

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH ALL OLD-TIME POMP

Important Legislation Forcast in Speech From the Throne
Including Ministers to Japan and France

The most important announcements made by Lord Willington, governor-general and personal representative of the crown, in the speech from the throne which he read at the opening of parliament Thursday were:

1. Canadian ministers plenipotentiary are to be sent to Paris and Tokio.

2. Legislation arising from the recent conference between the dominion and the provinces will be introduced.

3. Negotiations are continuing with the prairie provinces for return of their natural resources.

4. The government is considering restoration to British Columbia of the railway belt lands and Peace River block.

5. Railway problems of several provinces, as outlined at the recent conference, are under consideration.

6. Contract has been let for grading and bridging Hudson Bay Railway extension to Fort Churchill, which has been chosen as the terminus of the line.

7. An airship mooring tower is to be erected on an airship base near Montreal and a public air terminal for airplanes provided.

8. Departments of health and soldiers' civil re-establishment are to be amalgamated in a single department of national health and veterans' welfare.

9. Trade treaties between Canada and "certain foreign countries" and for "substantial assistance to, and improved facilities for, industrial and scientific research" are to be submitted to parliament.

10. Appointment to Canada of a representative of the British government in Great Britain is being discussed between Hon. L. C. M. Amery, secretary of state for dominion affairs in Great Britain, who is present in Canada, and members of the Canadian government, in order to bring the two governments into more direct personal contact, Lord Willington announced.

CO-OPERATE ON SETTLEMENT WORK.

A substantial increase in the number of British immigrants as well as in the number of immigrants of a suitable type from the Continent of Europe was reported. Steps have been taken towards closer co-operation with the provincial governments in land settlement, placement and supervisory work. Several provincial centres have already been established for the reception and distribution of British youths for agricultural work, and a constructive settlement scheme has been put into force for settlers of this class.

Harbor commissions have been established at St. John and Halifax. This, it is expected, will facilitate and expand the movement of traffic through Atlantic seaports. The volume of trade at other Canadian ports during the past season increased. In grain shipments the port of Montreal attaining a pre-eminent position among world ocean ports.

An organization has been established for the administration of civil aviation, distinct from that of the air force. In the postal service the year has been marked by the inauguration of an air mail service between Rimouski and Montreal.

GUSTOMS REPORT COMING.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the organization of the department of national revenue. The final report of the royal commission on customs and excise will be presented to parliament immediately and legislation based upon the report will be introduced.

His excellency congratulated the members on the nation's "market prosperity." "The volume of trade and of building construction, the growth in employment, the increased railway receipts, the expanding revenues, and business conditions generally, all bear testimony to a sound economic development which promises much in the way of substantial progress," he stated.

He referred to the dominion's jubilee last year, to the visit of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Premier Baldwin of Great Britain and to Canada's election to the League of Nations council.

Last November's inter-provincial conference was described in the speech as being "of the utmost value" to the provinces and the dominion.

No mention was made of the development of the St. Lawrence waterways. This may develop later as it is the most popular matter before the Canadian public at present.

Many Meetings In February

Seed Growers, Stock Men and Horticulturists Will Gather During Month

February will be a busy month for the farmer, and still busier for the reporter, as there will be about two score agricultural meetings held in Toronto during that period. These include the regular breeders' meetings, practically all of which will be held in Toronto this year, after their one trip to the West in 1927, as well as gatherings of the horticulturists, seed growers and officials of the fairs and exhibitions. In detail the Toronto meetings under the various dates are as follows:

Detail of Meetings

Wednesday, Feb. 1—Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions annual convention.

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Friday, Feb. 3—Ontario Seed Growers' Association annual meeting.

Monday, Feb. 6—Ontario Tamworth Club.

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Breeders' Club.

Ontario Berkshire Club.

Ontario Large Yorkshire Club.

Ontario Swine Breeders' Association.

Tuesday, Feb. 7—Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Canadian Pony Society.

Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Association.

Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—Canadian Shire Horse Association.

Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.

Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association.

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association.

Ontario Branch Canadian National Silver Fox Association.

Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

Thursday, Feb. 9—Ontario Horticultural Association annual convention.

Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Association.

Canadian National Poultry Association.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association.

