ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1947

Edict ended

d With Mrs.

ve got to see it don't like it." younger. Britto Canada but med to be reire to migrate. seemed to bet solicitude ex-frey still have pirit." in old London in old London

omic crisis de nomic crisis de-t fresh-grumb-the: announced an motion pic-igh the 75 per tax on profits. I to irk a lot of e movies are the entertainment

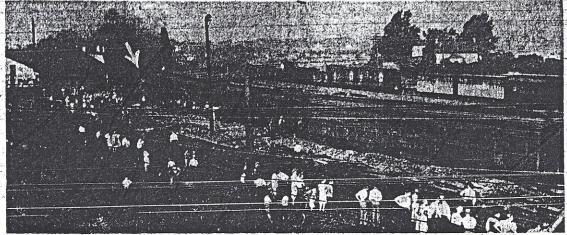
them, cciate what raBritain until you for a couple or Mr. Gilbert. "A go out with his d buy a sack of ration coupon." Get Home

ilbert were actu-get back to St.

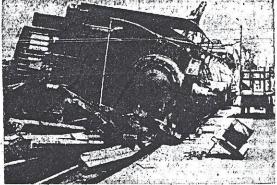
d'our good white anything else," he they're getting ocious; it is anythile. Butter is sistent and you bacon. The meat equivalent of 25 per week?

I prices were not the catch is that re made. A meal ree scant courses to a second cup of a slice of ple or ir, and Mrs. Gillfamed tea-house that they had to al before they got in a long line to offered them, or ere were no submeat and dessert filbert decided to kinds of cake—weet roll in Canwest on inspection to line, politely but one piece of cake. He was a manufacture of the people certainly about the hanging y sergeants in Pairres and a person bitter talk. Will be more populative observatiles observatiles Government impouular daily.

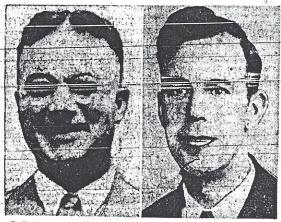
Wreck of C.N.R. Express Engine at Kingston.



General view of wreck at Kingston of the International Limited, Sunday night, shows how narrowly the ancient station there ed demolition by the heavy 5700-type locomotive, shown under arrow lying within eight feet of the waiting-room door.



Close-up of Engine 5702 after wreck shows it flat on its side on station platform. Peculiar freak was fact that westbound engine turned over on eastbound track, while rest of train went past it on westbound rails.



B. B. Embury, engineer, pinned in wrecked engine, was scalded to death.

Trapped in wrecked locomotive, C. E. White of Belleville, fireman, died.

that it is time the Labor Government in the United Kingdom quittelling the people what they had to do and cannot do and started giving them some encouragement, said Mr. Gilbert. "Austerity is the word you hear over there a great deal. It is an austerity government, austerity policy; you cal austerity meals and wear austerity elothing—and people have austerity looks on their faces."

Mr. Glibert's old home is in men and one woman, bringing to

ify looks on their faces.

If on Britain arrived today with so woodgreen while Mrs. Gilbert was 159 the total landed so far. Onborn in the Stoke Newington section of London, about three miles by air before the end of the year.

Only woman about was Mrs.

Danish Underground Man on Visit to Sarnia

SARNIA, Aug. 12.—His first visit a to Canada is like "a dream come Svend Mogenson, of Aarflus, Denmark, who has arrived in Sarnia to visit relatives. While here for the next three months he will be the guest of his uncle, Andrew Christensen and family of Cameron street, and his aunt, Mrs.

H. Bock and family, Davis street. Dark memories of war years were left behind as the airliner

were left behind as the airliner streaked across the Atlantic and pushed still further into the background by the new experiences that have come to the blond Dane in his few brief hours in this country. But they were not completely crased as at the prompting of his Canadian relatives, he spoke briefly of tragic, brutal years of Nazi rule in Denmark.

Mr. Mogensen deprecated his part as a key man in the underground, saying that all Danes were members of the movement. He was one of a group of twelve who received guns and ammunition dropped from British planes. Through BBC broadcasts they received instructions in code as to where the planes would fly at a particular time They subsequently communicated with the planes by short-wave and signalled from the ground with lights

Gestapo Struck

Meanwhile the Gestapo was not tille and finally struck the head-

Gestapo Struck

Meanwhile the Gestapo was not idle and—finally struck the headquarters of this particular group, killing two of the members. Mr. Mogensen, who pronounces himself "just lucky," and nine others escaped. However, he was not longer safe in Denmark and so, after haying his hair dyed black and glasses and other means of disguise added, he was put on a train for Sweden two months before the end of the war in Europe. The story had

a happy ending when at the termination of hostilities, Svend returned to his wife, Emma, in Denmark, The Mogensens now have a fourteen-month-old son, John.

German Infiltration

Gorman Infiltration

German Infiltration

In the last two years of the war 250,000 Germans infiltrated into Denmark and at present there are still 80,000 former enemies there, chiefly from Eastern Prussia, all of whom have to be clothed and fed in a country where practically everything is rationed. When asked why the Danish government puts up with this situation, Mr. Mogensen replied dryly "because no one else will have them." Apparently the occupied zones—British, American and Russian—will only take a quota of about 15,000.

Before coming to Canada Mr. Mogensen owned a modern hotel and on his return to Denmark he intends to take up again the same illne of work. He speaks excellent English, having studied it 20 years ago in School, much in the same manner, that. Canadian—children study French in high school.

