, Ltd. Sir Eric has just concluded a brief business trip to this continent.

Sir Eric feels that the future will find airplanes, fitted with an amphibian gear, enabling them to fly from water or rough ice, operating on a regular service between Great Britain and Canada by way of the frozen lands intervening. Fog has been encountered by those attempting to make the passage, but this should constitute no considerable difficulty for machines fitted with direction-finding apparatus, providing that necessary shore stations are erected.

"Both Sir Hubert Wilkins and Vilhjalmur Stefanson, famed Arctic explorers, have declared that the route is feasible," said Sir Eric, "but steps will have to be taken to counteract the stiff winds that blow down either side of the Greenland ice-cap, for landings on water or ice at either side of the land would be difficult. Arrangements could be made, however, for a base to be established in the centre of Greenland, although it would be necessary to transport by air the fuel required for the line planes."

During his stay Sir Eric discussed the possibility of his company being associated, in a small way, with a Canadian aviation company. Apart from the technical experience of his company, it was thought that sentiment would prove an important feature of any association of imperial airways with a Canadian company.

"The airline business is forging ahead rapidly, he said, but the costs of operation are still high, for between 25 and 33 per cent. of the aircraft are written off every year, which means that each machine is completely written off in about three years. It is estimated that it will require three generations before the aviation industry can stand on its own feet, and Imperial Airways, Ltd., has received a subsidiary from the British Government for ten years."

A New Way To Study Art

200 Portable Theatres Take Drama to French Provinces

Paris.—There are 200 portable theatres in France and 6,000 players present in them the standard dramatic works of the country.

People of the city know little or nothing of them, but those who roam the provinces often enjoy good acting in presentable settings at a small price in these wandering playhouses that play a week or a month in the small towns in the populous country districts.

Thespis, whose name has come down through twenty-five centuries as the father of the drama, is credited with being the originator of the movable theatre. He was a playwright and poet whose works have been lost, but there are references in old works to his carts or chariots in which he was assumed to have carried about the actors and the properties for his performances.

The portable theatre of to-day often is quite pretentious and frequently competes in the larger towns with the established playhouse visited by road companies.

Delemarre, president of the association of these travelling showmen, has a theatre 100 feet long, well equipped and with 20 sets of scenery. It plays usually one month stands, as the cost of "jumps" from one town to another is about $1,200.

On these stages, out in the provinces, many stars have had their training. The repertoire includes modern Parisian successes, when the royalties are not too high. Most of the productions, however, are those that have become public property. The portable theatres, nevertheless, last year paid $16,000 in royalties to the Society of Authors.

French-Canadians in the West

Victoria Times (Lib.): The return to Canada of citizens who left in former years to take up residence in the United States continues in gratifying proportion, 9,043 returning in the last three months. A feature of great and significant interest in this is the pronounced movement from New England states of French-Canadians who formerly lived in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to western Canada, and particularly to the Peace River country. Altogether the French-Canadian exodus from the New England states in the present year promises to reach proportions never previously attained.

He: "That doctor is an authority on the circulation of the blood."

She: "And vein of his knowledge I'd say."

RELIGION

Rowland Hill used to say that he would not value any man's religion whose cat and dog were not better for his piety.

BIGGER AND BETTER THRILLS

A new thrilling aquatic sport—a ride down the chutes at Wilderness Grove, Wash. It is reputed a bigger thrill than surf-riding.

British Labor Favors Union With Capital

Ben Tillet Supports Policy of Collaboration With Employers

Belfast.—At the opening of the Trade Union Congress here Ben Tilett in his opening address from the chair gave a powerful lead to the delegates on the important subject of rationalization and the attitude which the unions should adopt toward this drastic form of industrial reconstruction carried out within the framework of capitalist enterprise. The British Labor policy, both on its industrial and political sides, has been undergoing a process of modification and reorientation since the general strike of 1926.

In his address Mr. Tillett threw his influence in support of the policy of definite collaboration with employers to carry through rationalization and the achievement of the highest attainable efficiency in production, always providing that reasonable guarantees were given that the interests of the workers would be safeguarded and a fair proportionment of benefit made to raise the standard of life.

He said that he saw in the Melchett-Turner conferences and the subsequent discussions with the two national employers organizations on the possibility of continued official co-operation, not merely a present culmination of this progress toward a higher status, but the prelude to a still greater influence on national industrial policy.

