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Landless Men  
to Manless Lands

There are many views about the best way to promote migration from the British Isles to the dominions of continental expanse where, it is generally believed, there is so much greater room for willing workers. After visiting Canada last summer the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, seemed to express the opinion that the Dominion might do better to move slowly in stimulating immigration than to bring in too many settlers from lands where the modes of living differ profoundly from British and North American standards. Similar views are held by some leaders of opinion in Canada. They would prefer an empty house to one let to unsuitable tenants.

One strong urge in Canada behind the demand for a comprehensive national immigration policy is the desire to keep the Dominion as nearly British as possible. When settlers from Scandinavia, the United States and some other countries are regarded as highly desirable, it is felt that the national credit might profitably be drawn on to finance the cultivation of more vacant land by British workers. The big streams of British migration to Canada before the 1914 outbreak of war came during the railway building years.

Settlers then could obtain employment for wages, on railway construction, to tide them over the first few years of pioneer farming. There is no longer any such demand for wage labor, nor are the desirable vacant lands any longer free for homesteading. The average settler must be prepared to buy the land, and to live on it without much yield for the first year or so.

One plan favored by the Dominion Administration is to make it possible for more British workers to cross to Canada at reduced transportation rates during the season when there is a demand for harvest labor. Even though many return to Great Britain after the harvest, experience has shown that a fair percentage of likely settlers will stay on through the winter. Some obtain work for wages; others work without wages, for board and shelter and the opportunity of learning to farm. For the man without much capital, it is, as the primary pathway from the overcrowded British labor market to the wheat fields of the Canadian West. Many are following the path, however, with commendable fortitude.—Editorial in Christian Science Monitor.

Old Customs Change

Channel Islanders May Soon Lose World's Oldest Conscripted Militia

St. Peter Port, Guernsey—What is claimed to be the oldest conscripted militia in the world will pass into history when the Channel Islands forces cease to exist.

The Islanders are informed by the British Government that henceforth the cost of the training of the militia will no longer be borne by the Imperial Treasury. This decree finds almost unanimous acceptance among the Jersey and Guernsey peoples, but with many a backward glance of mingled memories.

The record of organized armed forces goes back as far as A.D. 379. But the militia, as an active force in Guernsey, dates probably from the ninth century. In recent times the Royal Guernsey was a force to be reckoned with, and was very much on the alert during the Napoleonic wars.

The cost of the officers and staff, the uniforms and the equipment was borne by the British War Office. The training consisted of nine drills annually. Up to 80 years ago very little English was spoken and until 1818 the commands were given in French or Guernsey "patois."

When the Great War came the Channel Islands militia was not found wanting and performed its part in a worthy manner. After the war in Guernsey militia, still a conscript force, was reduced to about 500 men, who had a fortnight's intensive training each year at the cost of the British Government. The last parade of the force occurred in June, when, in company with a British battalion, the King's birthday was celebrated before a large concourse of Guernsey people.

Before the disbanding is effected many conferences must be held between the islands authorities, but there can be very little doubt of the final outcome.

The Land of Opportunity

London Daily Express (Ind. Con.): Go to the Dominions without a quail. If you are in a job here which promises no outlet, do not fear to try your hand in another part of the Empire. There will always be an industrial barrier to mass importation of labor into the Dominions and Colonies; but none to the man of character, ability and the willingness to work. Canada, particularly, is at the beginning of an era of vast prosperity. Let officialdom, if it will, multiply its regulations and its ordinances, but the fact remains that the Empire will be mainly built up in the future as in the past by the individuals who set out to better their fortunes with stout hearts and a sense of high adventure.

TORONTO EXHIBITION

When visiting Toronto see Pender the consulting hair specialist about all your hair and scalp troubles.

129 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

British Delegates' Program Here

Empire Parliamentary Association Due Aug. 24 at Quebec

SIX WEEKS' TOUR

Provincial Governments Will be Hosts From Coast to Coast

Ottawa.—With visits, meetings, receptions, dinners, lunches and a tour across the nine Provinces, delegates of the British Empire Parliamentary Association will spend six strenuous weeks in Canada. The day of their arrival in Quebec on Aug. 24, they have free.

At 10.30 the next morning, they visit the Quebec Citadel, the Parliament buildings and the old city. In the afternoon they see the Quebec bridge and Montmorency Falls. The day closes with a reception by the Lieut.-Governor at Spencerwood and a dinner by the Provincial Government.

