

The Air Mail Must Go Through Despite Wind, Fog or Weather

The Latest Form of Transportation for His Majesties Mail Has Become An Established Fact and a Dependable Service

MUCH TO BE DONE

To enable your Editor to give the readers of this page first-hand information of the progress of the "Air Mail" in Canada, the Canadian Airways Ltd. invited him to travel by air mail plane to Montreal from Toronto and return. The experience was informative, delightful, disturbing and thrilling in the extreme.

The Canadian Airways Company have been flying the mail route between Toronto and Montreal for nearly a year and a half; so what was a thrilling adventure to your Editor, was to the pilots and those concerned with the conduct of the company a matter of mere routine.

Arriving at the Weston air port in a drizzle, with fitful showers and a

breath, hardly realizing that we were on our way.

The great city of Toronto unfolded below us, looking like a collection of toy block houses with toy autos running about the streets, while our plane roared eastward and a strong wind helped us on our way.

OUT FOR A RECORD.

Our pilot, "Shorty" Hutton, had a week previously flown the 340 miles from Toronto to Montreal in 1 hour and forty minutes, and had said before leaving that to-day looked like a chance to beat his previous performance. Before we were comfortably settled to enjoy the trip "Shorty" pointed to the earth, and there below was Rice Lake, looking grey and

feet were indicated and we all strained our eyes over the side watching for tree tops. Soon they pierced the fog, but not before we were sailing above them with hardly ten feet to spare. The next few minutes were thrilling in the extreme, as we tore forward at 100 miles an hour with a strong wind behind us adding many miles more, just brushing the tree tops, but with just sufficient chances to see the ground to give "Shorty" a guide to his general direction.

A MODERN MENACE.

While we were flying so low—and just as the mists were clearing—a horse and buggy came in view on a bush road beneath us. Dobbin, thinking the plane was a death-devorant demon, no doubt, took to his heels. Frantic hands were seen to tug at the lines as we approached the old top buggy. A white face peered upward and as we got directly overhead Dobbin had had enough. "Turning sharply to the right," he disappeared from our view as "all timbers." What a tale those folks will have to tell!

WEATHER CLEARS SLIGHTLY.

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In Soerabaya

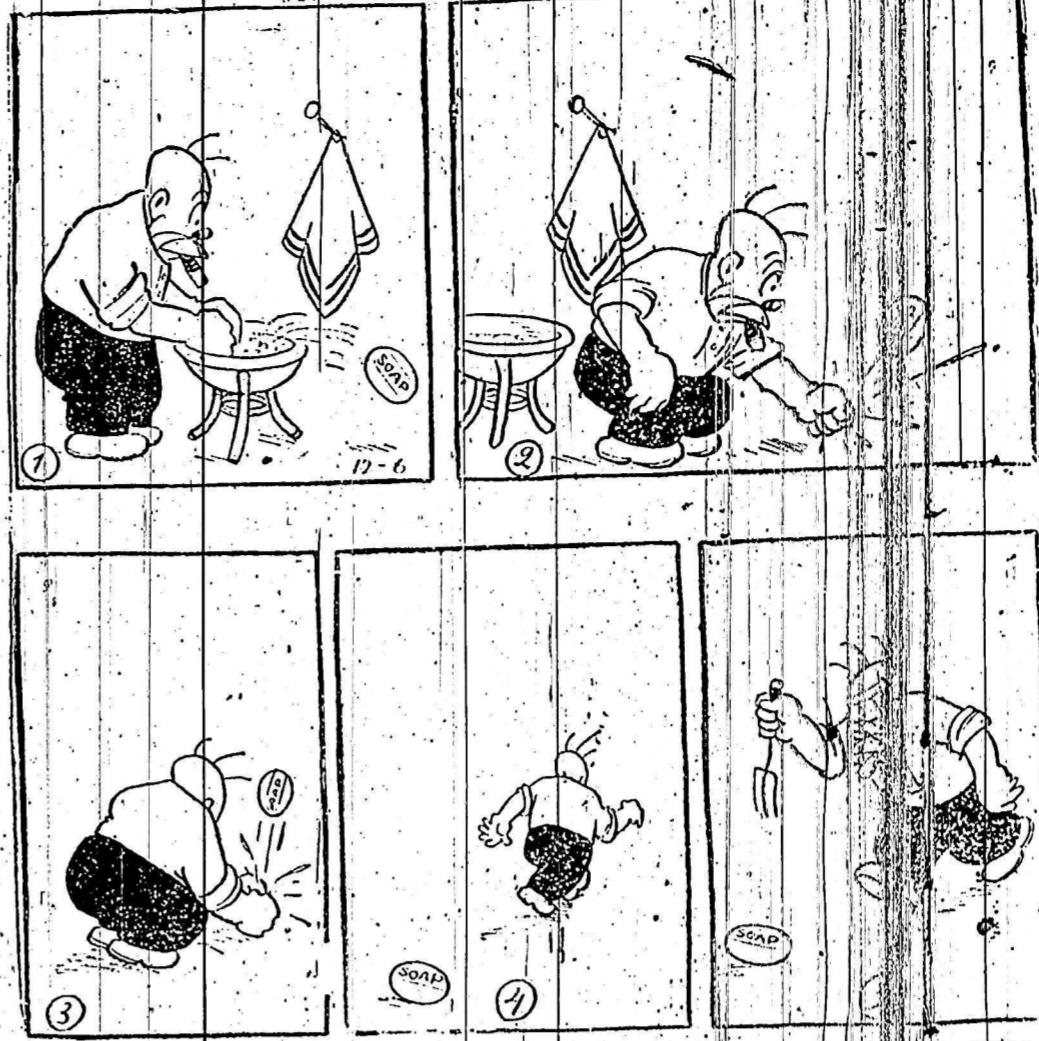
Soerabaya lies along and about the Kali Besi (River of Gold). It rambles in pleasant streets with shaded canal banks, parks and lawns, and runs off into comfortable suburbs at distant mountain tops see through clouds. The Europeans in white clothes play only a small part. The natives (or Madurese), the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, catching your eye with their color of their scarves, scarfs and headgear. These are of every color under the sun—orange, gold, bronze, magenta, carmine, flame-red, bright green, amethyst, violet, purple, with every shade of each mixed in and woven through. These are the high spots of color.

