

Will Honor Premier

Work of Canada's Political Leader to be Appreciated in His Return from Europe

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, will be the guest of honor of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada on his return from Europe. Commenting editorially upon the Premier's acceptance of the invitation, the Ottawa Citizen commends the initiative of the society, and continues: "There is little doubt that it will be a very successful public welcome since the League of Nations Society is entirely non-partisan, including members of almost every shade of political opinion. The dinner will doubtless be endorsed by Conservatives and Independents, as well as by Liberals."

"The prime minister took the view himself that he went to Geneva as the spokesman of the people of Canada. This is to be seen in a letter which he wrote to Colonel C. P. Meredith, general secretary of the League of Nations Society in Canada, from Geneva at the beginning of this month.

"The executive committee of the society unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Sir Robert Borden and seconded by Mr. Tom Moore, expressing approval of the prime minister's decision to represent Canada at the ninth assembly of the League of Nations and to attend the meeting in Paris for the purpose of signing the treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of government policy. The resolution spoke of 'the unanimous desire of the Canadian people to seek by all possible means the establishment of an ordered and peaceful world society and the substitution for war of arbitration, conciliation and conference.'"

"After attending the opening meeting of the assembly at Geneva, Premier Mackenzie King said in the communication to Colonel Meredith: "In giving expression to Canadian opinions I have been pleased indeed to do so in the words of the resolution of the League of Nations Society in Canada quoted in your letter."

"However sharply Canadian opinion may be divided over political questions, including the relative merits of rival party leaders, it should be possible to join in cordially welcoming Mr. Mackenzie King as prime minister of Canada when he returns from Geneva, and of hearing an interesting account of the great work for peace in which Canada is participating."



NEW KING OF ALBANIA

Zogu, photographed on the steps of the royal palace, in Tirana, on the day of his coronation, which was a brilliant affair.

"Combines" in the West

Manitoba Free Press: After two or three years of cautious experiment, what seems like a first-class revolution in western harvesting methods appears to be taking place this year. This is in the greatly increased use of "combines" in the grain fields of the prairie provinces. In Saskatchewan alone, it is estimated that 5,000 of these machines will be used this season, compared with less than six hundred in the 1927 crop year. Everywhere implement dealers report that their trouble is not in making sales but in supplying orders already received.

Experiments in the use of the combine in Western Canada began in 1922, which means that the advantages claimed for them cannot yet be considered as fully proved. Enough data, however, appears to have been collected to suggest that, under certain conditions, which are not extremely difficult to obtain, very great economies in harvesting costs can be achieved.

A doctor of divinity has been summoned to playing the violin to the amusements of his neighbors. A clear case of "Eddie D. D."

Interesting Indian Relics Found Near Midland

Farmer Uncovers Reminders of Indian and French Occupation of Our Province Which Cover a Wide Range of Occupations

Implements of Peace and War

Valuable and interesting relics of Indian tribes have been unearthed recently by Archibald Edwards, while ploughing on his farm on the Penetang Post Road, five miles south of the town of Midland.

Mr. Edwards was born on the farm immediately behind and discovers he made here as a boy show that it was also the site of an Indian village and of one of their potteries. One sandy field always been of no use for cultivation, as it was burnt by the fires in which the Indians baked their earthenware vessels. Many steel tomahawks bearing the mark of the government of France were found. They had been traded for furs and other valuables. Old coins bearing various dates of bygone centuries and one of 1213 A.D. were found in or around the Edwards farm, which in early days was a tavern.

Fine Stone Hatchet

The recent find includes the head of an Indian tomahawk carved from a kind of ironstone, rounded at one end and flattened at the other. In the centre at each side is a small groove. The handle was formed by splitting a sturdy stick for a short distance and binding the stone head between the forks with thongs.

Another article was a perfect specimen of an Indian bone sewing needle and portions of two other needles of more substantial make. The needle is about eight inches long and tapers from the point which is exceedingly sharp to about half an inch at the top. This was used for sewing clothing and wigwams made of strips of skin sewn with leather thongs. The heavy needles were for sewing heavier material.

Two interesting pipe bowls were found, one a very clever carving of a fox's head, from a very hard stone. This piece represents the era in which the American aborigines had attained the height of their artistic achievements. One pipe, smaller, was made of a sandy material, baked in a fire. It is extremely crude in shape and design and perhaps was the work of a boy making his first pipe.