They remain in Quebec over the week-end. On the Monday they visit the Montreal harbor and in the evening will be the guests of the city at dinner. The following day the delegates hold a meeting with the Board of Trade and there will be a Canadian Club lunch.

Wednesday, Aug. 29, and the next day will be spent at Ottawa. The Canadian Club will give a lunch; there will be a garden party at Rideau Hall and a dinner by the Dominion Government.

TORONTO EXHIBITION  
Toronto is reached on August 31. Their next four days' program comprises meetings with members of the Provincial Government; luncheon by Canadian Club, short motor tour en route to exhibition grounds; reception with dinner at the exhibition; visit to London; dinner at Toronto by the Ontario Government; motor trip to Hamilton and Niagara Falls, then back again to Toronto for lunch at the Yacht Club and afternoon tea at Government House.

From Toronto, the delegates proceed to Timmins where they will visit the Hollinger mine. Thence to Montreal and Winnipeg, where dinner will be given by the Provincial Government and there will be a meeting with the board of trade.

Across the Prairies, the program continues. At Saskatoon, the board of trade and city will give a lunch and with the Canadian Club will also give a dinner. At Edmonton, on the next day, the city will entertain at lunch. At night, the Provincial Government of Alberta will give a dinner.

SEE JASPER PARK  
At Jasper, on Sunday, Sept. 9, the delegates will have one whole day free from official lunches and dinners. At Vancouver they spend only a couple of hours before leaving for Victoria. The Victoria program includes reception at the Lieutenant-Governor's; dinner by Canadian Club and a meeting with the members of the Provincial Government.

On the eastward trip the road continues. Vancouver will see proceedings with the board of trade and a Canadian Club lunch. At Kamloops and Kelowna, there will be luncheons and motor drives. From Field to Banff, motor drives. Thence to Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina and Winnipeg for more civic and government functions.

The delegates will go down the lakes to Port McNicholl by boat and then, via Toronto and Montreal, will go to Sherbrooke and the Maritimes. At Fredericton, the new Brunswick Government will give a dinner and reception. Down the Saint John River to Saint John, the delegates go by boat. A banquet will be given by the City of St. John to be followed by movie films of wild animal life. At Moncton the Canadian Club gives a lunch. They spend Sunday in Charlottetown and will be free all day. The next afternoon, Oct. 1, delegates will meet federal and provincial members of parliament at Halifax.

Following Halifax, there are no more official functions till the delegates reach Sydney whence they sail for home.

COLES' Palatial Dining Halls  
Canadian National Exhibition  
Patrons of the Fair will this year again enjoy our high-class dining service, both in the east end and the west.

The Ont. Government Bldg. and the Coliseum

Britain Denies Significance in Rhine Maneuvres

Regiment's Participation With French Said to Be for "Exercise" Only

London.—Whitehall minimizes the German complaints about the co-operation of the British cavalry regiment with the French in the military maneuvers in the Rhineland. The word "maneuvers" is a misnomer. All that is happening, it is averred, is that "exercises" are taking place on a small scale. The British desire to withdraw all troops from the Rhineland remains unabated, it was declared, but while they are still there obviously they must be kept as efficient as possible. Seeing that the regiment in question is the only British mounted unit among the occupying troops the easiest way for it to receive its training is in co-operation with the French.

It is asserted that the invitation issued by the French authorities is merely illustrative of the good comradeship existing between the British and French forces and has no deeper significance, and it is particularly emphasized that it is not the outcome of some sinister secret agreement arranged in connection with the recent Anglo-French naval compromise.



HE INHERITS \$2,000,000  
Claude R. Link, New York, has fallen heir to a \$2,000,000 estate left him by his grandfather, L. A. Biggs of Kansas.

