

WOMAN'S PREMONITION SAVES TWELVE LIVES

Peculiar Ether Freak Enables Hamilton Woman to Hear Signal That Passed All Coastal Stations

LUCKY "HUNCH"

Radio Coastal Stations missed an S.O.S. when Coastal Patrol Boat B1 wirelessly for aid on a 700 meter wavelength. Due to some unexplainable freak of ether waves it remained for an amateur—a mere "listener in" like you or I—to hear "clicking" in her home-made set, get a hunch it was an S.O.S. call and secure services of a local "fan" to read the Morse, and so save the lives of twelve.

HEARD STRANGE TICKING.

The incident almost defies belief, yet there are many facts to substantiate it. Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock as Mrs. Parke sat listening to the radio she heard a ticking come from the loudspeaker. She immediately recognized it as a message of some sort in the Morse code. She feared, too, that it was an S.O.S. call, as she had heard the same sound before and then read next day of disaster at sea. This strange message was picked up by her radio at 700 metres, and it persisted until after midnight. There was no response. When Mr. Parke returned home about 11 o'clock he was told of the strange call, and he, too, was convinced it was some message

in Morse. Mr. Parke knew a friend who could interpret the Morse code, and this friend was rushed to the Parke home.

"IN TROUBLE—IN TROUBLE." He listened to the call and this was his interpretation of it: "Boat in trouble—in trouble. Water in hold. Lights out. Battery down. Shaft gone." That was all that could be gathered early Friday morning.

Mrs. Parke phoned the operators at the local C.N.R. Telegraphs and they rushed the strange news to Toronto. Toronto flashed it to the Atlantic coast. Word came back that efforts were being made to locate the stricken craft and learn its name.

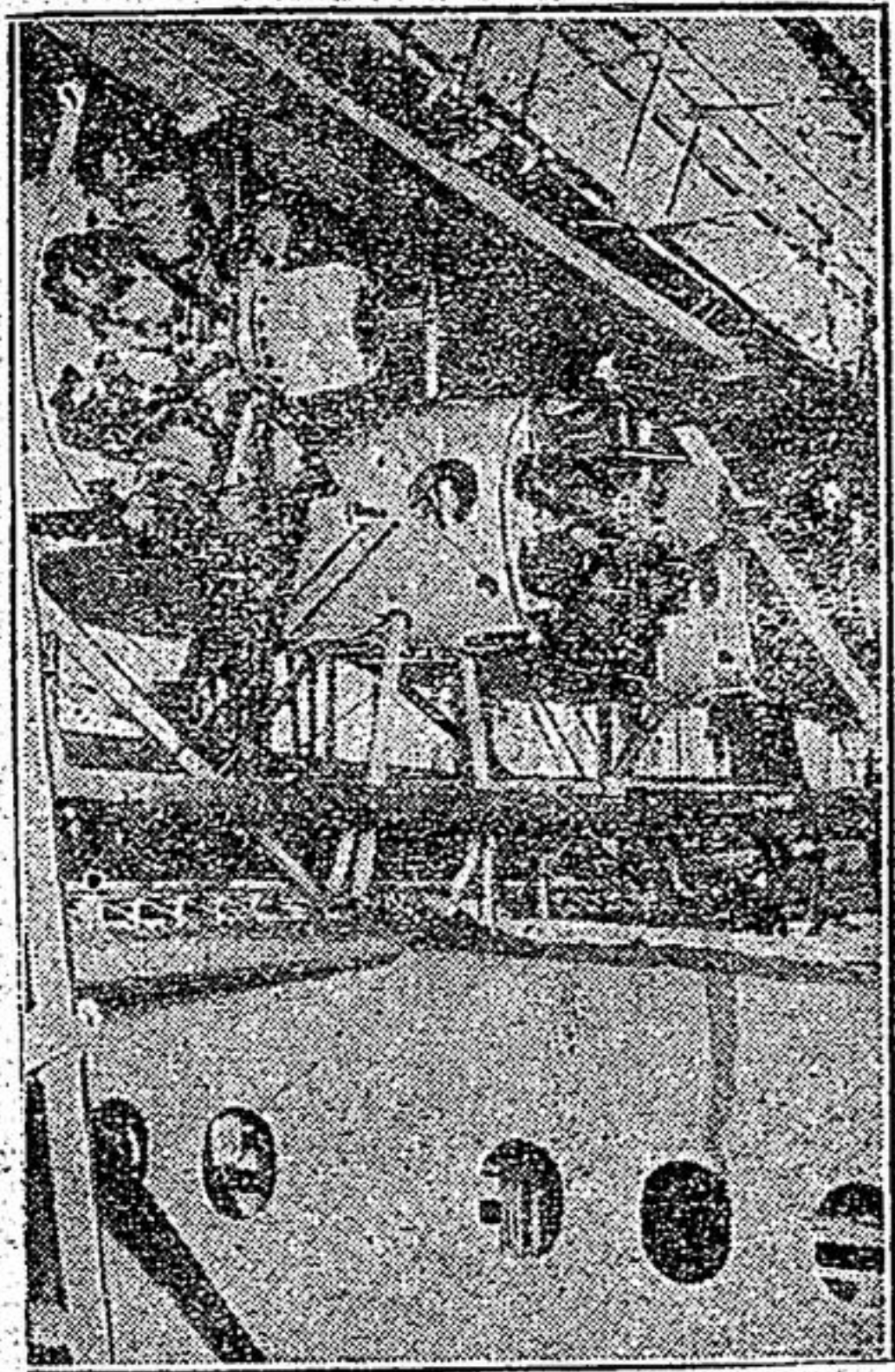
The proper authorities at last tuned in on the appeal and a message hours later read: "On our way. Three cruisers in tow. Two knots. Latitude 23, longitude 20. Back about midnight."

