Flight Record Made in Canada's Trans-Atlantic Service

A Trans-Canada Air Lines crew established a new non-stop record from Montreal to Britain, flying a big transport plane in the Canadian Government's new wartime trans-Atlantic service for the carriage of mail to and from the Dominion's overseas forces. From the take-off in Montreal to the landing in Britain the elapsed time was 12 hours and 26 minutes, 25 minutes faster than the previous best time. Trans-Canada crews will be regularly engaged in the new service and the plane carried a second T.C.A. crew to Britain in addition to three official passengers and mail. Above: crew members and passengers. Left to right—H. Thomae; Captain M. B. Barclay; A. J. Blackwood; Captain A. Rankin; C. S. Hewett; W. Houston, Superintendent of a De Haviland Aircraft Plant; J. R. K. Main, Inspector of Airways, Department of Transport; C. S. Ritchie, Executive Secretary, Department of External Affairs, High Commissioner's Office, London, England; G. Nettleton; Captain R. M. Smith; Captain Ronald F. George, Operations Manager of T.C.A. and Pilot of the record-breaking trip; and Squadron Leader J. R. Gilmore. The members of the crews hail from points in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their home towns include Vancouver, B.C., Lethbridge, Alta., Melville, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Stratford, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Sackville, N.B.

Below: Lieut. E. R. Kightley, of the Canadian Army Postal Corps, (centre) supervising the loading of mail previous to the take-off. The plane carried 2,600 pounds of mail for the men and women of Canada's forces overseas.

British Empire Working Towards Greater Freedom

(By Ernest Barker)

The British Empire is a triple society. In the first place it is the British Commonwealth of Nations, or a Union of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions in a voluntary association which is not a federation nor even a confederation, but has the intimate warmth of a common allegiance to the same Crown and the same ideals.

In the second place, the British Empire is the Indian Empire — an empire standing next to the British Commonwealth of Nations, an empire colored and moved by the genius of the Commonwealth, an empire already beginning to enter the Commonwealth and destined to enter it plenarily; but an empire so great, so varied in its communities and raising such vital and peculiar problems of the contact and co-operation of East and West, that it must always stand as something unique and something entirely of its own kind. It offers, on a long view, the greatest opportunity in human history — the opportunity of bridging and uniting the Occident and the Orietn, the two great halves of mankind.

Thirdly, the British Empire is the colonial empire or, as it is sometimes called, the dependent empire — an empire of colonies ranging by infinite gradations from the resposible government of Ceylon to the system of tutelage of trusteeship in other areas; an empire which is being educated, and is more and more educating itself, to an ultimate consummation of full self-government in which it too, like the Indian Empire, will enter the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Meanwhile the colonial empire is the most remarkable of laboratories, full of tentative experiments in the great art of human government, tentative experiments always directed to the greater broadening of freedom. (The Colonial Secretary has recently announced the offer of a new constitution for Jamaica, with a new scheme for an executive government half elected by a popular assembly based on universal suffrage, and half nominated by the British governor.)

All the three societies of the British Empire are one around the pivot of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — one round its King, who is also their King. To be one "around a pivot" is not necessarily to be controlled by the pivot. To some the pivot may be simply a magnet drawing them into a system of voluntary co-operation for common and mutual benefit.

That is the case with the Dominions. It is coming to be the case with the Indian Empire. It is coming to be the case with the parts of the colonial empire which achieve responsibel government. To others the pivot may be a control as well as a magnet, as with the major part of the colonial empire. But it is a control exercised in the intrest and for the well-being of those over whom it is exercised — and not only that (for that in itself might be a dominating and domineering things, however well intended), but also a control intended to give way to the liberty of free self-government and to encourage and elicit the capacity for such government.

Political systems generally cohere by virtue of a large element of compulsion, legal or constitutional, backed by that force which always stands behind the law. The political system of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which sets the tone and gives the color to the whole of the Empire, is the only political system hitherto developed which coheres neither by law nor by force, but purely and solely by consent and the common acceptance of a "gentleman's agreement" as its basis. A set of uncodified and unlegalized, but not unexpressed or unfelt understandings is its foundation and cement.