Little horses no larger than a Mexican burro go dashing about with two-wheeled carts—the saddle or cab of the people—with silver-mounted harnesses, plumed heads, and sometimes jangling silver bells. Hugs carts with two enormous wheels, and hump-backed bullocks, with her ribs between their horns, bright-colored automobiles, army trucks, trams, bicycles, are everywhere. In between are water-carriers, pole-bearers carrying everything from feather dusters and mats to a street restaurant, hundreds of women carrying produce on their heads, other hundreds carrying children on their hips, and still other hundreds carrying nothing at all but a gaily colored Chinese umbrella, men tugging along sheep and goats by the ears, squabbling groups with birds in cages, mule hawkers of brass, rugs, linen, old hats, lamp shades.

The background of this moving scene is quite as colorful. The houses are white or yellow with red tiles on the asphalt streets, even in the shopping section, are often tree-bordered, and in the residence section there are parkways of bushes and flowers in the centre of the avenues. The bridges are occasionally adorned with square gateposts, Chinese lanterns for the electric lights, and gay colors along the footways. The river banks have high piers and piers like flying ships, with bamboo-thatched cabins, and again gay colors for and aft. The river banks are like lawns, and are bordered by such trees as the poinciana regia with its lacquer leaves and brilliant geraniums and flowers, the weeping clematis, tall plums, spreading banyans and samans, huge tamarinds.

Everywhere are hedges with lilies and allamanda and gardens with flowers—flowers that spring up as in the stroke of an enchanter's wand in this warm land of the sun. And overhead, even in the moonless night, the sky is almost always sea-green, the sun almost always sea-blue, the sunset clouds that reach up to great heights fifty thousand feet. These white mountains of the upper air are often seen at twilight with their peaks reflecting the red sunsets in a brilliant tone of pink, with blue shadows on the background of sky. From "In Java," by John C. Van Dyke.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobson.



Wild Mustard Forage Grass for Salt Lands Discovered in South Africa

Find Resulted From Experiments in Orange Free State Botanical Reserve for Reclamation Land—Another Plant

Under the hot summer sun everything grows golden yellow into a shiny coating that carries with it a classic touch. Grass fields, corn fields, lush meadows, and native grass-grows creek banks, even flowing water that looks as if it were molten, rippling gold, all bear that transmuting touch into gold.

As a warm zephyr passes above the summer meadows, it carries enough of the earth gold to cover all the fields to the horizon. The gold beads gracefully in a sweeping curve, and reveals a wave of jade green, spiky, clumping in slenderness and delicate curves. Here is wild mustard, or charlock, called weed on the western prairies, called weed everywhere it grows, but possessing an innate beauty in its individual and collective growth that bears a delicate distinction.

Wild mustard grows nearly waist-high, an indomitable inhabitant of the waste fields, prairies, and midwest meadows. Weed it may be, but no one can deny its slender grace, its wirelike stalk that is crowned with a yellow head, composed of groups of flowerlets, each of which has four nearly circular petals and two tiny ears in the center of the quartet that make a figure easily adaptable for conventionalized floral design.