Friday, Feb. 10—Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association.

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

Interprovincial Co-operation

Ontario and Quebec Develop Power at Chat Falls

Quebec, Que.—Details of the first development of a water power on an interprovincial river by the provinces of Quebec and Ontario will be published officially. The proposed development is at Chat Falls, on the Ottawa river, and the work, for which plans for the Quebec portion have already been prepared, will be under the control of the Chat Falls Power Co.

The Ontario side plan has not yet received the sanction of the Ontario government, although it is expected that this will be given in the near future. The capacity of the develop-

ment is about 150,000 horsepower and the work will be commenced to facilitate the full development being made although at first only around 40,000 horsepower will be developed on the Quebec side of the river.

There is not expected to be any question of provincial and federal rights in this matter, as there is no navigation canal in the Chat Falls region, and the difference at present existing between the provincial and federal authorities with respect to the Carillon Falls is due to there being a navigation canal there.

'Plane Presented To Toronto Club

Gift is Made by Sir Charles Wakefield, Bart

London.—Sir Charles Wakefield, Bart, is presenting a Moth airplane to the Toronto Flying Club. A Moth costs in the neighborhood of \$7,000, so Sir Charles' gift is a handsome one. Sir Charles is without doubt the world's greatest benefactor of flying. He has presented planes to flying clubs

throughout Great Britain, to promote the interests of flying.

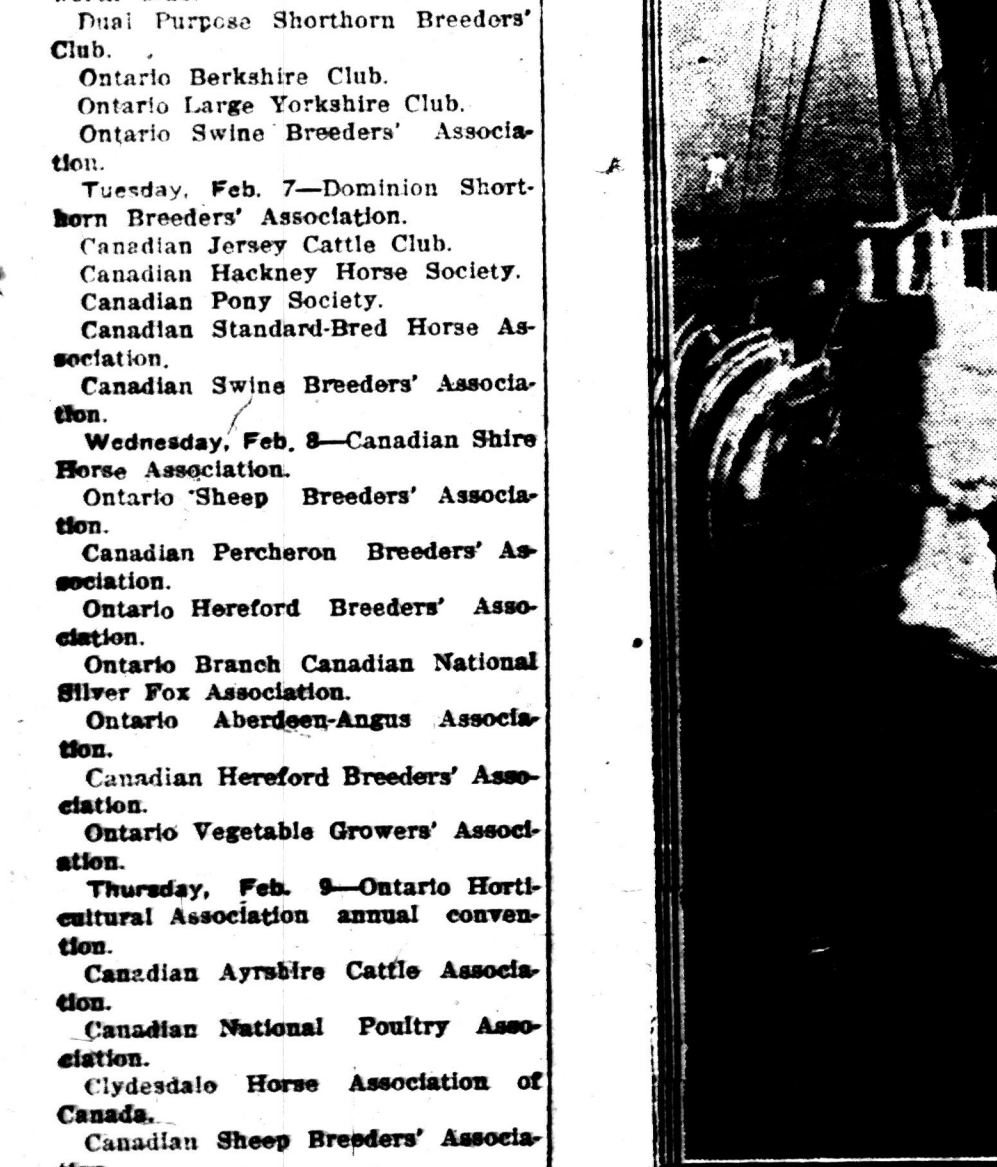
Sir Alan Cobham is a protégé of Sir Charles. Sir Alan is now mapping South Africa. It will cost a fortune, which Sir Charles is giving as his contribution to strengthen Empire bonds.