The compulsion of law, backed by the ultimate compulsion of force, may still continue to exist for a period of transition in the Indian Empire; and it will continue to exist, for many years, in the colonial empire — but in different degrees in its different parts — during the period of its progressive education and emancipation. But the genius of the Commonwealth colors and inspires the whole; and the pattern of the Commonwealth is set before every part as the ultimate design for the structure of its own life. That pattern and design is one of agreemnt and understandings — not of law and force.

All this is a lesson and an example in the art of keeping together and living a common life, of tolerating differences and weaving them together in a common agreement. To be a British citizen is to be in company with the Australians and New Zealanders, the South Africans and the Canadians, Junjabis and Gengalis, Rajuts and Sikhs, Hindus and Mahommedans, Ceylonese and Malayese, Africans of Nigeria and of Uganda, the people of the West Indies and of the Pacific Islands.

There are magnitude and dimension to so great a company and, even more, the rich sense of variety and the feeling of a community in all the variety. We are brothers: we know how to keep together; we know how to pull together. Human fellowship and human neighborliness are great and cardinal virtues. If we are to have peace in our children's time, and their children's time, it is a virtue that must be practiced.

To proliferate, to germinate, to experiment, to grow — this is the genius of the colonial empire; and this is the genius of the whole empire, of which the colonial empire is a part.

Britain Fosters New Friendship Among the Nations

View of Writer Who Has Spent the War in London, England.

(By HAROLD NICOLSON)

I have spent practically the whole of this war in London. When I look back along the vista of years which separate us from that strange day in September 1939, when Chamberlain announced that once again we were at war with Germany, I am conscious of many memories. I remember nights when the whole of London seemed to be on fire, and when the crash of anti-aircraft guns was interspersed with the rising shriek of falling bombs. I remember mornings when the streets of the great city smelled of dust and ashes, when roads were blocked by fallen buildings, when glass from shattered windows lay deep upon the pavements, when the hoses of the fire brigades were strung from road to road.

I remember those anxious days of 1940 when we knew France was lost, and when we feared that the whole British Army might be forced to surrender. I remember the time when the British Commonwealth stood alone against the triumphant enemy, and when between us and surrender there stood only the faith of a great people, personified in the will-power and courage of a tremendous leader. I can remember loss, anxiety and disaster; I can remember weeks when every day the news seemed to be worse and worse, and I can remember how the people of Britain were never discouraged, never divided, never dismayed. And I can recall how, step by step and month by month, we began to recover and prepare our strength; how great and powerful nations, unassailable in their own countries and eventually irresistible in their own might, came one by one to our assistance. And as I remember all these long and anxious years, I realize today our victory is certain and that in the next few months, though many trials and many disappointments may await us, the great power of the United Nations will build itself up until the moment when the last crushing blow will be dealt to the Axis structure and the whole edifice — their schemes, their ambitions and their power — falls in dust and rubble to the ground.

As I think back on all these glorious and tragic events, I am aware that, having witnessed all these things from London itself, it seems to me that Britain has always been the center of strength, has always been the fortress of resistance around which the might and majesty of the United Nations has slowly gathered. I sometimes wonder whether, had I spent these years elsewhere, I should have seen the whole terrible picture from a different angle, and therefore in different proportions.

Looking up to the northwest over the vast spaces of Asia, Africa and Europe, I should have seen this little island anchored off a peninsula of Europe, and I should have said to myself, "But can it really be true that this tiny spot of land upon the world's surface can really have been the core and center of resistance against the greatest military power that the world has ever known? Can it really be true that the people of Britain, who number only half of the population of Germany, and who are peaceable civilian people untrained in the arts of war — can it be really true that these people, in a moment of world danger, were able first to take upon themselves this enormous burden and thereafter to be the centre of so vast an alliance" Had I asked myself these questions I should have answered, "Yes. . . .these things are true."

Why are they true? I do not pretend for one moment that the British people are stronger or more clever than the other peoples of the world. I am well aware that without the heroic strength of China, without the massive brilliance of Russia's military achievement, without the generous aid and overwhelming force of the United States, this little island — even with the wholehearted support of the Dominions and the Colonies — could not have withtsood for many years longer the organized fury of the Axis, and could never have hoped, as we can now hope with certainty, to bring down the twin monsters of German and Japanese militarism to their knees.