Says Prosperity Sweeping Canada

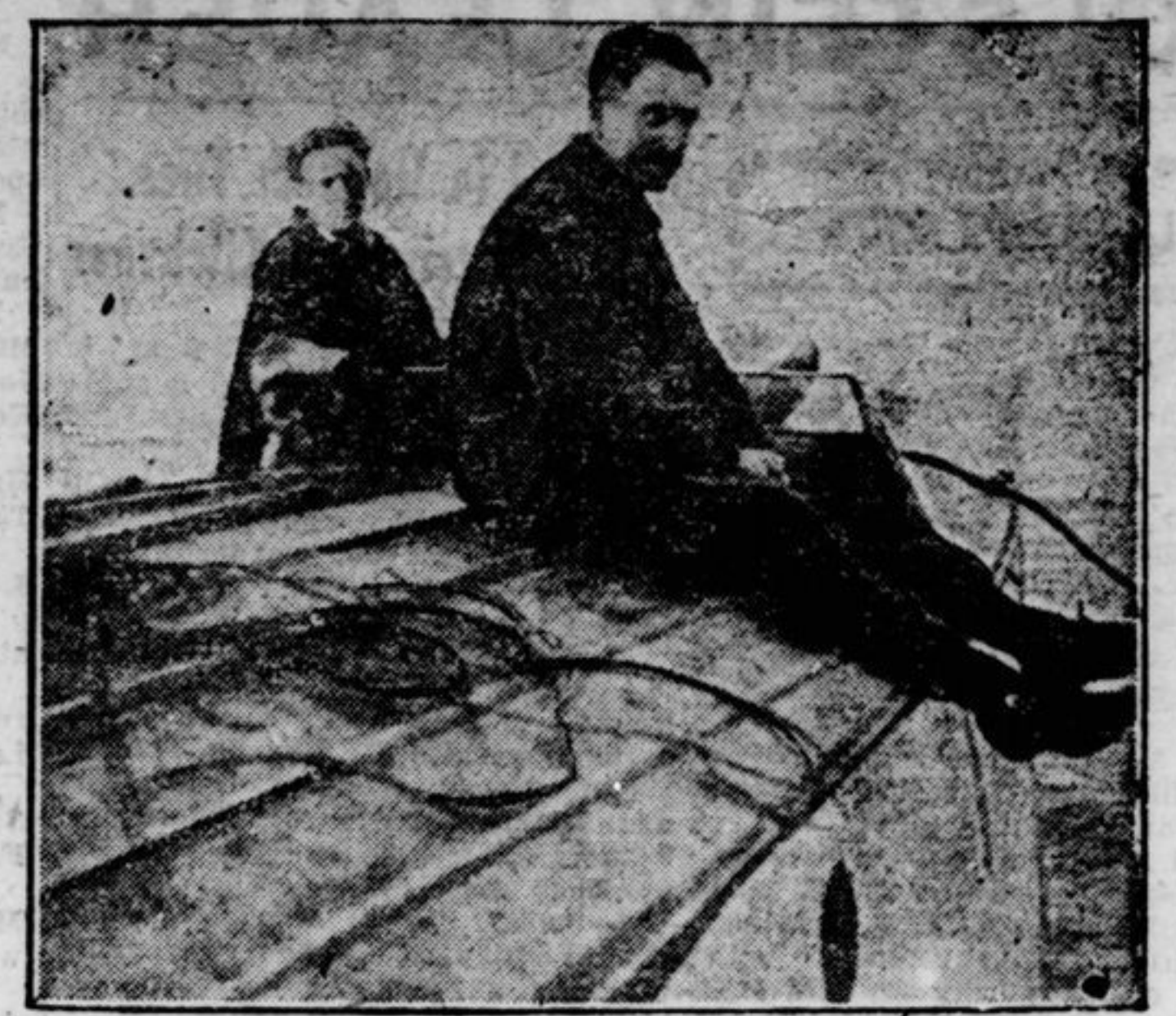
Dr. J. H. Crisdale Points to Huge Increase in B.C. Egg Trade

Victoria, B.C.—"Canada's crop will this year give her farmers a \$2,000,000,000 yield and the wave of prosperity and progress which is sweeping from coast to coast across the Dominion will give a tremendous impetus to the country's trade and business generally," declared Dr. J. H. Crisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, who was in Victoria recently.

"Three years ago, British Columbia was importing eggs," said Dr. Crisdale. "Then she exported two cars in one year. Last year she sent between 60 and 70 cars to other parts of Canada and to England. This year British Columbia has already exported between 200 and 225 cars, and all in a period of about six months."

Traffic through the Welland Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, exceeded a million tons in June for the first time in history.

Waiting For Their Rescuers



COURTNEY'S CREW STRANDED IN MID-ATLANTIC  
This remarkable picture was taken by Capt. Courtney after his aeroplane was forced into the sea while flying from the Azores.

Prospector Tells His Experiences

Andrew Taylor Rescued Just in Time—Food Exhausted  
LOST FOR 48 DAYS

Black Flies and Mosquitoes Nearly Drove Him Crazy

Winnipeg, Man.—Andrew Taylor, well known prospector who was rescued after wandering lost in Northern Manitoba for 48 days, told his story from a hospital cot here recently.

