

Says Canada Open To British Boys

Sir Robert Horne Discusses Emigration Question at Glasgow

IS URGENT NEED

Larger Transference of Population Very Necessary, Says Paper

London.—In an address in Glasgow Sir Robert Horne said it could be assumed that there would be no outlet in the Dominions for a larger portion of those at present unemployed in Britain, but the Dominions would gladly take large numbers of boys under 17 years of age. He continued "The societies which helped the work of emigration were grievously hampered for funds. By the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 which I, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the means of passing, the Exchequer is under obligation to provide \$15,000,000 yearly to aid suitable schemes of emigration but this provision is clogged with conditions, that the Treasury will only give half the money required by any particular plan and somebody else must furnish the other half. The result is that only a comparatively small portion of the Exchequer's money has ever been claimed. I am strongly of the opinion that the time has now arrived to dispense with all such restrictive conditions and to make Treasury grants possible up to 100 per cent. in order to carry out a program of emigration whose success is vital to the welfare of Britain and the development of the Dominions."

PAPER COMMENTS.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially: "The need of a larger transference of population from Great Britain to the Dominions is so urgent in the interests of both that attention can usefully be drawn to the suggestion by Sir Robert Horne—boys under 17 would beyond question make excellent settlers and as they are welcome all who are willing should be helped to go. But in their case the work of organizations is indispensable and unless the States can never act on the scale the situation demands. The building up in human material of our overseas dominions was really one of the chief duties devolving on the British people after the War, also it is one whose discharge is far from burdening Britain, but actually relieves her own need, for she has a varying margin of over a million workers for which during the past eight years she has failed to find work. These circumstances and the fact that the scale of our migration to the Dominions should have been so enormously less since the War than before is a standing reproach to our statesmanship. There are many reasons and not all can be dealt with, but at least what can be done ought to be and the British Government and Treasury should be whole-hearted in the cause."

Customs Act To Be Revised

House Discusses Right to Search Vessels Within 12 Miles of Shore

Ottawa.—A bill which will make it unlawful to import liquors otherwise than through a governmental agency, board or commission in any province where it is unlawful to possess liquor without authority of the Government of the province or other governmental agency, was introduced and given its first reading in Parliament.

The House of Commons also discussed a resolution to revise the statutes so that preventive officers will have authority to seize any vessel of British registry engaged in smuggling in territorial waters within 12 miles of shore.

Considerable discussion took place over the legal right to search vessels at that distance from land. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, explaining that Great Britain and the United States had agreed to such a limit in the case of the latter's waters, and that Canada was desirous of having a similar law.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, pointed out that the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act of England prevented Parliament from passing legislation which will affect ships other than Canadian beyond the three-mile limit, and that "if we desire to have this law apply beyond the three-mile limit, we should negotiate a treaty, as Great Britain negotiated a treaty with the United States, to which there was so much opposition."

He agreed to let the resolution pass without, however, according to its terms, and a bill "to amend the Customs Act" was given first reading.

Generous Parent—"Want me to help you with your home-work tonight, Billy?" "Thanks, dad," came the reply. "But my teacher said she would rather I got it wrong by myself."

Manager (to boy applying for work)—"Where does your father work, my lad?" "He used to work in a brewery, sir, but he got the sack." "Got the sack? What for?" "For stocktaking, sir!"

Interesting sidelights on Bremen's Flight



SOME PICTURES WHICH ADD INTEREST TO STORY OF SUCCESSFUL AVIATORS

Views of Greenely Island and the surrounding country and of persons interested in the success of Capt. Herman Fitzmaurice and Baron von Huenefeld in their historic flight from Baldonnel, Ireland, to Greenely Island, Quebec, are shown in the above illustration. (1) is the mother of

Baron von Huenefeld, this being a picture of her taken in Germany some years ago; (2) is the telegraph station and postoffice at the fishing village of Blanc Sablon, located on the Quebec mainland, about three miles from Greenely Island. When the transatlantic fliers landed, messengers

made their way across on the ice to Blanc Sablon with the news; (3) is Fraulein Herta Junkers, who flew from New York to Montreal in her plane, Junkers F-13. Fraulein Junkers is a daughter of Dr. Hugo Junkers, designer and manufacturer of the successful transatlantic plane; (4) is Duke Schiffer, who piloted the big