During that dark year between June 1940 and June 1941, Britain stood virtually alone; but not entirely alone. For Britain had become as never before the focus and rallying point for the forces of freedom.

Here, battered but undefeated, the remnants of the continental armed forces — French, Polish, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Czech — regathered their strength. Swollen by a steady stream of brave men who made their way across the narrow seas, these forces became once again disciplined, skilled, well-equipped armies, navies and air forces.

Already these arms of the United Nations have fought side by side with their British and American comrades in Africa and elsewhere. Their navies and air forces have been waging offensive war from British bases: their main armies stand ready for the great advance into tomorrow's liberated Europe.

Britain has supplied arms, food, barracks, camps — even uniforms — for these Allied soldiers, she and America have handed over hundreds of the latest aircraft, and she has replaced Allied warships sunk in service.

These Allied forces in Britain fight under their own officers. Their barracks and camps are regarded as pieces of their own countries. Several maintain their own military cadet and other training schools. The men wear their own national uniforms. But independence and co-operation go together, for all the Allied armed forces are welded into a single strategic unity by the plans of the combined staff committees in London and Washington.

Today, several governments operate freely from Britain or from British soil — those of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia and Poland — while the Fighting French National Committee came into being and strength here. These are completely autonomous bodies with their own laws, some with their own civil courts, and most with their own financial resources. Here are autonomy and co-operation combined.

Each government has drawn up plans for the education of its young people along the traditional lines of national culture; setting up its own schools with the aid and co-operation of a British council. Technical schools are preparing the citizens-to-be of liberated Europe for their vital tasks.

The Belgian Ministry of Education, for instance, with the help of British authorities, established seventeen elementary schools, three secondary schools and a technical school. National and British teachers work side by side in many of these schools.

The Polish Government has several elementary and secondary schools, a college for young soldiers and even a Polish medical school attached to the Edinburgh University Faculty of Medicine and staffed by Polish and British professors. A Polish school of architecture is now operating in Liverpool.

They have not lost their national freedom, culture or laws during their temporary exile. But they have gained — and Britain, too, has gained enormously — by their new knowledge of and friendship with one another.

Peter Krug Missing Again from Prisoner-of-War Camp

Gravenhurst, Ont., August 3 — Lieut. Peter Krug, German airman who has escaped several times from Canadian prison camps, was reported missing last night from an officers' camp in the Gravenhurst district.

Krug, who testified against his benefactor, Max Stephan, in the latter's treason trial at Detroit last year, was swimming with other prisoners and did not report at the roll-call afterward. If he escaped from the camp, it is believed he did so in swimming shorts.

Krug was befriended in Detroit by Stephan after the Nazi bomber pilot escaped from a Bowmanville, Ont., camp April 17, 1942. Krug roamed 3,000 miles around the United States for two weeks, visiting Detroit, Chicago and New York before he was arrested in San Antonio, Texas.

The Nazi's testimony against Stephan clinched the government's case and Stephan, a restaurant owner, was sentenced to be hanged July 2 last. After appeals which were carried to the United States Supreme Court, President Roosevelt commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

The report that Krug is missing follows 110 escapes by German prisoners of war from Canadian camps. All have been recaptured or died in an attempt to escape except one, Baron Franz von Werra, who escaped through the United States to South America, returned to Germany and later was reported killed in action.

WANT THE WHOLE HOG

Customer: "Have you any good pork?"

Butcher: "Good pork! Say, I've got pork that will make better chicken salad than any lamb you could buy."—North Bay Nugget.

WHAT THE SIGN SAID

It was a dark night and the motorist was lost. Presently he saw a sign on a post. With some difficulty he climbed the post, struck a match, and read: "Wet Paint."—Exchange.

COULDN'T BE WRONG

Husband: "My shaving brush is very stiff; I wonder what's wrong with it?" Wife: "I don't know; it was nice and sofe when I painted the bird cage yesterday."—St. Mary's Journal-Argus.