The flowerlets make a lace crown for the mustard plant. Below the crown of closely packed and tightly packed buds that grow in profusion with their tips to the beams of the sun. Within the seeds, in their pod-covered, that are of bell-like order, ranged to the central portion of the stalk, those minute, white daisies in their pods closely.

Below the middle portion of the stalk, the great mustard leaves are thickly cutting up when moisture is not plentiful to their gossamer swaying with every stray summer wind.

When evening nears and the warm air of the sun is removed from the earth, its color still remains in the fields of wild mustard, a magical brightness that stays until dusk descends to darkness.

Forage Grass for Salt Lands Discovered in South Africa

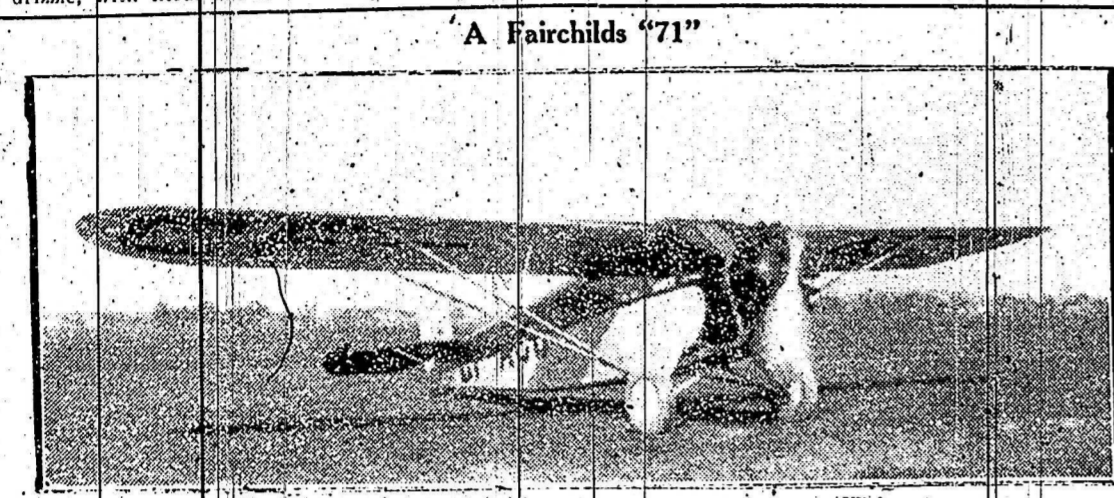
London.—A discovery of a winter forage grass for salt lands, which soil has come about 100 years ago, has been made in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The experiment was carried out in the Orange Free State, and the results were highly satisfactory.

The first stage in the reclamation of the land which had at one time been under cultivation but had gradually become sterile, owing to the appearance of "hardpan," a white salt of sodium sulphate, was the appearance of a number of well-known "brachypodium" species. One of these was "brachypodium distachyon," which was found to be particularly suitable for the purpose. The results were highly satisfactory.

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A Fairchild "71"

ONE OF THE GIANT 420 HORSE-POWER CABIN PLANES

These dependable ships carry passengers and mail for months rain or shine without an accident.

strong wind blowing from the west, we thought that perhaps the trip was too long. But "Shorty" and our business. A mechanic tuned the large 420 horsepower Pratt-Whitney time-engine air-cooled motor till its roar was steady and true, then it started her propeller to a music that the traveler hardly realizes.

"Here's the mail rack; get aboard, please," said the pilot, and our plane took air place. The postal messenger approached, receipts were signed, the mail was loaded, and our motor roared. In an instant we began to move, and soon, after a burst of speed, the plane was banking gracefully over the airfield, far below and greenhouses were gasping for

cold in the cloudy mist—less than twenty minutes from having taken off. "Best time I have ever made," said "Shorty" and the roar increased, while the "air speed" indicator climbed from 120 to 135 miles per hour.

A THRILLING TIME. But had luck lay ahead. Soon a grey wall appeared before us, and then we were enveloped in an impenetrable cloud of fog and rain. "Shorty" had been flying at about 1,000 feet and keeping his "crow light" direction by observation and compass bearing, but now we were in a mess for the fog swallowed us just where the front charged hills of Lehigh and Addition and Frontenac make the compass unreliable. "Shorty" slowed down the plane, and the altitude needle crept lower on the gauge until a bare 200

feet were indicated and we all strained our eyes over the side watching for tree tops. Soon they pierced the fog, but not before we were sailing above them with hardly ten feet to spare. The next few minutes were thrilling in the extreme, as we tore forward at 100 miles an hour with a strong wind behind us adding many miles more, just brushing the tree tops, but with just sufficient chances to see the ground to give "Shorty" a guide to his general direction.