As near as could be determined, the boats position in the foregoing message would be in Hamilton Bay, off the coast of Labrador, itself a strange coincidence, inasmuch as the only point to get her cry in the night was Hamilton, Ont.

Another message picked up advised that the B-1 was rescued by the Coast Guards G-134, G-24 and B-129.

The radio set in the Parke home is an amateur production, made by Mrs. Parke's brother.

Lloyd's Marine Insurance thanked Mrs. Parkes and wanted to know the make of the set used.



"JUST AN IDEA"

A view of one of England's super air lines. This one carries 18 in luxury.

Weather Prophet At it Again

Bowes of Owen Sound in Mail and Empire Article Forecasts Future for 1928

A HARMLESS NUT

It can do no harm to give the forecasts of Bowes, but we must realize that even Sir Frederick Stuppert, one of the world's greatest meteorologists, would not undertake such a job. Harmless "bunk" is the only name to give such twaddle, but lots of us take ourselves too seriously, and a laugh does us all good.

Owen Sound, Ont.—J. B. Bowes, Owen Sound weather forecaster, is to the fore with his long distance weather prognostications for 1928 and the first part of 1929. Mr. Bowes has been busy for weeks in calculating his forecasts for the next twelve months, and is satisfied that he will not be very far out. He bases all his predictions on scientific principles, he claims, and maintains that he cannot go far wrong at any time.

With regard to 1927 he admits that he was a little bit off in the spring predictions, but that taken as a whole his forecast of a fairly dry season came true. A glance at the 1928 forecasts goes to show that there is not a great deal of change from that of the past year, and that the coming year is going to be another dry one, although he does not think that it is going to be dry enough to be at all harmful to the farm crops.

COVERS NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

These forecasts are for any part of the northern hemisphere located in the same relative position between the equator and the pole as North America, and are not to be applied to countries or areas which receive their heat from the torrid or ocean currents, such as Great Britain or the British Columbia coast. Mr. Bowes is very proud of his record of past years, notwithstanding the many criticisms which have been levelled at him; and he is prepared, he says, to stand back of any predictions he makes, admitting that no person can make a perfect forecast of weather conditions for a year. Following are his forecasts:

January—First ten days very cold; strong winds, heavy snow falls; balance very mild and calm.