Even the Downpour of Rain Did Not Stop the Success of Big Field Day

McIntyre's Annual Field Day on Civic Holiday Proved a Successful and Delightful Event, Despite the Weather. Safety Awards Presented. Other Big Features of Big Event.

Although an absence of crowds was noted on Monday morning at the McIntyre park, this did not continue throughout the day for the steady downpour of the morning rain eventually let up and the afternoon turned out to be the success it has usually been. Crowds thronged the grounds and participants dashed here and there making ready for their entry into the multitude of events arranged for them.

The grandstand was the site of many eager fans awaiting the feature of the day which was the ball game between the visiting Petawawa Army ball team, under the sports officer, Lt. Earl Newkirk, who was a former member of the McIntyre ball club, and the All-Star team picked by the McIntyre. The results of the game were in local favour, the score being 6-2.

Every month safety awards are drawn in favour of the McIntyre workers and this was another of the events arranged to take place on the Field Day. The results were as follows:

Underground

$25—E. Junette

$15—F. Holden

$10—D. Carlone, F. Smith, E. Keizer, J. Gibb, N. Fran.

$5—M. Markevitch, E. Graham, J. Keller, A. Filppula, S. Lampkin, F. Stark, F. Thompson, M. Sudetic, W. Bozicovitch, G. Fack, J. Potter, T. Butkovich, G. Poulz, D. Small, U. Antonella, S. Holinka, M. Kennedy, J. Charron, J. Grenier, and J. Holson.

Surface

$15—A. Toreson

$10—E. Smith

$5—L. Porter, F. Burke, Q. Narduzzi, G. Hale, J. Tinsley.

The kiddies had a happy time of the special holiday too and entered in the multitude of relays and special contests planned for them with great zest and enthusiasm. The following were the results of the events:

Winners of Events

Ladies 20 yds — free style — 1, Mrs. Proulx; 2, Mrs. Dobson.

Girls Diving

12 yrs and under — J. Elliot

16 yrs and under — 1, G. Hill; 2, J. Elliot.

12 yrs and under — Breast stroke — 1, J. Sutherland; 2, J. Elliot and J. Elliot.

14 yrs and under — breast stroke — 1, R. Johnson; 2 S. Morin; 3, J. Elliot.

Ladies 20 yds — breast stroke — 1, Mrs. Dobson; 2, Mrs. Proulx.

Boys Swimming Races

10 yrs and under — 1, K. Baker; 2, R. Jones.

12 yrs and under — 1, P. Barker; 2, E. Keizer; 3, K. Barker.

14 yrs and under — 1, P. Barker 2, E. Keizer; R Chevrefils

16 yrs and under — 1, R. McGregor; 2, P. Barker; 3, R. Chevrefils.

Diving

12 yrs and under — 1, P. Barker; 2, K. Barker and E. Keizer.

16 yrs and under — 1, P. Barker; 2, J. Fraser; 3, R. McGregor.

13 yrs and over — 1, R. McGregor; 2, J. Fraser; 3, R. Chevrefils.

Boy's Races

6 yrs and under — 1, R. Sinalk; 2, J. Beluk; 3, J. Small.

8 yrs and under — 1, W. Vrilcetich; 2, Wm. McKenzie.

10 yrs and under — 1, R. Hannigan; 2, R. Mantel; 3, W. Rogers.

12 yrs and under — 1, J. Butcher; 2, B. Bulcher; 3, C. Bukan.

14 yrs and under — 1, W. Thrasher; 2, C. Walko; 3, C. Butcher.

Girls' Races

6 yrs and under — 1, H. Kaskani; 2, J. O'Leary; 3, K. Espanol.

8 yrs and under — 1, G. Stringer; 2, N. O'Callaghan; 3, E. O'Leary.

10 yrs and under — 1, S. Nisula; 2, V. Cameron; 3, F. Nisula.

12 yrs and under — 1, Sutherland; 2, P. Lahey; 3, L. Andrechek.

14 yrs and under — 1, M. Sutherland; 2, M. Bosiconich; 3, J. Langhman.

Swimming Races — Girls

10 yrs and under — P. Dobson.