Help came just in time. Taylor had exhausted his available food supply, even the dead fish and frogs, and he had no more strength to hunt for the elusive trail he had lost more than a month previously.

Three matches, a pair, a penknife and an axe were the only things in his possession when he became lost. He tried to light a beacon fire and exhausted his meagre match supply. Then he got hungry and saw a porcupine and threw his axe at it. The handle of the axe snapped near the blade and the bird escaped.

Taylor did everything within his power to get food. He ate dead fish, white grubs and once robbed a nest of young birds. He did not find many berries, but what he got tasted like "strawberries and cream."

"I seemed to travel hundreds of miles the first day," said Taylor, with a smile. "I crossed lakes and rivers and took off my clothes, placing them on a pole, swam with them before me."

His boots did not last long. When the soles gave out he cut off the uppers and made them into moccasins.

Constructed Raft  
Arriving at Burntwood Lake after wandering nearly a month, the prospector built himself a raft with only a penknife and his bare hands for tools. After days of labor the ramshackle raft was completed and he paddled across the lake, thence pushed eastward. His hopes were soon shattered, however, for ever before him was the unending forest tracts with no "big waters" to carry him safely to civilization. Black flies and mosquitoes nearly drove him crazy.

Taylor was not going to give up without an effort. Everywhere he went he left notes and indications of his whereabouts. As time went on

When at the Toronto Exhibition

You are invited to call at our Exhibit in the Manufacturers Building to hear the Recitals by prominent Pianists, demonstrating the superior tone qualities of the very interesting variety of Heintzman Pianos which have been very popular for the greater part of a century sold all over Canada as well as in other countries. When you are on Yonge Street, opposite Eaton's, call at the Heintzman & Company Store to more leisurely hear and see a still greater variety of the Pianos. A large Assortment of Orthophonic Victorolas, Brunswick Phonographs, and Radios, are on display—also Victor Records and Music Rolls. There is also the largest Sheet Music Department in Canada.

Reich Observes 9th Birthday of the Republic

Few Refrain in Celebration, Even Big Berlin Hotels Showing National Colors

Munich Lone Exception

Hindenburg "First Soldier of Old, Citizen of New"

Berlin, Aug. 11.—Although not yet a legal holiday, August 11, the anniversary of the adoption of the republican constitution, is coming more and more to assume the characteristics of a national holiday throughout Germany. To-day, the ninth birthday of the Weimar Constitution, was observed on a more impressive scale than ever before, and only a steadily dwindling minority of malcontents whose hearts belong to the old regime, refrained from participation in the celebration.

The principal streets of Berlin were gay with republican black, red and gold flags, hung out not only from public buildings, private homes, street cars and buses, but, significantly, for the first time, raised by the big hotels, which have heretofore sedulously avoided honoring the national colors. The embassies and legations displayed their national flags.

Celebration at Reichstag.  
The principal celebration in Berlin took place recently in the Reichstag Building in the presence of President von Hindenburg, all of the members of the Reich Cabinet except Foreign Minister Stresemann, the members of the Prussian Ministry, officials of the City of Berlin and high army and navy officers. The oration of the day was delivered by Dr. Gustav Radbruch, professor of criminal law at Heidelberg, whose rather dry discourse was brightened by a graceful tribute he paid to President von Hindenburg as "the first soldier of the old Reich and the first citizen of the new Germany." Afterward the President inspected a guard of honor composed of Reichswehr troops drawn up before the Parliament Building.

Munich Alone Refrains.  
In the evening another big meeting was held in the Kroll Opera House and addressed by Mayor Gustav Boas of Berlin. This culminated in a giant torchlight parade through Unter den Linden of some 32,000 citizens drawn from various republican organizations. One of the most interesting celebrations was held in St. Paul's Church, at Frankfurt-on-Main—Germany's "Faneuil Hall"—which attracted pilgrims from all over the Reich as the scene of the National Assembly of 1848. Similar demonstrations or homage to the new state were held in all the cities of Germany, with the exception of Munich—the home of Hitler and Ludendorff, and now the center of political reaction in Germany—where the city authorities sternly declined to hoist the Republican flag on public buildings.

The Nerves of Civilization  
New York Times: A report from Canada amplifying the proposals of the British Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference to unify the Empire's system of communications brings out again the foresight of the British. Far-reaching changes are in sight. Speaking in the House of Commons in 1900, one of the British Cabinet officers described the submarine cables as the "nerves of the Empire." Today these wire and wireless channels are the nerves of civilization. Great Britain is seeing to it that Imperial interests shall not be jeopardized by foreign interference.