Large Tooth

One other object that excited much interest was a tooth about three inches in length. The root is two and one-half inches long. This has been identified at the Royal Ontario Museum as the lower incisor tooth of a bear, possibly of a species now extinct.

Other objects found by Mr. Edwards were two fragments of pottery decorated in conventional Indian style with dots, scratches and circles. These discoveries call to mind fantastic and other theories on Indian origin, art and habits which engaged Europe and North America near the end of the last century and the opening of the present century.

Oldest and most widely known theory is that the American aborigines were descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel. It was originated by the late Lord Kingsborough, one of the foremost students of mankind, after a prolonged study. He based his claim upon the similarity he found in many customs and words of the Redman with those of the Israelites. One of the most outstanding arguments he brought forward was that Indian priests wore breast plates of beads and circles of swan's feathers around their necks and had used these articles of dress for centuries before the white man discovered them. Lord Kingsborough claimed that these were the survivals of the breast plates and mitres worn by the priests of the Israelites. He also found that at harvest time the Indians held a great religious feast, including a dance around a fire and the shouting of the two words Haleu-Maleu-Halelulal and Yo-He-Wah. These were interpreted to mean Hallelulah and Jehovah. The latter bearing a close relationship to the original Hebrew word, Ye Jah, which meant Jehovah.

Indian Welshmen

A second theory supported by many was advanced in 1834 by Sir Thomas Herbert in his book, "Travels." It was revived at the opening of the 19th century and was one of the most popular. This ancient sailor thought the American aborigines were descendants of a colony of Welshmen planted on American soil in 1110, by Madoc, son of a Welsh prince, Owen Gwyneth.

Sir Thomas pointed out that many Indian words were exactly the same in pronunciation and meaning as many Welsh words.

Modern Theory

It is now claimed that at one time a great Miocene bridge connected the North American continent with Asia. Across this came various tribes from the old world. Subsequently, this bridge disappeared. The whole theory seems to be supported by the discovery of Father Grellon, a Jesuit missionary, of a Huron woman of Tartary. Her story was that she had been traded from tribe to tribe north until she crossed the bridge into Asia. The "People of the Plains" develop-

Atlantic Air Travel Will Not Be Long Now



WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIPS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN MOTHERLAND. The British government is building two dirigibles, one for a weekly service to Australia and the other to ply between London and New York. The picture shows a view of the outer side of the passenger saloon of one of the airships and part of the main promenade deck, looking forward from the port side.

Clemenceau Busy On War History

Marshals Foch and Joffre also Writing Accounts of Struggle

AUTHORS "WRONG"

Published Stories of Marne Battle Nothing But Fiction

Paris—The histories of the Great War and the unprinted legends of the conflict are "all wrong" and the principal French actors in the four years' drama of the western front are writing their versions of events for posterity.

One outstanding characteristic in the struggle is living in a little fisherman's hut in Vendee. He prefers not to be molested and spends most of his time walking in the garden or locked in his study scratching away with his pen. Only his valet lives in the hut. Surrounded by his books and his memories, "The Father of Victory" is touching up his account of the war and Georges Clemenceau probably will leave the greatest record for future generations.

In another retreat—this time in Brittany—Marshal Foch is poring over scraps of writing paper, his war maps and notes. In time, he will start writing and from the rugged coast near Morlaix will come the impressions and the revelations of the Allied commander.

Marshal Joffre has just concluded his life story which was written at his pretty country home above the Seine at Louveciennes. Embittered by ten years of criticism and angered by the efforts of many war authors to shift the responsibility for the war to his shoulders, Joffre may publish parts of his memoirs.

Errors Printed

"So many errors have been printed in histories of the war," he said. "The published stories of the first Battle of the Marne are nothing less than fiction, and many other phases of the war have been erroneously recorded by historians."

"I wrote the story of my part in

the war as carefully as I could, destroying untruths with truths and using facts to replace fiction. I have documents to prove everything I asserted. I hesitate to publish my memoirs because there is no use in starting a controversy. But I may be obliged to publish chapters, now and again, just to put historians right."

Gallieni, hero of the Oureq, who sent the Paris taxicab fleet out to stem the enemy tide on the heights of Meaux, died before his memoirs were well started. He could have told much about the feat of turning a retreating army in its tracks to whip an overconfident foe.