February—First fifteen days quite mild and calm; about 17th, cold and unsettled; 24th, strong winds, rain, snow and quite cold.

March—First few days the finish of the February storm, then real mild and dry to about the twenty-fourth, then cold, windy and wet.

April—About the sixth a very decided storm of wind, rain and heavy snow, very cold. This storm will be followed by very mild and dry weather for the balance of the month.

May—First week, very strong and cold winds, rains and a very probable snow storm with some frost.

June—First few days mild. About the sixth very strong winds, heavy rains and frosts in Northern districts.

July—First week strong winds and heavy rains, balance very warm, calm and dry, conditions conducive to thunderstorms.

August—First half average temperature, and quite dry; strong winds with rain about the 16th to 22nd, with balance mild.

September—Average temperature, calm and dry to about the 26th, then cool winds with rain.

October—About average temperature, calm and dry to about the 20th, then very strong persistent winds, heavy rains and a very decided snow storm will fill in the last ten days of the month.

November—First few days will see the finish of the October storm; balance very decidedly dry and warm.

December—First ten days quite dry, warm and calm; next fifteen days will have a very decided storm of strong, persistent wind, rain and snow; decidedly cold; last few days milder.

January, 1929—First three weeks very mild.

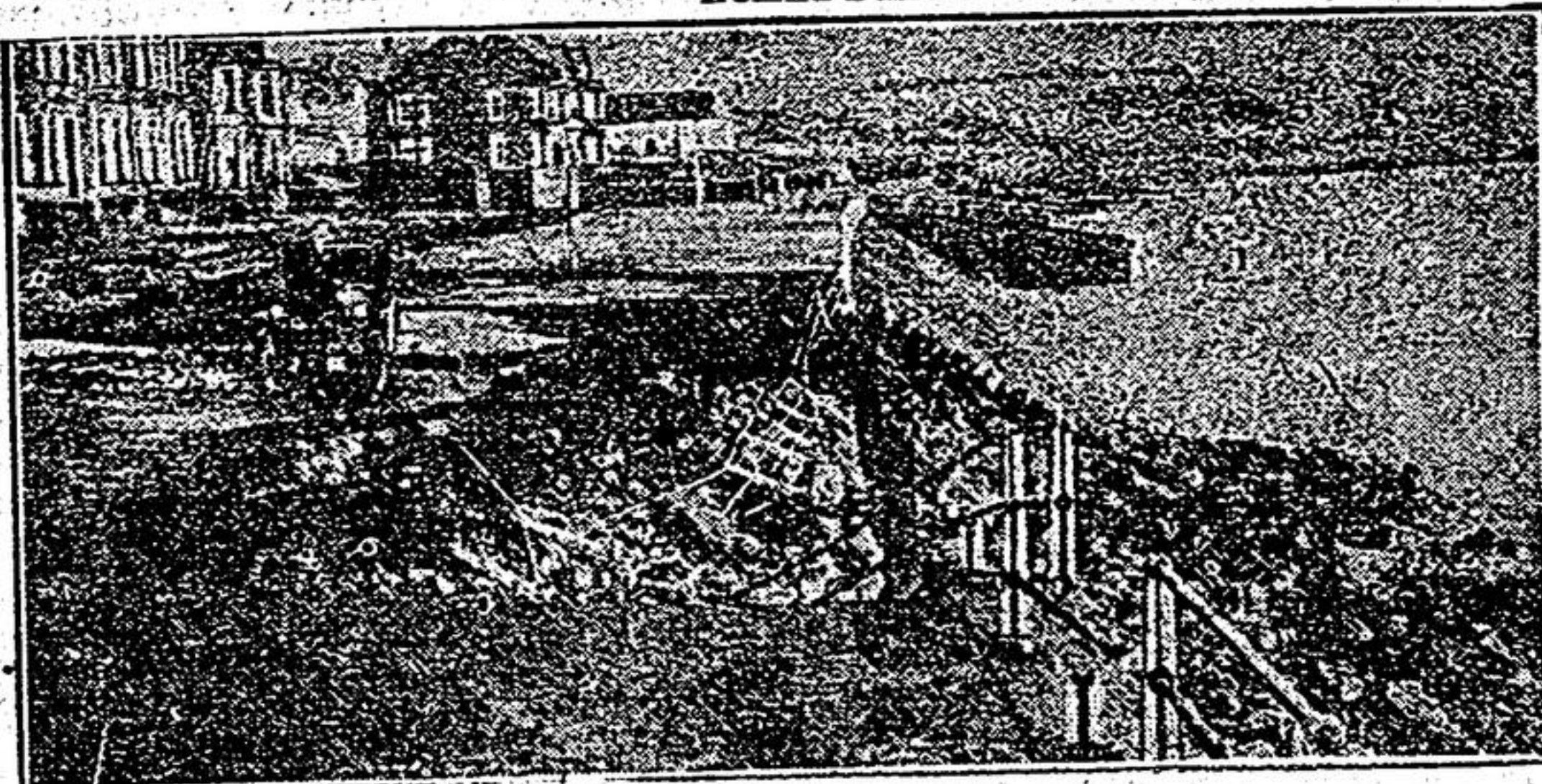
February, 1929—Quite mild. The strongest winds over the whole globe will be in the first week in January and the following dates:

February 22, March 24, April 6, May 3, June 6 and 29, July 1, August 16, September 28, October 24 and 28, December 18, 18 and 21.

It's entirely proper to give our murderers plenty of rope, provided the rope is properly applied.—Arkansas Gazette.

Speaking of clean journalism, just because news is current doesn't say that it must be shocking.

Ireland Suffers Too



THE SEA CAN HIT HEAVY BLOWS. Fierce storms sweeping Great Britain have not left Ireland undamaged. The promenade at Whitehead, County Antrim, smashed by heavy seas during the severe gales.

Old London Suffers Abnormal Tides and Floods

Thousands Driven From Home, While Loss is Reported Very Heavy—Many Notable Places Are Flooded, and End Not Yet

TWENTY DROWNED

London.—The port of London authorities issued a warning that a repetition of the day's devastating Thames flood is possible during the next few days. The tides will be of increasing height until Tuesday and as storms are forecast and flood conditions from Christmas snows prevail in the Thames valley the danger to London continues. The danger was past for the day when the ebb tide began at 1.35 a.m. The river was a foot above normal.

London.—Flood deaths in the London district caused by the sudden rising of the Thames Saturday, after an abnormal time had reach 20 at noon Saturday.

The deaths were distributed as follows:

Fifteen in the Westminster area, two in Putney, two in Hammersmith and one in Bermondsey.

Crowds gathered along the Victoria Embankment at noon to see whether the abnormal high tide would recur.

London.—Through the rushing down of flood waters from the upper reaches combined with a high spring tide, the Thames burst its boundaries throughout London early Saturday morning, exacting a serious toll of lives and causing immense property damage. Already eleven bodies lie in Westminster Mortuary and fears are entertained that many more are trapped and drowned in the heart of the metropolis since thousands of families in basements had little or no warning of peril. The worst flooded section is the crowded area between Grosvenor road from Lambeth foot-bridge to Vauxhall bridge, and here every house is flooded. Among the known tragedies is that of the four Harding sisters who were drowned while asleep in a basement on Grosvenor road. The power stations for the Piccadilly tube and several other underground lines are flooded and travel is slow and difficult. Notable places inundated include Woolwich Arsenal, the Tate Gallery, Lots Road Power Station, both Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London, Waterloo Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, and Blackwall Tunnel under the Thames.

In parts of Lambeth the water is four feet deep and a raging torrent. The city engineer states there is a likeli-

hood of another high tide during the afternoon. It is feared the loss of life may be found to be much higher when hundreds of basement dwellings now unapproachable are emptied. Another danger lies in the possibility of the subsidence of the foundations of buildings in this area. Several houses are reported to have collapsed up the river as far as Putney.

At noon the death toll was estimated at twenty. The Thames is rising fast and the police are moving people out wholesale in the Westminster area.

TOWER MOAT FLOODED.