Sir Charles Wakefield presented the Moth to the Canadian Parliament shortly after the war. For two years during the war he was Lord Mayor of London, during which time he earned the undying gratitude of tens of thousands of soldiers. He is a great educationalist and is the author of a book that has received world-wide commendation, "On Leaving School and the Choice of a Career."

"Aye, lad," said one Yorkshireman to another, "we're gettin' on at ahr place, I can tell tha! We've a mayor, and we've given him a collar and a chain to fit him up like." "Hev ye really?" exclaimed the other. "Why, we let oors run loose!"

Germany's innovation, apartments for housekeeping bachelors, recalls one bachelor's recipe for toast: carefully burn a slice of bread, then scrape it.

Who Said Sea Water Wouldn't Freeze?



TONS OF ICE SHROUDSHIPS ENTERING BOSTON

The steamship Prince George, seen above, as she entered Boston harbor a mass of ice. After leaving Yarmouth, N.S., she ran into a severe blizzard in the Bay of Fundy and was in the teeth of a northwester for the entire voyage.

Our Irish Guest



HON. WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE,
President of the executive council of the government of the Irish Free State at present honored guest of Canada's Government.

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Dawes Plan Irks Junkers

Choose Eve of Wilhelm's
Birthday for Enthronement
of S. Parker Gilbert as Em-
peror Who Rules With
"Stove-Pipe Hat and Bind-
Cutting Scissors"

Berlin.—Berliners awoke Thursday to find the streets plastered with German Fascist posters ironically proclaiming S. Parker Gilbert, American agent for the Dawes plan, emperor of Germany.

The occasion was the sixty-ninth birthday (Jan. 27) of the former kaiser.

"Since the German people apparently are incapable of wielding the sceptre," the four-foot placards said, "we have elevated the 32-year-old Parker Gilbert to the kaisership."

"The former kaiser ruled with crown and sceptre; the new one rules with a stove-pipe hat and scissors with which he cuts bond coupons."

The placards announced that "tomorrow" there would be a mass-meeting in Gilbert's honor "at which unemployed war cripples, trench swine and other victims would express their gratitude for the whipping which international capital has administered to them since 1918."

The placard was signed by Reichstag Deputy Wilhelm Kube, among others, on behalf of the German Fascist party.

Legion Spurns Chicago's Mayor

The Associated Press reports that a letter from Clinton, Mass., to Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, in which it was stated that his association with any patriotic program "detracts from, and does not add to, its effectiveness," has been framed here by the delegates to the Conference of the State Department, American Legion.

The letter was in reply to one received by the State Department from Mayor Thompson, in which the latter asked the support of the Massachusetts Legion in his program to "Americanize" American history. The delegates represented 79 Legion posts in the State. The letter said, in part:

"You ask our support. You, who, in 1918, by your actions would, in political glee, have seen the supporters and defender of our national integrity 'sold out into slavery.' You, who, in 1918 by your actions, gave vent and leadership to that opinion which would have put a crepe on our 'honor door' and hung our heads in shame. You, a defender of American institutions? You a patriot? You a defender of the America of yesterday, to-day or to-morrow? You—you who had a great chance in the world's greatest crisis and who failed."

