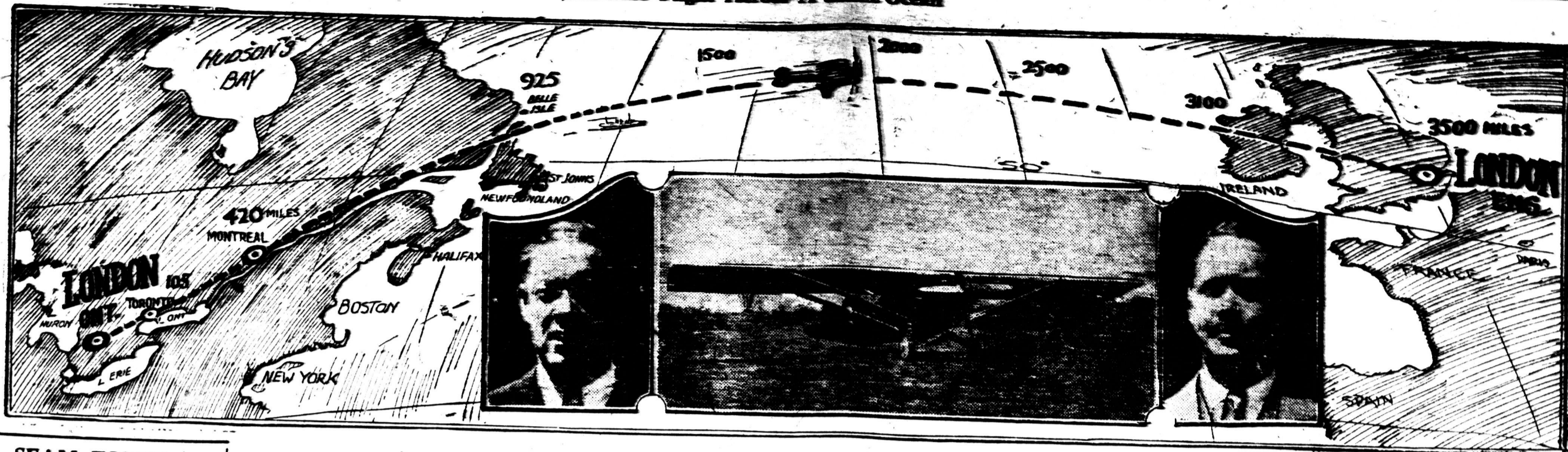


The Proposed Ontario 3,500-Mile Flight Across A Great Ocean



COAL SEAM FOUND IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Promises to Be Great Boon to Ancient Colony

St. John's, Nfld.—The St. George coal fields, situated on the west coast of the island promises to be a great boon to the Ancient Colony.

A seam of coal seven feet one inch thick has been cut at a depth of 461 feet. The site of the drill hole was selected by Dr. Baker, D.S.C., of London, during his recent visit. Dr. Baker made the following report on the find:

"The Middle Barachois River affords a very fine section through what is very clearly the southern extremity of a large and valuable coal field which extends from this area to the north and west for an unknown distance. Coal is known to occur from Crabbes River to Flat Bay Brook. The seams that outcrop at various places along the banks of the Middle Barachois River, are all parts of one and the same great seam. A little patience expended in careful and systematic observation of the strike and dip of the rocks, as well as the order of succession of the strata, clearly establishes this point at the outset. After this it is a simple matter to gain clear ideas as to the trend of the other seams in the field.

DECLARES FLIERS IN QUEBEC WOODS

New York Screen News Man Expresses Views at Chicoutimi

Chicoutimi, Que.—Declaring himself to be still convinced that traces of Nungesser and Coli, the French aviators who attempted on May 9 last to fly westward across the Atlantic, will yet be found in Northern Quebec, H. W. Smith, New York screen-news man, returned to Chicoutimi recently following a week's search of the district. He was accompanied by a confrere, L. O'Reilly and two Indians, Gagnon and Bacon who, several days ago, were credited with saying that they had not only seen but had actually touched a white airplane which was lying in the bush about a week's journey distant from Chicoutimi. Smith and O'Reilly set out with the Indians to reach this place on July 12, but apparently they had not found it, for yesterday none of them made any mention of this feature of their trip.

The expedition was hampered by intensely warm weather, by black flies, by intermittent rains, winds and thunderstorms.

"I persist in believing that Nungesser and Coli fell in the woods here and that they will be found some day," said Mr. Smith.



Wins University Medal Seventeen year old Joan Macdonald, daughter of Ramsay Macdonald.

Two men were seated in a crowded tramcar. One noticing that the other had his eyes closed, said: "Bill, sin't yer well?" "I'm all right," said Bill, "but I do 'ate to see ladies standin'."