For the first time in living memory the ancient moat of the Tower of London contains water. "A great wave, more than a flood, a torrent," as the Governor, Col. Burgess, described it, came with a roar into the old moat, flooding the ground floors of all the buildings and putting the sunken, drill ground under twenty feet of water.

Instantly the bugles rang out and the historic "beef-eaters" in pajamas instead of their famous Tudor costumes, stood to arms with the soldiers in the garrison and remained for hours working in the water. None of the treasures preserved at the tower were damaged.

The Tate Gallery was not so fortunate. The ground floor was flooded and an irreparable loss to art was suffered when 15,000 sketches by Turner were ruined. Several pictures of great value in the director's office are still under ten feet of water and are probably destroyed. The Turner sketches were left to the nation by the artist and arranged by John Ruskin. Recently one Turner drawing fetched \$7,500 at auction. The destroyed collection represent the greatest mass of work in existence by any great master and is valued at about \$7,000,000.

A great collection of paintings, including most of the famous works of Englishmen and many masterpieces of French paintings in the last century, were saved because they were on the next floor up, which was not flooded.

PARLIAMENT BASEMENT FLOODED.

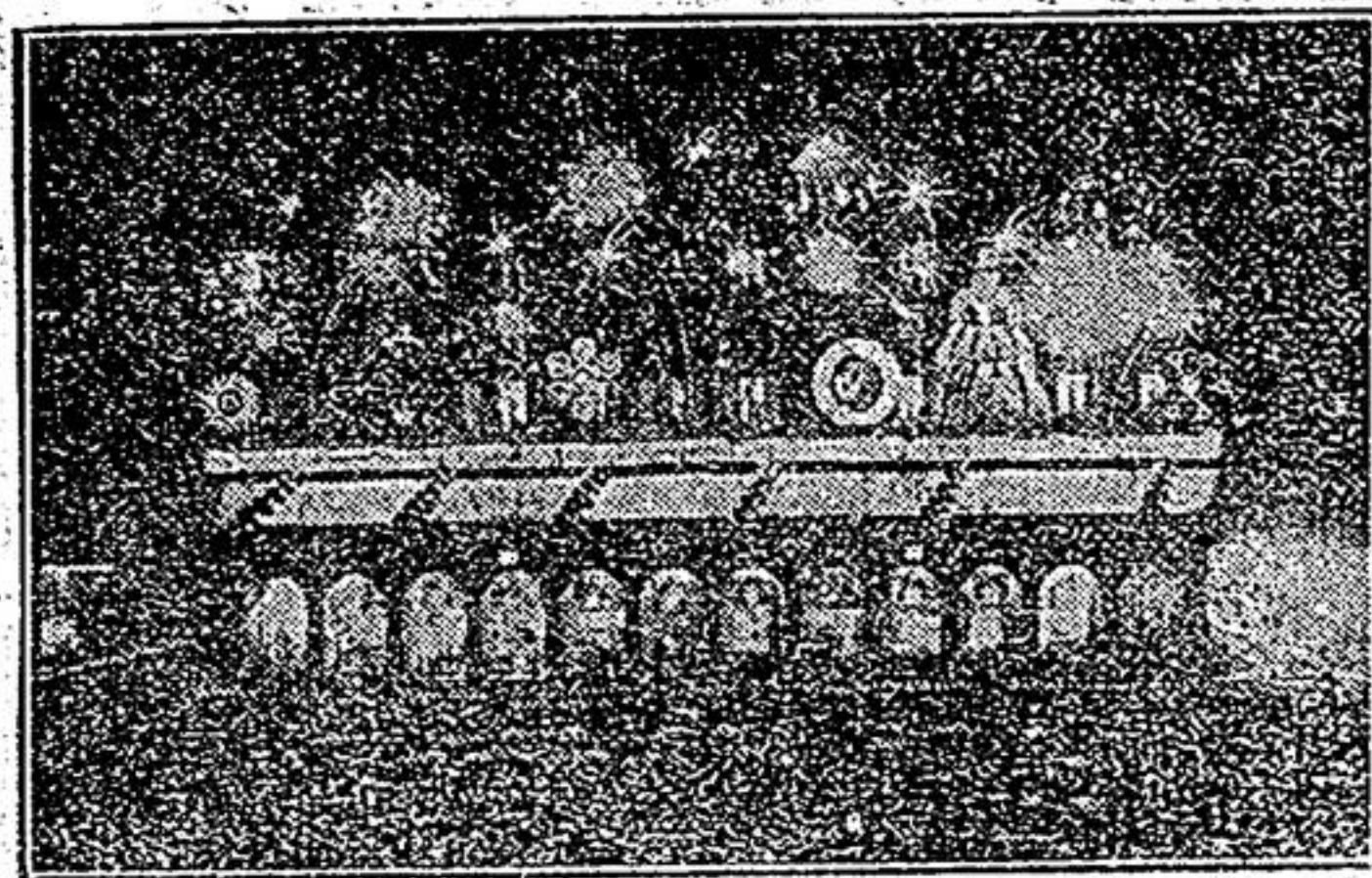
Four feet of water stood in the basements of the Houses of Parliament and as much invaded the old