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Plan to Make Australia Wet

Rain Makers Propose To Get Moisture by Driving Long Canal in Australia

Adelaide, S. Aust.—The "rain makers" who hope to irrigate a vast area in South Australia with the sky, have just joined forces and ended the prospect of duplication of their field expeditions. At the same time it became known that the scope of the research is to be widely extended.

Two expeditions have been expected to penetrate into the region of Lake Eyre, the great salt lake of central Australia which, though discovered 10 years ago, is still surrounded by mud and mystery.

Into this region where the mirage sets up a "wall of glass" through which it is impossible to see, engineers would drive a long canal, to connect the lake with the sea. This project, they declare, would give an annual rainfall of about 10 inches to an arid region which for successive years has little or no precipitation.

TWO EXPEDITIONS JOIN. One expedition has been organized by Samuel Upton, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The other expedition was to be sponsored by the South Australian branch of the council of the Royal Geographical Society. On the eve of the departure of the Upton expedition, it was announced that the geographic society would defer its plan and lend its official support to Mr. Upton's efforts.

One reason for the action of the geographic society was that the leader of its proposed expedition was Cecil Madigan, acting professor of geology at Adelaide University. Professor Madigan may now accompany Sir Douglas Mawson upon his projected expedition to the Antarctic this year, although definite plans await Sir Douglas' return to Adelaide where he holds the chair of geology at the university.

The Upton expedition will seek to end the "thousand miles of ignorance" of the Lake Eyre region, which in-

cludes Torrens Lake, Frome Lake and Lake Gairdner. These lakes have a combined surface nearly double the area of Wales. The expedition, it now is learned, will study the feasibility of concentrating the fresh-water floods of the Biamina, Cooper and more easterly creeks into one of the lakes which is above sea-level as a means of conserving food waters now uncontrolled.

WILL STUDY MINERALS. Extensive study of the mineral wealth of the region will also be undertaken. The natural or artificial use of the drained areas of some of the lakes for growing such crops as rice and millet will be investigated.

The possibility of utilizing this section of South and Central Australia brings up the problem of transportation and Mr. Upton's expedition will consider the use of the canal for this purpose, affording an outlet from the lakes to Spencer's Gulf.

Mr. Upton points out that Lake Eyre is unique among the lakes of the world, for man has not yet succeeded in reaching the main body of its waters, or in sounding its depths. The waters of the Great Artesian Basin are believed to flow naturally into the lake, and from time to time, enormous floods reach it, yet rarely are its waters seen from the shore.

The Color Bar

Le Devoir (Ind.) in the days when Theodore Roosevelt was at the White House in Washington, he provoked a regular campaign against himself, because he had officially received at the presidential residence a negro well-known to the enlightened world of the day, Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, (formed to spread technical instruction among the millions of colored people of the United States. Now, in the Southern States, there is an attempt to start a new campaign of the same kind against the latest occupant of the White House, Mrs. Hoover, in her capacity as wife of the President, has received the wife of a black deputy from Illinois, elected to the American Congress some months ago, who is living in Washington during the session. The deputies of the State of Florida have congratulated in their Legislature, and officially congratulated Mrs. Hoover as if the wife of the President had not the right to receive colored persons at the White House and as if an American of the black race were not a citizen of the Republic. The only result of the incident was to show the narrow outlook of some of the people in the South and a good sense of the Hoover family.

Chicago Tribune: On the whole, the recent Paris Conference cannot be considered a triumph of American financial diplomacy. The settlement was arrived at partly at the expense of the American people. It is said the cost is a small one in exchange for world financial stability from which the United States will benefit. Possibly this is the fact, but it is significant that America has not been wholly lacking in prosperity in recent years without an international bank and a reparations settlement to contribute to our well being.

Teacher—"In which of his battles George's holding the balance of power in the new House of Commons." Pupil—"I'm pretty sure it was his last one."

Ex-Socialist Calls Doctrine "Fallacious"

Emma Pankhurst's Daughter, Former Ardent Communist, Now Reverses Views

One of the most fiery supporters of communistic doctrine in Australia has reversed her views and now is declaring in her lectures that Socialism is based upon "an economic fallacy." Mrs. Tom Walsh, who before her marriage was Miss Adela Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emma Pankhurst, leader of the woman suffrage movement in England in 1913.

Both Mrs. Walsh and her husband, who is the secretary of the Seaman's Union, have been classed as the most ardent supporters of Socialism. During the recent months, however, they have both developed a "better understanding of both sides in industrial disputes."