The letter was signed by John W. Reeh, Department Commander.

Bishop Stubbs once forgot his hood when attending a ceremony at Oxford, and borrowed one representing the same degree at another university. On hearing someone remark: "The Bishop wears a lie on his back," he retorted: "Not so bad as that—only a falsehood."

If the tower ever should fall, it would bear out the dire prediction of most of the engineers and public men of Eiffel's day. His structure, ridiculed as the "modern tower of babel," while it was being built, was bitterly criticized. As a clinching argument, one member of the Academy said in public session that "Even America would not tolerate such a monstrosity."

Parisians protested to the Premier, the newspapers printed hundreds of columns predicting disgrace and disaster and persons rioted in the street. Alexandre Dumas and Guy De Maupassant were only two of the many prominent writers to give most bitter condemnation.

The tower was within a few days of completion, despite all the opposition, when handbills were passed around the streets of Paris announcing that the heat of the sun's rays had done its work that afternoon, and that the iron was bent, just above the first landing, and that the tower certainly would fall within a few days.

Parisians, after such a bitter campaign, held the tower in horror. All during the exposition the tower was the hit of the fair and hundreds of thousands of foreigners went to the top in its elevators. Not more than 100 Parisians had the courage to go up. In later years, when the tower proved that its critics were wrong, Parisians made it a playground.

Escaped Political Prisoner Caught

Irish Republican is Recaptured at Callan, Kilkenny

Dublin, Irish Free State.—James Nugent, a wounded political prisoner who made a dramatic escape from St. Brigid's military hospital, was recaptured 12 hours later at Callan, Kilkenny, 20 miles from his birthplace, Clonmel.

Nugent was assisted in his flight by two armed men who crept into the dimly lighted hospital ward on hands and knees and bundled him into street clothes. A guard who was aroused by the noise interrupted the men, who opened fire on him with revolvers. The guard threw himself on the floor and returned the fire, but the three men fled.

Nugent was one of a number of Republican prisoners who escaped from Mount Joy prison in 1926 and was recaptured in Clonmel, Dec. 21, after a struggle in which he was shot in the hip.

Eiffel Tower May Have to Be Taken Down, is Report

Experts to Examine Its Rivets
and Painted Sides

PASSED ITS LIFETIME

Its Fall Would Endanger Lives
of Thousands of People

Paris.—A commission of experts of the city of Paris will crawl around the whole Eiffel Tower in May to determine whether it should be demolished. Private engineers said the tower is doomed and that the highest structure in the world must be torn down within 10 years before it falls down, a catastrophe which would threaten the lives of thousands of residents in one of the richest quarters in Paris.

The Ministry of the Interior, in announcing appointment of the Commission of experts said, that examination last May resulted in the replacing of many rivets. The tower was pronounced safe, however.

Passing of the Eiffel Tower would be regretted by all Frenchmen to whom it has become a landmark, as important a part of the Paris skyline as the towers of Notre Dame.

Serious corrosion of the metal work has increased with time and although 160,000 francs is spent every year on its upkeep and painting, the tower would have long since fallen had not a squad of men crawled continually over its face, replacing bolts and tightening screws.

PASSED ITS SPAN.

Built in 1889 for the world's fair, the tower already has passed its span of life by 19 years. Its builder, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, constructed it to stand 20 years. When he died in 1923, he expressed the hope that modern engineers would find a way to enclose the tower in a shell of stone or concrete in order to reserve it for posterity.

If the tower comes down, Paris will lose "the highest American bar in the world," a bar which serves cocktails to American, German and other world travellers on the top floor of the tower 906 feet above the ground.

In recent years, the tower has paid its way. The French army used it during the war for observation and signal purposes. The Post Office Department uses the wireless station for transmitting messages over great distances. The electric advertising signs on its sides bring 600,000 francs a year. The bars, restaurants, post card shops and dance halls on its various floors, all show a profit.

The tower also served as a jumping-off place in the 33 years of existence for 111 suicides. Some climbed the tower to get a view and jumped over to obey a sudden irresistible impulse which doctors call height madness.

WAS RIDICULED.

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