Fairchild plane in which Commandant Fitzmaurice left Greenely Island for the "outside"; (5) is a view of the coastline along the Straits of Belle Isle near Greenely, showing the lonely and forbidding nature of the country; (6) is the little fishing settlement of Greenely Island where the three transatlantic fliers were made welcome; (7) shows an ice pack in the Straits of Belle Isle. This photo was taken in the early spring and shows conditions approximately as they now prevail around Greenely. The picture indicates why the Canadian icebreaker Montcalm experienced such difficulty in trying to reach the island and was finally recalled.

His Work Goes On Will You Give Too

True Appreciation Can Best Be Shown by Material Assistance

Centennial Celebration

Casualty traveling through northern Italy in 1859, Dunant came upon the ghastly plain of Solferino where, on June 24th, 300,000 men had been engaged in a battle which had lasted fifteen hours.

Shocked into action at the sight of 40,000 dead, wounded and dying soldiers, Dunant undertook to establish a volunteer ambulance and nursing service, recruited from the nearby town of Castiglione. With these workers, he obtained official permission to tend the wounded and dying on the field of battle, going out personally with wine, food, cigarettes, tobacco, for which he paid out of his own purse. So indefatigably did he work that, in gratitude, the invalids named him "The Good Samaritan of Castiglione."

The vision of the suffering witnessed at Solferino never left him. For three years he traveled about Europe, preaching, lecturing, writing, advocating the need for speedy reorgan-



HENRI DUNANT, Founder of Red Cross—winner of Nobel Peace Prize. Born Geneva, May 8, 1828. Died Paris, October 31, 1910. Franco-Swiss business man and philanthropist. Author of several books.

ization of military and medical nursing services. Finally, in 1862, his little book "Un Souvenir de Solferino" appeared and started a shocked world into the immediate need for change.

The Committee of Public Safety consequently, under the presidency and chairmanship of Gustave Moynier and General Dufour, became so interested that it succeeded in calling together an International Conference in 1864. As a result of these efforts still another conference was called in 1864, when 16 nations sent delegates.

Canada Makes Foreign Pacts

Convention Establishes Most Favored Nation Treatment—Conservatives Object

Ottawa.—A bill extending the most favored nation treatment to Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Rumania and Jugoslavia was discussed in the House of Commons.

James A. Bobb, Minister of Finance, explained that the United Kingdom had made various treaties with European countries, which did not however apply to the self-governing dominions, unless they themselves took steps in that direction. As the exports from Canada to the countries in question were now considerably in excess of the imports from them it was thought desirable to make this treaty.

T. L. Church, Conservative, Toronto, protested that such treaties were of no benefit to Canada, which was becoming a dumping ground for European produce, and that the Government was attempting to turn the Dominion into a free trade country, with the result that hundreds of thousands of Canadians were forced to go to the United States.

C. H. Cahon, Conservative from Montreal, accused the Minister of "selling the labor market," declaring that "I would not give the Canadian labor market in order to assist the rubber and the agricultural implement combines," and R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, spoke to the same effect. When these foreign markets were lost by the European countries conceding the agreements, the Canadian manufacturer would find how the

Submarine Seen In Greek Waters

Berlin.—The appearance in Greek waters of mysterious foreign submarines which did not fly flags has caused the Greek naval authorities to order an investigation.

It was officially announced in Athens that two submarines belonging to a foreign Power were sighted for the first time, in March, near Kaghallemia. Both dived and vanished when pursued, reappearing, however, two days later near Neoparsara.

When a foreign submarine was sighted April 13 for the third time, the Naval Ministry decided to investigate.

Manitoba's Hydro System

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's government-owned hydro-electric system achieved a record during its operations in 1927, it is stated in the annual report presented to the Legislature. The earnings of the utility for the year amounted to \$199,437, which is the largest amount in its history.