In a recent lecture here, Mrs. Walsh emphasized that labor takes nearly 48 per cent. of gross manufacturing income; taxation takes 20 per cent. and the owner gets the remaining 22 per cent., disproving the theory that the capitalist "created" wealth goes to the capitalist.

Socialism is all "wrong thinking," Mrs. Walsh continued, declaring that the "entire philosophy of the structure of Communism" has been rejected upon a fallacious basis. She declared that socialist propaganda is intended to be destructive of the present system of society, failed to take account of its own initial error in regard to the true returns to labor and to Capital.

The chances seem good for Lloyd George's holding the balance of power in the new House of Commons. And how that man can balance!

Freedom of the Seas

Quebec Evening (Cons.): Naval Disarmament may be only a vain hope and the conference set for July in the United States, to which Canada will be invited, will not prevent our powerful neighbors from realizing their dream of possessing a great fleet. But in consecrating the principle that the seas ought to be free for commerce the British and American Governments will have done a great piece of work for the peace of the world.

Captain (in shipwreck)—Women and children first. Mate—Yes, but which are the women?

A Little Scarf Founde Hospital

An amusing little scarf, worn with a sheer black evening dress, was noticeable for its unusual method of adjustment. The material was jade and black printed chiffon, the fall width of the fabric being used and the length equal to about the measure of the wearer's arms, when both were fully extended. This resulted in a scarf sufficiently voluminous to afford some protection when desired, both for arms and neck. One end was folded to about half its width and attached to the back of a short jade necklace. The other end was placed in a loop and tier through a matching jade bracelet worn on the right arm. This adjustment made it easy for the wearer to use her right arm in arranging the scarf, at will, by twisting the jade necklace a little to the right the scarf came over the left shoulder and could be pulled down over the left arm, the other side being protected by the scarf end attached to the bracelet worn on the right arm.

As a longer necklace was also worn the short one of jade could easily be removed without detriment to the effect to the taller, the scarf being then manipulated in any way most convenient for the wearer.

Planning

Ind.: (Times and) and Wales, most of them have commenced work on affecting an area of (ton acres). Are you to show less sense than we have the attention of working with country with a population of 10,000,000. In Montreal, several have already been made, but we can't make a job of it, but a well. For we ought not to be so busy with Mr. Blucher, Secretary Planning Commission. It is not enough to acquire territory, it must aim to show the benefit of the work.

You've got to be off is easy—it's putting it off that's hard.

Squaw Wins Fight With Bear

Handicapped by Papoose, Kills Animal With Tiny Ax

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Lorraine Zuckewitz, an Indian woman of Franz, battled valiantly against a bear which attacked her as she was inspecting traps near her home. Carrying a papoose on her back, the woman was greatly handicapped when the bear which was followed by two cubs, charged her with savage fury. Armed only with a small axe, the woman fought for fifteen minutes, and finally killed the bear, escaping herself with a few scratches. The animal was a large one. The cubs escaped.

Reparations

Chicago Tribune: On the whole, the recent Paris Conference cannot be considered a triumph of American financial diplomacy. The settlement was arrived at partly at the expense of the American people. It is said the cost is a small one in exchange for world financial stability from which the United States will benefit. Possibly this is the fact, but it is significant that America has not been wholly lacking in prosperity in recent years without an international bank and a reparations settlement to contribute to our well being.

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MUTT AND JEFF— Bankers Are Like That.



Time To Use a Little Elbow Grease.



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IS YOUR APPETITE POOR?

PERHAPS you have been treating your stomach rather than the stomach of your stomach. The food is important, but the stomach is more important. It is the stomach that is the key to your health. If you have a poor appetite, it is because your stomach is not working properly. You need a good stomach to be able to eat and enjoy your food. There are many ways to improve your stomach, but the most important is to eat a healthy diet. You should eat a variety of fruits and vegetables, and avoid fatty and sugary foods. You should also exercise regularly and get enough sleep. If you are still having a poor appetite, you should see a doctor. They can help you find out what is wrong and give you the best treatment.

What is the best food for your stomach? The answer is simple: a healthy diet. You should eat a variety of fruits and vegetables, and avoid fatty and sugary foods. You should also exercise regularly and get enough sleep. If you are still having a poor appetite, you should see a doctor. They can help you find out what is wrong and give you the best treatment.

It is important to take care of your stomach. A healthy stomach is the key to a healthy body. You should eat a healthy diet, exercise regularly, and get enough sleep. If you are still having a poor appetite, you should see a doctor. They can help you find out what is wrong and give you the best treatment.

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