12 yrs and under — 1, J. Sutherland; 2, P. Dobson; 3, J. Elliot.

14 yrs and under — 1, J. Johnson; 2, S. Moran; 3, G. Hill.

16 yrs and under — 1, J. Johnson; 2, G. Hill; 3, S. Moran.

Mixed relay, 16 yrs and under — 1, J. Johnson, P. Barker, S. Moran, R. McGregor; 2, G. Hill, G. Westerhon, M. Greer, J. Elliot.

Tub race mixed relay

1, G. Westerholm, M. Greer, G. Hill, R. Chevrefils; 2, J. Fraser, R. McGregor, E. Keizer, P. Barker.

New York Plans Blasts to Kill off Mosquitoes

Albany, Aug. 4—Use of explosives to exterminate mosquitoes and other disease-bearing insects in military areas is proposed by Dr. Robert D. Glasgow, State entomologist.

Charges of insecticide materials from metal or firework-like paper mortars are effective, he reports in an article prepared with the collaboration of Robert Blair, State museum assistant.

Entomologists in the armed forces have expressed interest in the proposal, Dr. Glasgow said.

In some tropical areas, the entomologist has found, the worst anopheline mosquito carriers of malaria do not develop in standing or slowly running water on the ground but in water held in receptacles at the bases of leaves 40 to 80 feet above the ground.

Experimental studies on which the article was based were undertaken to find a more practical and less costly means than spraying for control of forest pests.

Suggest That Krug May be Across the Border

Windsor, Aug. 3 — Police continued tonight to investigate a report that a man, dressed in swimming trunks and a white shirt, leaped into the Detroit River early today an swam in the direction of the United States. The possibility that the man might have been Lieut. Peter Krug, German airman who last night was reported missing from officers' prison camp at Gravenhurst, was not discounted.

The man was noticed by Constable T. Cody of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a guard at the Ambassador Bridge, early today, and although Cody fired a warning shot in the air, the main failed to stop. Cody said the man swam toward Detroit.

Police on both sides of the border joined in the search for the man but no trace has been found.

Investigation Continues into Death of Sir H. Oakes

Nassau, Bahamas, August 3 — Capt. James O. Barker of the Miami police testified today that "considerable hair burns" were found on the hands and arms of Alfred de Marigny after the bludgeoned body of his father-in-law, multi-millionaire Sir Harry Oakes, was found on a fire-charred bed July 8.

Previous testimony at a preliminary hearing for de Marigny, charged with murder, had established that Sir Harry's body and bed had been sprayed with an insecticide and a fire started.

"Anyone in the room at the time of the fire would have had burns on his hair," related Barker, one of two American experts called in by the Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas to help solve the crime.

He said an examination first was made on Harold G. Christie, close friend and business associate of Oakes, a guest of Sir Harry's home at the time of the slaying.

"There were no burned hairs or tissues on Mr. Christie," Barker continued.

"Mr. de Marigny volunteered to undergo a microscopic examination. He removed his shirt. We examined through a microscope the back of his fingers, his hands and forearms, and found on both hands and both arms a considerable quantity of hair burns.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

Clean Rooms
BY
Day or Week
Very Reasonable Rates
Quiet Atmosphere
The King Edward Hotel
Cor. Spruce St. and Third Ave.
PHONE 324 TIMMINS

BEFORE
Fire Threatens, Let Us Help You
Check Your Fire Insurance.
Simms-Hooker & Pickering
INSURANCE IN ALL BRANCHES — REAL ESTATE
Call and see us regarding New Low Rates on all Automobile Insurance
20 PINE STREET NORTH, McInnis Block, Phone 112, Timmins
78 BRUCE AVENUE, Phone 30, South Porcupine, Ont.

It Is a Patriotic Duty To Buy Quality Goods

Take Commercial Printing As an Example

Cheap, unattractive and poorly displayed printing reflects back on your business.

Quality Printing Sells to Everyone

30 years' experience in the Printing Trade with Modern and Up-to-date machinery ensures you Quality Printing at moderate prices on all classes of printed matter.

WE ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO GIVE ESTIMATES

The Porcupine Advance
TELEPHONE 26