Pact Against War Lists 51 Nations

Three Nations Adhere and 33 Announce Intention—Mexico is Latest

Washington.—A total of 51 nations have now adhered to the pact of Paris announcing war or expressing their intention to adhere, following the receipt of a note from Mexico announcing its intention to sign the treaty.

Since the membership of the League of Nations totals only 42 members, this means that most of the important nations of the world have now announced themselves in favor of the anti-war treaty. In addition three important nations not members of the League—Russia, Turkey, and the United States—have adhered or signified their intention to adhere.

The most important nations which have not fallen into line behind the treaty to renounce war are Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Afghanistan, Persia, Norway and Paraguay have failed to communicate, either for or against the treaty.

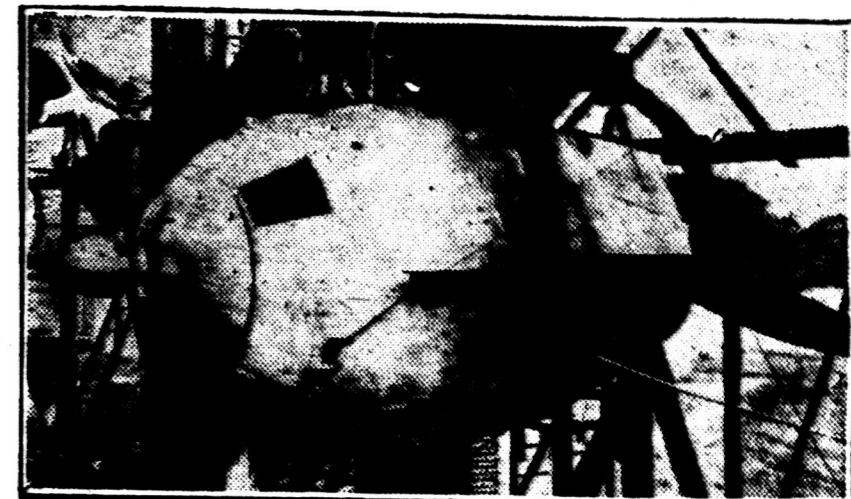
Mr. Kellogg understands that a copy of the Russian adherence is already in the diplomatic mail pouch of the French Embassy, and should be received here shortly.

The details of the means by which each nation shall join in the pact have now been completed. An adhering nation can either send a plenipotentiary to the State Department to sign a note of adherence or it may send such a note direct. These notes are to be filed with the treaty in the archives of the State Department.

At the same time, certified copies of the original treaty, with all its signatures, will be sent to all of the adhering countries.

The most recent countries signifying their intention to join in the treaty are Spain, China and Mexico. Only three countries besides the original 15 signatories have actually adhered, namely Peru, Liberia and Rumania.

A Strange Looking Engine House



HUGE POWER CAR ON BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-101

Great care has been taken to give the engineer free access to all parts of the engine.

Prosperity Predicted

Quebec Soleil (Lib.): When farming prospers, it is like the motor which starts and keeps revolving all the wheels of the country's economic machine. It is for this reason that the predictions of prosperity which are now being made appear to have the greatest chances of realization, because the forecasts are based on a solid foundation, namely the return of better conditions for the agricultural community.

This is our chief bane, that we live not according to the light of reason, but after the fashion of others.—Seneca.

Britain to Raise Emigration Issue

Presence of Canadian Premier in London to Be Utilized to Discuss Plans

London.—W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has been attending the League Council meeting at Geneva, is expected here about Oct. 3 on a fortnight's visit, and is to be entertained by the Canada Club on Oct. 10.

The opportunity of Mr. King's presence is likely to be taken by the British Government to discuss plans for unemployment workers desirous of proceeding to Canada, but nothing is known in informed circles regarding the stories in circulation to the effect that definite proposals will be placed before him for mass emigration to the overseas dominion through the agency of a nonparty commission under Lord Balfour which was authorized to raise £60,000,000 to finance such a movement.