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British Investigate Standardization

Elimination of Unnecessary Varieties of Patterns Desired

London.—The standardization and simplification of industrial products will be considered by an influential committee of representatives of the chief trade organizations in Great Britain and Government departments concerned, which held its first meeting here recently. The committee was appointed as a result of a meeting called by the Board of Trade at the beginning of March and is an outcome of the Imperial Conference of 1926 which urged in its report "the elimination of unnecessary varieties of patterns and types of articles," by the manufacturers in the Empire.

Sir Alan Cobham Is Reported Safe

Plane Trouble Forces Flier's Return to Abid Jean

Capetown, South Africa.—Sir Alan Cobham, noted British flier, who was reported missing somewhere along the Gold Coast on his 20,000 mile flight around Africa, was stated to be safe, in a message received from Accra.

Plane trouble developed on his way to Sierra Leone and the flier returned to Abid Jean, on the Ivory Coast whence he had started.

Red Cross Will Meet At Hague in October

The Hague.—From Oct. 22 to Oct. 27 this city will harbor about 50 national Red Cross societies, convening for an international conference, and representing about as many countries.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Prince-Consort, will preside over the meetings, in his capacity as president of the Netherlands Red Cross, while Gustave Ador, president of the International Red Cross Commission, expects to take an important part in the deliberations.

The program for the conference includes the following topics: the Red Cross and the protection of the civil population during gas warfare; the mitigation of blockades in behalf of the civil population; the measures to be taken to reduce the number of missing combatants; and a number of other questions of a humanitarian character.

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Davis Estate to Remain in Trust

Widow and Son of Tobacco Magnate are Heirs to Fortune

Rumors of a few months ago were dispelled when Sir Mortimer S. Davis' will was read. Sir Mortimer Davis did not disinherit his son, Mortimer, Jr., because of the marriage of the latter to Rosalita Dolly, of the famous dancing team.

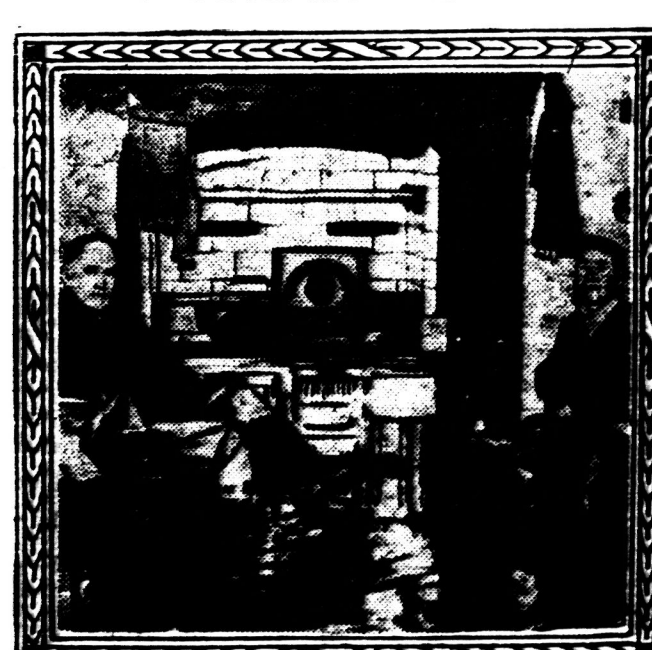
The will divided the estate equally between the widow and the son, although it is held in trust for 50 years by the executors who are: The widow, who is the former Countess Moroni, Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., and A. M. Reaper, secretary-treasurer of Sir Mortimer Davis Incorporated.

The total amount of the estate is not announced.

Four donations are made to organizations in which the late Sir Mortimer took an active interest during his lifetime.

They consist of gifts of \$100,000 each to the Montreal General Hospital, Notre Dame Hospital, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Before the will is settled as to income between the son and the widow certain provisions have to be worked out.



TRYING TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT
Kitchen in one of the flooded districts of Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland. Note the hob and water a foot deep on the floor.