He declared that the mistakes of governments, banks, employers and trade unions and of the Trade Union Congress itself were all responsible to some extent for the unprecedented industrial difficulties since the war. Therefore the trade union policy must have a new direction based on wider responsibilities.

He strongly advocated the establishment of a state economic council and a wide extension by the State in aid of economic, industrial and scientific research to help the restoration of depressed industries.

A resolution was passed asking for an amendment of the unemployment insurance acts to remove objectionable provisions and to make the notification of vacancies compulsory to employers, also expressing a warning at the growing number of unemployed denied insurance benefit, and calling for a guarantee of maintenance when work is unobtainable.—Christian Science Monitor.

There is a mon mot of the late Lord Morley of Blackburn which many people will think deserves quotation these days. When, after the Liberal debacle of 1886, exultant Tories spoke of the party as dead, Morley's quiet retort was, "Yes, but I believe in the resurrection."

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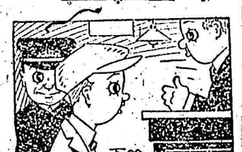
GIRLISH BERTHA COLLAR.

Keeping cool and comfy these warm summer days is quite simple if one has the proper togs. Mother made this cute dress of pink batiste in one hour. Just a one-piece front and one-piece back with shirring on shoulders and attached two-piece bertha collar. The front and back have perforations for use of trimming. Style No. 598 comes in sizes for wee maids of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. In the 4-year-size 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material with 6⅛ yard of trimming is sufficient. Yellow organdie with brown bias organdie trimming is very effective. Red and white printed lawn, green and white dotted dimity, white swiss with blue dots, orchid and white checked gingham with white organdie collar and nile green chambray with white pique are adorable suggestions. For parties select pink taffeta, maize crepe de chine or pale blue georgette crepe. Pattern price 20c in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

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



Motorist (insolently): "Yes, sir, I can do sixty miles any time."

Magistrate (quietly): "Well, this time I want you to do sixty days."

DEFEAT

There is just one thing better than winning, and that is taking defeat like a man.—Ralph Connor.

Romance of Theatre Girl

Fame Brought by a Clear-Cut Chin

London.—A pretty programme-seller dressed in Quaker costume caught the eye of a famous painter's wife at the Fortune Theatre, London, one night—and another of those little romances numerous in the world of art began.

The programme seller was Miss Betty Iresa, who lives with her parents at Kenington and the artist's wife was Mrs. Collier, whose husband is Mr. John Collier, R.A.

"It was my clear-cut chin that did it," said Miss Iresa.

Carrying Her Tray

"Mrs. Collier told me who she was and said that Mr. Collier had been trying to find a certain type of face—my type. There were plenty of pretty girls, she said, but not with the type of face he wanted."

Miss Iresa is a tall, golden-haired girl, with blue eyes. She is 20.

"I had a letter from Mr. Collier," she continued, "and soon afterwards went to his studio and began my sittings dressed in my Quaker costume and carrying the tray of programmes and empty chocolate boxes.

"There are two pictures—one of my head and shoulders, which I believe is to be exhibited at the Grafton Galleries, and the other a full-length picture, is to be shown at some other gallery.

"Mr. Collier is going to paint me again in the autumn, and wants me to meet Sir John Lavery and Mr. Philip De Laszlo.

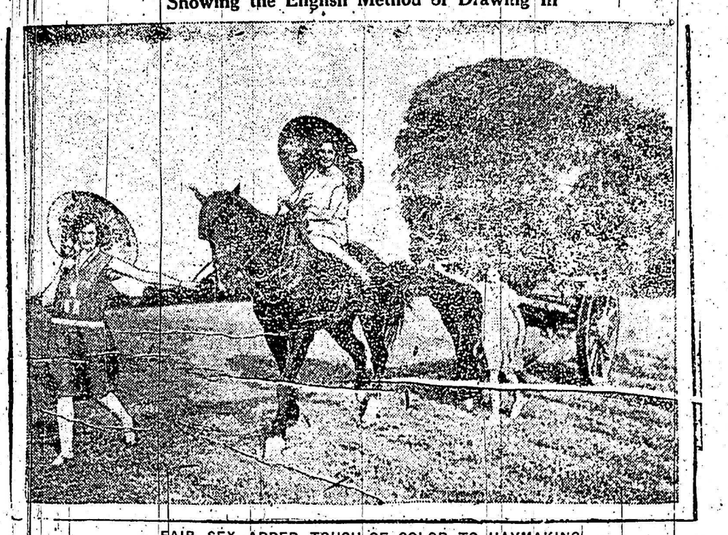
American Magazines

Ottawa Droit (Ind): The importation of American magazines is to be condemned for a number of reasons. Two reasons are obvious. In the first place American manufacturers who even have factories established in Canada are not in the habit of advertising in Canadian papers, since they can count on the publicity which the American magazines spread so widely in Canada. From the point of view of Canadian publicity, these magazines do us harm. In the second place all these foreign magazines cannot but modify in the long run the mentality of those who read habitually. They learn little by little to think, to judge and to behave like Americans.