Settlers on the Land  
Round Table (London): The day is past when settlers can be expected to be successful if they are dumped down on any sort of land and without any capital. The higher standard of living today as compared with a generation or two ago has made a difference in this field as in every other. Generally speaking, the intending immigrant of today is not prepared to face the grim conditions that were accepted as part of the game by the early pioneers. Methods of farming, too, have greatly changed. Mechanization has really effected a revolution; and newcomers can hardly be expected to muddle along with the old "bow and arrow" methods until they acquire the capital necessary to provide themselves with modern appliances.

Princess Mary Visits Babies  
Her Royal Highness, visiting a new London nursery.

The Stream's Song

Make way, make way  
You thwarting stones;  
Room for my play,  
Serious ones.

Do you not fear,  
O rocks and boulders,  
To feel my laughter  
On your grave shoulders?

Do you not know  
My joy at length  
Will all wear out  
Your solemn strength?

You will not for ever  
Cumber my play;  
With joy and a song  
I clear my way.

Your faith of rock  
Shall yield to me  
And be carried away  
By the song of my glee.

Crumble, crumble,  
Voiceless things;  
No faith can last  
That never sings.

Yet for a while  
Thwart me, O boulders;  
I need for laughter  
Your serious shoulders.

And when my singing  
Has razed you quite,  
I shall have lost  
Half my delight.

Republished by Abercrombie, in The Daily

France Doubts Sincerity of Soviet Russia

Peace Pact Talk Arouses Comment in Paris—Propaganda a Bar

Paris.—In connection with the peace pact Russian pretensions continue to arouse French comment. It would certainly be an excellent thing from the French viewpoint if Russia could be invited to subscribe to a universal pledge against war, but it is impossible to be sure of the sincerity of the Soviet Government. Obviously, unless pacifist Russia becomes an impregnable fact, the European situation cannot be considered altogether solid.

Several countries are particularly susceptible about potential Russian attacks. Notably, there is Rumania, against which Russia has territorial claims. There is likewise Poland. Russia is blamed for fomenting the Polish-Lithuanian quarrel, and is suspected of stirring up strife in various other parts of the continent. Then outside Europe the relations of Russia with Turkey and Persia are thought to be unsatisfactory, while Great Britain is not without anxiety regarding Russian maneuvers in eastern parts and regions of vital interest to the empire.

While the avowed purpose of Moscow is to pursue propaganda not only among the natives of colonies, but among the working-classes, with a view to the destruction of capitalist society, it is difficult to invite Georget Tchitcherine to come into the concert of peace-pledged powers. Mr. Tchitcherine's argument appears to be that the exclusion of Russia indicates a desire to isolate that country, but the conservative French view is that Russia itself has elected to stand outside the existing civilization.

The dilemma is real. On the one side is the certainty that Russia represents a permanent revolutionary factor which may encourage wars, and therefore that Russia's inclusion in the pact is desirable. On the other side is the apparent inability of Russia, in the present circumstances, to drop its propaganda, which constitutes a warlike menace, thus making Russian participation mere mockery.

Mr. Tchitcherine's solicitation is widely held to be only a part of his subversive methods just as the Russian proposition of complete disarmament at Geneva was meant demagogically to embarrass the great powers.

Painleve Hopes For Ministry of Peace

Paris.—As a step in the right direction, leading to the day when ministries of war would be called ministries of peace, Paul Painleve the French War Minister, has now officially announced his intention of introducing a bill when Parliament reassembles to supplant the title of Ministry of War by that of Ministry of the Army.

Recently in a public speech he said he wished his Ministry might be termed the Ministry of Peace. This is apparently impossible now, but at least the word army is less bellicose than war—the term which has been used since the separate government department for this office was created in 1830.

Women and the Empire

Eleanor F. Rathbone in The Woman's Leader (London): Not merely the terminology, but the boundaries of the women's movement, it is becoming more international, especially within the bounds of the British Empire. Some of us are imperialists; some of us are not. But so long as imperialism is an unescapable fact, its responsibilities are also an unescapable fact, and these, for the women of this country, include the welfare of all those women in India and the East whose wrongs, as compared to the worst wrongs of our past, are as scorpions to whips.

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Also striking new Models in the Famous Jordan Cars. Visitors Cordially Welcomed.

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PRINCESS MARY PAYS A VISIT TO THE BABIES  
Her Royal Highness, visiting a new London nursery.