TO PILOT PLANE IN LONDON-TO-LONDON VENTURE

The map ABOVE shows the route which Captains W. R. Maxwell and T. B. Tully, of the Ontario government air service, will follow when they essay a transatlantic flight from London, Ontario, to London, England. Inset in the lower half of the map are photographs of Capt. Maxwell, LEFT, and Tully, RIGHT, and also of the Stinson monoplane which they will fly. At the LOWER LEFT is Capt. D. A. Harding, of Camp Borden,

and at the LOWER RIGHT, Lt. James D. Vance, who were the second choice of the committee in charge of flight arrangements, as pilots for the venture. In the CENTRE is Charles Burns of London, Ontario, donor of the \$25,000 purse for the flight. Maxwell and Tully have now to await the Ontario Government's permission to leave their Forest Patrol Posts while making the flight.

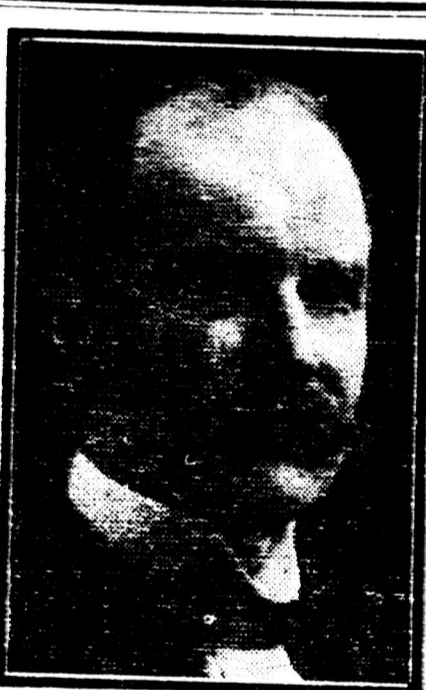
HIGH DUTY ASKED ON MAPLE SUGAR

Vermont Farmers Say Imports From Canada Are Curbing Their Business

Washington — Vermont wants a higher tariff rate on maple sugar. An investigation was instituted by the United States Tariff Commission upon application of the Cary Maple Syrup Company of St. Johnsbury, Vt. George C. Cary of this firm testified that six cents a pound on sugar and four cents on syrup would be agreeable to him. This is an increase of two cents a pound on sugar, but Mr. Cary said that the ultimate consumer would not have to bear the burden.

A group of farmers, including George M. Jones and Mrs. M. C. Monahan, both of Vermont, and Q. R. O'Keefe, of the Vermont Farm Federation Bureau, urged the higher duty. Both Mr. Jones and Mrs. Monahan took issue with the commissioner's accounting methods. Mrs. Monahan said that the Vermont maple growing industry was facing extinction. This could be avoided only by giving them protection against imported sugars and syrups.

Mr. Jones, who said that labor conditions are better in the United States than in Canada, discussed the need for higher duties. The industry that he represented, he said, had an output of \$49,000,000 annually and employed 15,000 persons in 2,500 farm homes. His industry, so far as labor was concerned, is as large as the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y., he asserted.



J. Nugent Harris of London, England, instrumental in founding the Women's Institute in Great Britain, who is visiting Toronto. It was in 1915 that Mr. Harris helped to introduce the movement in England, where it has since attained a membership of 300,000 with 4,000 branches.

German Officers in Britain

Berlin Vorwarts: (The German Socialist paper is suspicious because German officers attended the British air manoeuvres). Meanwhile Italian military authorities are preparing all sorts of projects relative to aviation. M. Balbo has visited Berlin. It is therefore correct to say that British, German and Italian military authorities are working together. This fact nevertheless should command the attention of responsible public men. Our statesmen should on no account tolerate that these initial efforts at collaboration between the armies of three Powers should end by dragging these same Powers into stricter solidarity. This move should neither end in a united front against the Soviets nor in an aggravation of Franco-German relations.

Naval Disarmament

La Petite Giroude: Great Britain and Japan are island nations drawing on other countries for a considerable part of their normal needs. The security of their sea routes and their convoys is one of the first conditions of their independence, and, in case of armed conflict, of their resistance to the enemy. More than half of their cruiser fleet would be used to guard these routes. The United States, on the other hand, can be absolutely self-supporting with the resources of their own country. And, from this point of view, the fleet of cruisers and light units which they claim to need appears to be, more than that of any other power, a plain instrument of imperialism.

BRITAIN NAMES ACTING PREMIER

Sir Austen Chamberlain to Act in Stanley Baldwin's Absence in Canada

London—Sir Austen Chamberlain, it is now authoritatively announced, will act as Prime Minister during Stanley Baldwin's absence in Canada with the Prince of Wales.

This means the temporary eclipse of Winston Churchill, whose speeches since he joined the Conservatives have brought him into the running as a potential successor for the Premiership and now account for the resignation of Commons during the remaining few days session before vacation.

The fact is that Mr. Churchill's political past is regarded as too kaleidoscopic to justify his election as head of the government so soon. He began his career as a Conservative, it is recalled, seceded to the Liberals, and only reverted to his original political faith two years ago.