Indian Princes and Self-Government

Calcutta Statesman: The chief anxiety of the Indian Princes is to avoid coming into the power of a Government of India that may develop ways distasteful to them. The Government that may come into being in the near future may be of the kind to which the Princes will be very reluctant to trust their destinies. Many of the advanced politicians of India have made it clear that if they have their own way the Princes will have little of theirs.

Showing the English Method of Drawing In



FAIR SEX ADDED TOUCH OF COLOR TO HAYMAKING

A trio of charming haymakers on the Cadby Grange Farm, Leicester, England, find their faithful steeds sympathetic helpers.

London's Costers

By D. Kermode Parr

There are good fruit shops in London, but the true Londoner prefers to buy his food from a "barrow." From Putney to Poplar and from Hampstead Heath to Clapham Common, every few blocks you find a street lined all along one side with these stalls on wheels. You can buy a toothbrush or a sheet of music or a leg of lamb from a barrow, but the great majority of them deal in fruit and vegetables. The fruit is just as good as in the stores, the prices are lower and after the costermonger salesman is a comedian.

"Whoa! Wotcher doin' nah? Don't push the blinkin' stal over. Buy! Buy!. This is the place to buy a sunkissed oranges, moon-kissed apples and star-kissed bananas! Every bloomin' lump o' fruit on this 'ere stall 'as been kissed by somethin' or somebody! Buy! Buy!! Buy!!!

So one cockney vender reported by the Rev. W. H. Lax, of East London Mission; and the style is the same in every street market. Don't visit them if you are sensitive to familiarity. Any lady is "My Dear!" or as often as not "Me duck!" and even if she is obviously under thirty may expect to be addressed by middle-aged costers as "Ma!"

The stallkeeper wastes no money on appearances; he looks shabby enough when you meet him at night trundling away his whole stock-in-trade to be parked in some dirty shed. But he often makes a good thing of his trade. I have seen an old woman who sold only common vegetables busy filling in an income tax return in the intervals of wrapping up lettuces.

It's as well for the customer to be wide awake, too. One who found she had received an excess shilling in change walked back to the stall to turn it. "Gimme them tomatoes for a minute, me duck!" requested the coster as he pocketed the shilling. The lady stared, but he was already putting the bag. "There's a rotten one at the bottom!" was his explanation. "It's goin' to be fair trade between you and me in the future, ma'am." Sometimes there is an acute psychology of salesmanship to guard against. "Is them plums good? Good? Blimey, they're the hopportunity of a lifetime, yer, wot it is, ma, yer can have them at such a low price. I'm tired o' shoutin' them plums at a shilling. Ere, Bill (to his assistant), that shilling ticket off them plums and put on two shillings a pound!"

Bill obeyed. An hour later the barrow was cleared of its stock of plums.

The Chinese Navy

Hong Kong Press: Britain is building warships for China). There is no reason why China should not have a red navy within ten years, provided, of course, she is willing to pay what some will regard as a quite unnecessary luxury, but others will consider a very urgent necessity. For the purpose of policing and defending coasts China does not need a fleet of battleships and battle-cruisers; swift destroyers, mine-layers and submarines will be quite sufficient to deal with pirates and keep the visitors at a safe distance from China's ports and rivers. The appearance of a Chinese Navy would possibly necessitate a little readjustment of present values in considering what is known as "the Pacific problem" and developments will be watched very closely in Japan if in this country. It will be some time yet, however, before the strength of the Chinese Navy becomes a factor of any importance in Far Eastern affairs, but with the prospect of a more stable and general peace movement developing throughout the world, it may be that China's naval policy will prove an additional assurance of peace rather than a possible new source of danger.