Study French in high school.

SOME SPEED!

HALIFAX, Aug. 11 (CP).—The 33-year-old Cunard-White Star liner Aquitania showed she still had a turn of speed left when she arrived here from Southampton with 1,400-passengers and her officers reported she logged an average of 23.6 knots for the 2,500-mile crossing.

The 45,000-ton four-stacker, a veteran trooper of two wars and a passenger liner between the wars, had an elapsed tea time of four days, 16 hours and 27 minutes between dropping her pilot off Southampton and picking up the Halifax pilot off Chebucto Head.

Recover! as Intrig Woman

Army investigator they had recovered 31 pieces of the miss crown jewels. But the drawing from the cas-Americans are involve

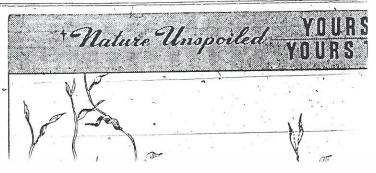
The Americans we missing gems after rested raven-haired shapely mistress of dinand.

They had booked his not theft and munection with the sut the Prince's mother, mine, widow of Ka II.

But they releas Herbst from custody in the firm of the firm of the state of the firm of the firm

Autopsy on I

Carlucci said he Russians for a repo Hermine's death on underworld characte royal jewels she p have been involved. a physician of the reported "she was in health" before her Thursday in the Ru "We have asked t



and Brockville. Taking into account deceleration, acceleration and station dwell time, the elimination of these stops saved approximately 80 minutes. As well, CN's program to upgrade the Montreal-Toronto-Chicago line with heavier rail, rock ballast and block signalling was nearing completion.

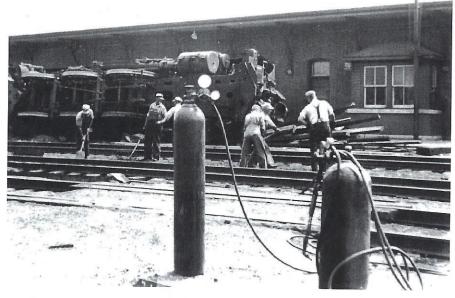
Since the Hudsons had not yet been delivered when the schedule change was made, CN assigned 4-8-2 locomotives to the trains. The 6000s proved adequate to the job. One engine ran through from Montreal to Sarnia where the steam engines were replaced by electric locomotives for the run through the St Clair Tunnel.

Since the 6000s were able to meet the new schedule, why did CN purchase the Hudsons? While no documentation exists, it is thought that Sir Henry planned to operate them on a schedule even faster than the new six hour one. CN's management knew that the CPR would seek to equal, if not better, the six hour Montreal-Toronto schedule. If they did the 5700 held the

schedule. If they did, the 5700s had the capability to reduce running times even further.

Why did CN introduce the faster schedules before the arrival of the Hudsons? A number of factors were at play. First, CN had negotiated a traffic contract with Cunard and White Star Lines by which both companies agreed to work together to promote travel to Europe through the Port of Montreal. They were competing directly with the Canadian Pacific for this trade. In an appearance before the House of Commons Committee on Railways and Shipping in May 1930, Sir Henry said "with fast trains between Chicago and Montreal, we intend to popularize the St Lawrence water route and attract people to Canadian ports as compared with United States ports".

Second, the new schedule of train 15 allowed passengers to connect with CN's fast Toronto-Vancouver summer season train, the *Confederation*. For the 1930 season, CN sped up the western transcontinental train so that its running



As shown in these two pictures, the 5702 was a woeful sight as it lay on its side in front of the Kingston, Ontario station. The derailment occurred when Advance 15 rolled through the 30 mile per hour curve in front of the station at twice the carded speed on August 10, 1947. - Queen's University Archives

time was only five hours more than that of CP's crack train, the *Trans-Canada Limited*.

Third, passenger traffic was slipping as the effects of the economic depression which began in 1929 deepened. Between 1929 and 1930, passenger traffic would fall by 12%. Sir Henry told the Committee that he believed the improved service was necessary to fill trains. He stated ". . . as soon as you offer the public some kind of a new facility, some kind of new service they never had before, more and more people will take advantage of it; in other words, it excites railway travel."

He noted that the results from the operation of the fast trains had been producing very satisfactory results thus far.

A year would pass before CP would respond to the competitive challenge. Since its first ten Hudsons were assigned to its western transcontinental trains, CP had to wait until its second order was delivered at the end of 1930. A trial trip was made between Montreal and Toronto on February 16

and 17, 1931 using new Hudson 2810. The run showed that CP's 7 hour 45 minute schedule could be reduced to 6 hours and 15 minutes. On April 26, 1931, CP placed train 19, the Canadian, and train 38, the Royal York, on new fast mid afternoon 61/4 hour schedules. Train 19 departed Montreal at 1500 and train 38 left Toronto at 1530. CP made headlines with its claim to be running the world's fastest train based on the 108 minute run of train 38 over the 124 miles from Smiths Falls to Montreal West. Up to this time, the reigning record holder was the Cheltenham Flyer on the Great Western Railway in England which covered the 77.3 miles between Paddington Station and Swindon in 70 minutes. CP's train exceeded the average speed of the British train by 2.6 miles per hour. The Great Western regained the crown on September 14, 1931 by reducing the running time between Paddington and Swindon to 67 minutes.