palace yard at Lambeth Palace. A mediaeval wall was carried fifteen feet into the Archbishop of Canterbury's gardens.

The Boat.

A daily says that Italians play excellent football. Why shouldn't they? Look at the shape of their country.—Passing Show.

"Gay Paris"



PARIS BY NIGHT AT CHRISTMAS

"Magasins du Louvre" the greatest departmental store of the French Capital with its Xmas electrical display.

Ontario Will Not Become Dry Again

Results of Liquor Control Eminently Satisfactory Declares Ferguson

Atlantic City, N.J.—Premier Ferguson of Ontario said here that seven months of Government control of the sale of liquor in that province had convinced him that the province would never return to the old conditions. "Before the new law went into effect," he said, "there was a spirit of lawlessness developing, crimes of a serious character being directly traceable to the situation. After a full decade the Government of which I was Prime Minister began to inquire as to the feeling of the people for Government control of liquor sales, the election proving there was a demand for it. Our policy is not to push the sale of liquors. On the contrary, we endeavor to restrain it in the form of control. Our people for the most part are temperate. Those who abuse the privilege of obtaining liquors under Government permits are deprived of it and those who indulge in drunkenness are

punished. There is now a state in effect against drunkenness whereas the offense was formerly punished by local police courts, as against municipal ordinance.

"Records of the courts will reveal that cases of drunkenness have increased. That does not indicate that there is more drunkenness now than before the new regime, but rather that the drunkards are being checked up. Formerly, it was customary for police courts to turn loose large numbers of those arrested for intoxication. Under the law now in effect this cannot be done. Those who become tipsy and appear in public must be punished."

City of Liverpool Trains Her Boys

Object Being to Make Them Good Canadian Citizens

Liverpool.—Liverpool City Council decided to adopt a scheme for the training of prospective boy migrants to Canada. One member of the Council objected that boys trained in England for Canadian farm work had to milk wooden cows and harness timber horses.

Councillor Richardson said boys sent to Canada could save \$500 in five years out of wages of \$150 a year, and then receive grants of \$500 each from the Canadian Government to enable them to "set up independently." Such boys, he said, were too good to be lost to this country.

The Council, however, decided to try the training scheme.