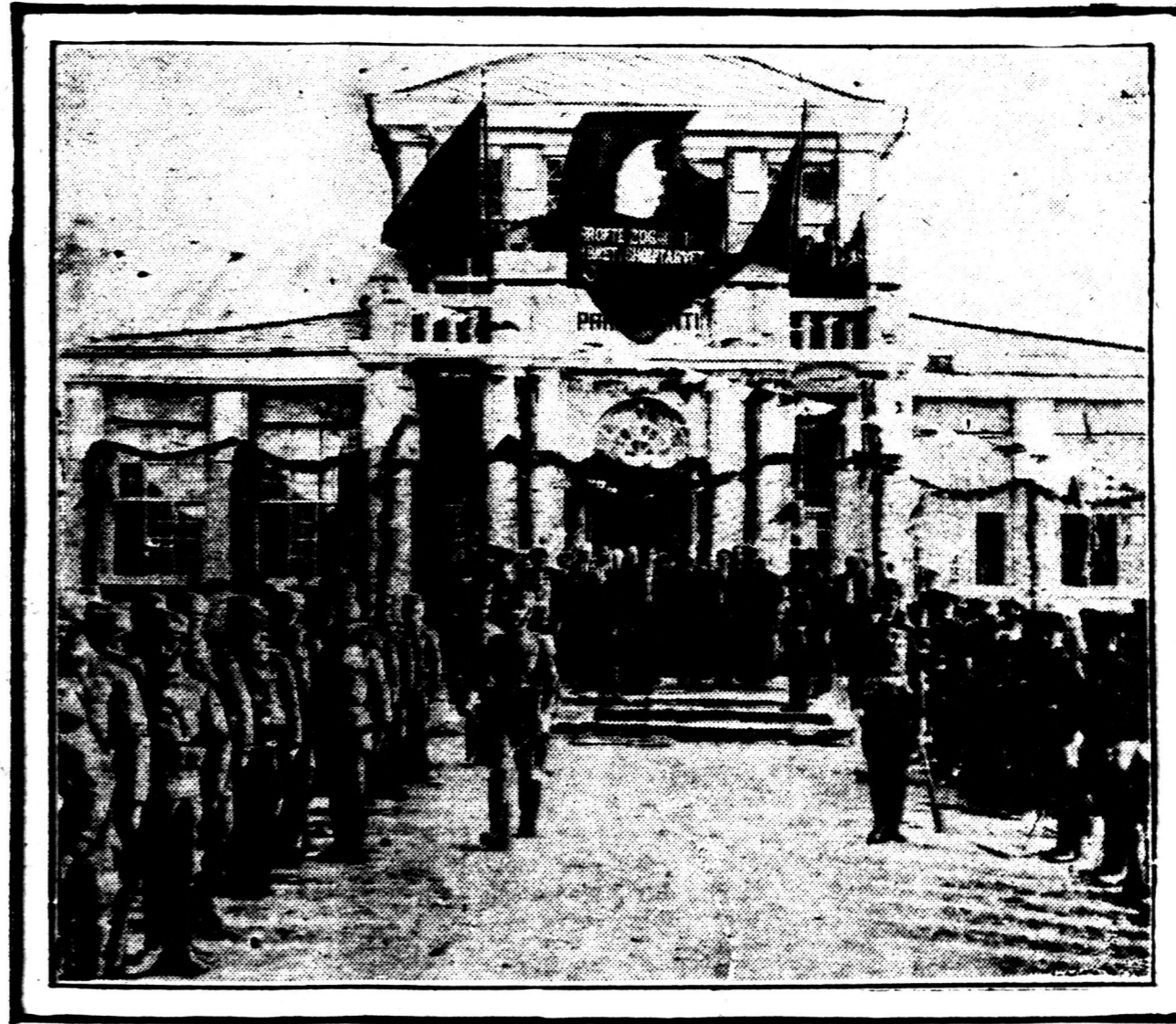
Speaking at Merthyr, George Lansbury, one of the Left Wing Labor leaders, advocated another proposal, under which the British Government, instead of endeavoring to place the British unemployed overseas, should raise £100,000 to provide for them at home upon the land.

French and English

Winnipeg Liberte (Ind.): (Bilingual schools have been instituted in New Brunswick.) During the last ten years a Canadian mentality has been born and is being developed among our English-Canadian compatriots. During the last three years we have seen in all the English provinces, where French-Canadians are resident in any numbers, sincere and honest attempts to bring about a rapprochement between the two races, and in every province, except one, serious efforts to settle the bilingual problem. It is a lesson and a cause for hope. We rejoice in the progress which is being made by the real bonne entente. We hope that some day, in Manitoba, we shall see the same manifestations of good will as our brothers the Acadians have so recently experienced.

The chief fault of man is that he has so many small vices.—Richter.

New Kingdom Holds Ceremony



KING IS CROWNED

Ceremonies at coronation of Zogu of Albania, at Tirana, the capital of the little Balkan country.