Protection and Unemployment

Cape Argus (Cape Town): Mr. Havenga, whose re-appointment as Minister of Finance will be generally welcomed, should arrange for the leading Australian newspapers to be kept at the Treasury, so that he may watch the results in that country of the practical application of the economic ideas which are so immensely popular with Pact audiences in this country. After many decades of protection and artificial wages Australia, a country of possibly greater resources than South Africa, does not seem to be contented and prosperous. It is neither one nor the other. Despite the high tariff there is much unemployment; indeed, official figures show that at the present time, about 11 per cent. of the working population are unemployed and the number is steadily on the increase. Most of the unemployed are dwellers in the big cities, but there is a little unemployment in the country, the state of affairs there is in many respects worse than in the towns. Nowadays there is hardly any branch of agriculture except wheat and wool, which is capable of standing on its own feet, and should prices fall one trembles to think what might happen.

Spectator Bug: "Whatcha doin' up on that stump movin' your arms about for?"

Political Bug (candidate for office): "Making a stump speech, what!"

Ken (ringing up George) — "Is that you, George? I'm just going along to the club. Can you manage to come along?" George — Sorry, but I'm afraid you've got the wrong number. This is Main one—four—five—seven. —Right, old boy. Give me a ring when your wife's out of the way, will you?

British Refuse To Build Ships Against U.S.

Premier Minister Makes Disarmament Speech Before League Assembly

Ramsay MacDonald Says League Must Build Foundation for It

Geneva.—The British Government would absolutely to build against the United States," declared the Premier Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in his disarmament speech before the League of Nations Assembly.

"This is not only the word of a Government. I think I can say that of a Conservative government."

Mr. MacDonald announced that the American naval agreement would contain 20 points. Three of these points are outstanding," he said.

Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that the agreement would be signed before the adjournment of the League Assembly. He announced Great Britain had decided to accept optional clauses for adherence to the World Court. He believed all units of the British Commonwealth would do likewise.

The atmosphere of expectancy pervading the League Assembly when the British Labor leader began his address.

Work of the League will go forward and establish the foundation of peace and the problem of the League of Nations is the price of peace, he said.

The pact of peace is still a castle in the air and the work of the League to build up a foundation for it," said Mr. MacDonald.

He declared that he had never been to the League conference, could not fail

Palestine Situation

Mentioning on the situation in Palestine, Mr. MacDonald said the trouble was not a racial conflict between Jews and Moslems, but merely a crisis based on lawlessness and, as Great Britain, as the mandatory power under the League, will make a study and find a remedy to prevent recurrence of the outbreaks.

Question of "War Guilt"

A paragraph in the French Premier had attempted to fill a "war guilt" by naming as the aggressor that nation which refused arbitration of a dispute.

"Of the greatest evils of war is some of us are too heavily burdened," said Mr. MacDonald. "We face the problem of disarmament with undivided minds. Still, the idea of war breaking out is not less than the hope of a lasting peace." He emphasized that American neutrality was due to a conspiracy among other

Talks with the other Prime Ministers and assembly of the League were taken up with tariffs. "Tariffs protect the producer and consumer are stifled by experience," said Mr. MacDonald recommended the formation of political and economic agreements which make for economic freedom.

Helping Helpless

Work Carried On In Ontario For Friendless Children

Funds of the sympathy and financial support of its many friends, the Children's Aid Society are being used to rescue or otherwise help many hundreds of innocent children, including

Children whose parents are dead, dissociated, or unable to care for them.

Children living in [illegible] or otherwise in danger.

Wayward children in danger.

Unloved, unlovable, and otherwise handicapped children.

It is well to remember that there is a branch of the Society located in every city, every county town and every unorganized district in Ontario, so that any communication addressed to the Secretary or local Superintendent will receive prompt attention. The Society is particularly anxious to hear from childless families.

"Somewhere a Lad!"

Giants are slain as in the golden day,
For never giant shadowed camp with gloom
Moving in the sure and age-old way
Of fruit succeeding, starry-petalled bloom.
Somewhere a lad, stirred by a strange new flame
Tosses aside the too familiar crook,
Lifting eyes from routine's flock, takes aim
With stones worn smooth in truth's unsullied brook
Greater days hold for long quests to share.
And more and more he seeks the pebbled stream,
Less he feels the lion and the bear
That brawl between a boy's heart and its dream.
Giants are slain, beauty's hills, strong men cower
Somewhere a lad has trained for his high hour!

—Polly Anderson Haley, in The Christian.

Kindly Gentleman—Dear, dear, little boy! Can't you get along without fighting? Why don't you arbitrate your difficulties? Boy—I did. This is the arbitrator I'm fighting.

I see they have invented a new musical instrument—a combination of the saxophone and the bagpipes." That is not a musical instrument; that is a weapon."