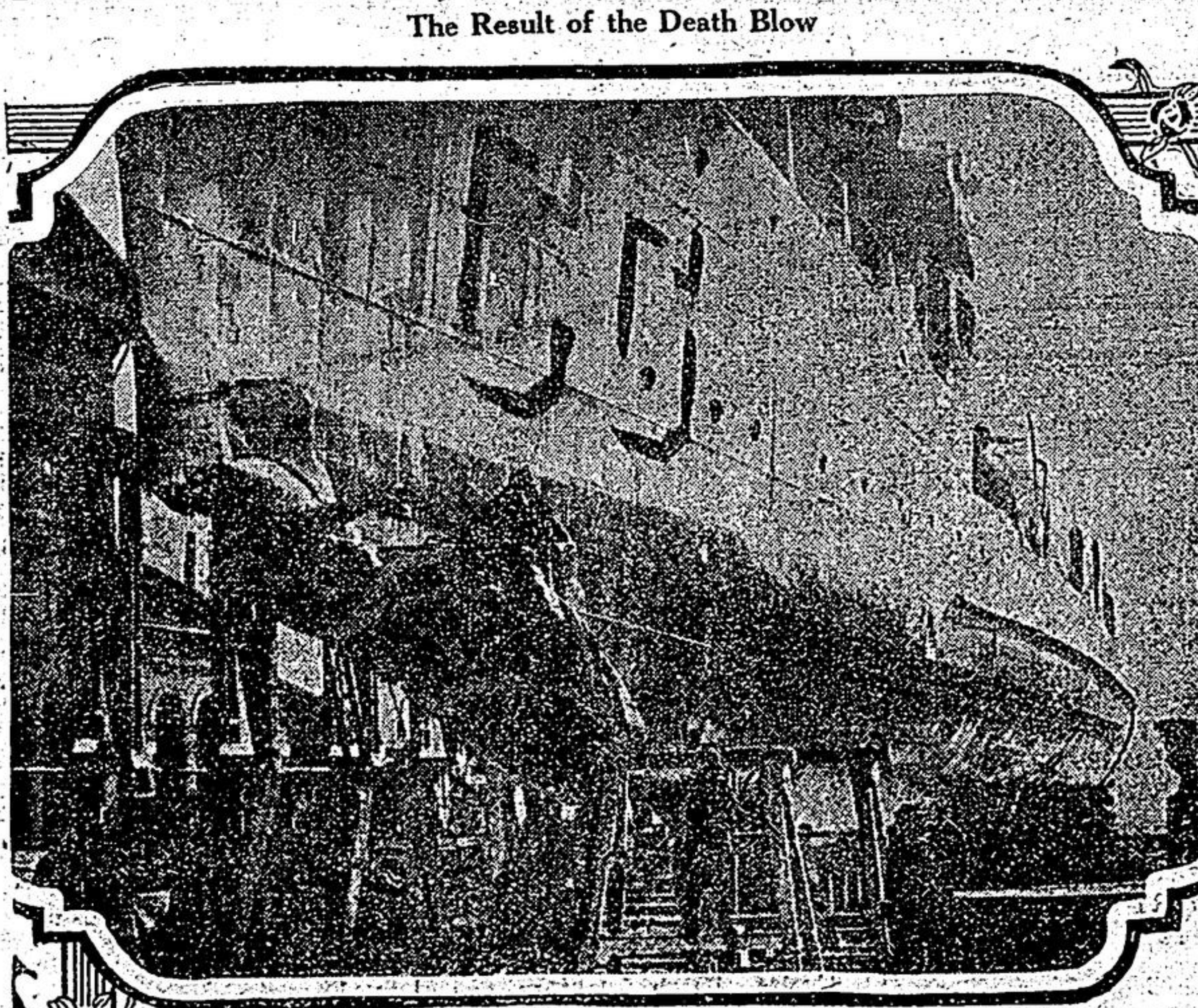
Outside the Pale

London Daily News (Lib.): While Russia and Great Britain remain at daggers drawn there can be no prospect of real disarmament in Europe, nor any sense of security for European States, great or small. The first essential to a settled peace is to bring Russia within the pale and then within the League. That is a mission which Great Britain is in a better position to accomplish than any other Power.

The Coal Crises in Britain

London Times (Ind.): Fully a twelfth of the people of Great Britain are directly dependent on coal mining for their livelihood. The severe and continued depression of an industry holding so large a place in the national economy is a matter of deep concern to the whole country. But this concern is belittled and may be thwarted if it is made the sport of party interests and the pivot of party manoeuvres.

Although Colonel Lindbergh is, in the people's thought, associated so closely with being up in the air at almost all the time, he is, so far as his actual experience is concerned, apparently never "up in the air" at all.



THE BOW OF THE CUTTER PAULDING

A view of the unfortunate cutter that sank the S-4, near Cape Cod, showing the damage done in the accident.