So considerable is the position Mr. Chamberlain has attained, however, that it was until recently expected that the veteran Earl of Balfour would have to be brought in as Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence to avoid passing the Chancellor of the Exchequer over.

The Bolshevist Menace

Loussanne Gazette: (Bolshevist propaganda has made it very clear that the Soviet hope to attain their ends by civil war). Never has society been more exactly warned than ours of the danger which threatens it and of the means which are going to be used to bring about its destruction. After this, it seems strange that intelligent people should go to such lengths to help the Bolshevists in their designs. The League of Nations wants to see them seated at their conferences and is sending them appeals couched in enticing terms; governments open their territories to them; and the pacifists of the entire world obstinately continue to believe in their approaching conversion which is to be the prelude to universal reconciliation.

Sir Thomas Lipton Is Still Hopeful

Liverpool—Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous yachtman, arriving on the Adriatic here yesterday denied that he had abandoned hope of winning the American cup.

"As soon as Willie Fife can design me a yacht having a chance of winning, I shall issue a challenge."

(William Fife, yacht designer, has for many years been associated with Sir Thomas Lipton in the international races.)

CANADA'S GOODS LOSE IDENTITY

Shipments to South America Via U.S.A. Arrive "American"

A common complaint among merchants and consular agents in Canada is that goods destined for South American countries other than Brazil and the Argentine lose their identity through being shipped via New York and other United States ports.

Columbia, Ecuador and Venezuela are especially affected, it is declared by authorities in Montreal.

The explanation offered is that goods, though duly tagged and recorded as Canadian when they leave Canada, lose their tags and acquire United States earmarks on their way through that country's ports to South and Central America. There are some direct routes to a few South American countries, authorities say, such as from Halifax and from Vancouver to the Argentine and other republics.

Apart from these lines, with limited ports of call, goods must at present be shipped through the United States and be, as in most cases, either not recorded at all as exports, or else confused with American shipments.

In an effort to offset this disadvantage, foreign agencies and Canadian shipping firms are endeavoring to establish direct routes. They are anxious to have it made known that Montreal shippers and those in other Canadian centers will in future find greater all-Canadian facilities for carrying cargoes southward.

Recently the S.S. Wilston left Montreal with Canadian cement and merchandise bound for the Latin American countries. Another boat is now being loaded here with grain flour, machinery and rubber goods bound for Columbia.



"Long Live the King" Michael of Rumania, who succeeds King Ferdinand.

NEW FORCES FOR EMPIRE FIGHTING

Barracks and Drill Grounds for Destroyers of Insect Parasites

London.—Barracks and drill grounds have been erected at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, England, for the latest additions to the fighting forces and defenders of the Empire.

An expeditionary force is being sent to Canada to do battle with the earwig and codling moth.

Entomology has, with the aid of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board established a zoo for parasites and expert entomologists are going to seek out the natural enemies of the various pests which infect the livestock and crops of the Empire. In some cases it may be necessary to breed a new stock, or evolve a different type of parasite, and completely equipped research laboratories have been installed.

In the extensive gardens at Farnham Royal there are as many different plants and trees as it is compatible with the climate to grow, and amid these, which act as a breeding ground for the insects, are two large insectaries. One is for a general "reserve stock" or insects, and the other, which has walls of fine gauze and a roof of vitaglass to transmit the ultra-violet rays of the sun, is for the use of insects which are being specially studied.

Nothing is left to chance, and every insect is put through its paces, so to speak, before it is decided to send it to the fighting front. In a room lit with an ultra-violet ray lamp, there are several vitaglass cases in which are specimens of the various pests. When it is thought that a parasite has been found for a certain pest, it is put into the same case, and its fighting tactics can be watched at close quarters. There is little risk, therefore, that parasites will be exported that are unfit for their job.

This is the only institution of its kind in the Empire, and it is claimed that this method of tackling the pests is more efficient than spraying them, for once the right kind of parasites are introduced they will wage a continual warfare, until the destructive insects are annihilated.

GERMANS SIGN JAPANESE PACT

Treaty Removes Barriers Against Reich Exports—Silk Trade Benefits

Berlin.—The signing of the most-favored nation treaty between Japan and Germany by Baron Tanaka and Dr. Solf, German Ambassador to Tokyo, which has taken three years of arduous labor to draw up, caused unqualified gratification here. While the text of the treaty will be published only in some weeks' time, it is already known that many advantages accrue.

The barriers against the majority of German exports, including the much opposed dyes, against emigration and German consular restrictions, are removed. The treaty has special importance for the German textile, automobile and glass industries, also for soaps and perfumes.

Japan, on the other hand, owing to the great reduction in duties, will profit especially by its silk export to Germany, where hitherto, owing to the high duty, the market was inconsiderable.

The treaty signifies a full resumption of pre-war cordial relations between the two countries, which is considered here of paramount importance.