

The Flying Flea Is Now Success After Strenuous Tests

Cent-A-Mile Semi-Glider Machines Require Very Little Training.

Three revolutionary types of aeroplane, now being worked on in Britain by experimenters, manufacturers and clubs, bring flying within reach of the man in the street and reduce its cost to that of running a baby motor-car.

The most firmly established of these ultra-light machines is already in production.

This B.A.C. Drone has been flown successfully during the past few weeks by Robert Kronfeld, the Austrian glider.

It is a cross between a normal light aeroplane and a glider. With its two-cylinder motorcycle engine it can reach 70 miles an hour and fly for a fuel cost of approximately one cent a mile.

The machine that is likely to prove the most remarkable of these new light aeroplanes, however, is the "Flying Flea."

This craft was designed by a Frenchman, who, on account of its small size and its ability to hop, called it Le Pou du Ciel—the Flea of the Sky.

It has a very small motor, is cheap to build and run, and can be flown, it is claimed, by a novice after only a few minutes instruction.

The machine incorporates a system of direct control, which eliminates elevators such as are used in a normal aeroplane. Control is maintained by movement of the whole top wing and a rudder, and the designer claims that unless the pilot is outrageously awkward he cannot do wrong in the air.

The third novel aeroplane resembles a glider in that it uses its small engine and propeller only for taking off and attaining altitude.

The engine then recedes neatly

CHIEF RISKED LIFE TO SAVE HIM



The only way Chief of Police Holley, of Weston, Ontario, could get "Pete," five-pound bear cub (above), down from the dizzy heights of a 75-foot tree, was to don spurs and go after him. The renegade who caused all the commotion is a pet.

into the fuselage and the craft becomes a normal glider.

The machine is the air equivalent of a yacht fitted with auxiliary engines.

Meanwhile, plans to capture the transatlantic air traffic on the northern route, via Greenland, are being made by the Royal Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Line.

Experimental aeroplanes which would fly between Amsterdam, Aberdeen, the Faroe Islands and Iceland, to cover the first leg of the journey to the American continent, are contemplated.

Part of the project would provide for a direct service, probably with giant Fokker or Douglas "Flying Hotel" machines, between Holland and Scotland, with Aberdeen as the base.

From Aberdeen connection would be made with Iceland, stops

being arranged at the Faroe Islands for refueling. The next link would be between Iceland and Greenland before the hop to Canada.

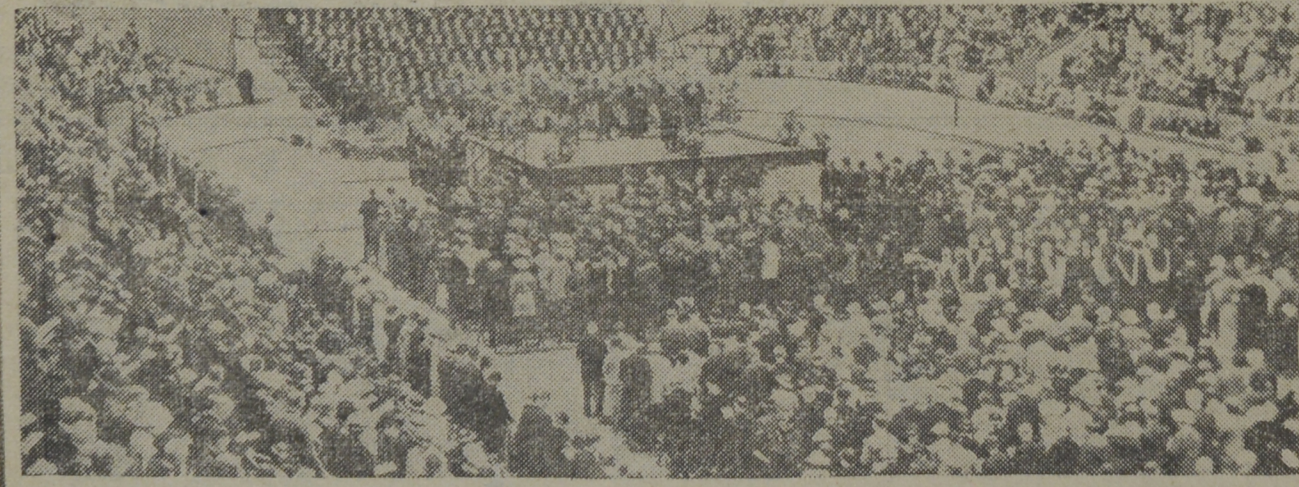
Magna Charta Is Now Cashed High In The United States

(Continued from Page 1)

as the "foundation of English liberty and jurisprudence" and likewise the "cornerstone of American liberty and jurisprudence." Especial attention was called by him to the sections 39 and 40. The first of these reads:

"No free man shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed or outlawed, or in any way destroyed; nor will we condemn him, nor will we commit him to prison, excepting by the legal judgment of his peers or by the laws of the land."

CELEBRATING 10th ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED CHURCH



Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the formation of the United Church of Canada, 17,000 people gathered in the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, to take part in an impressive service of praise. All parts of Canada were represented in the huge throng with ministers of the Church in all sections of the Dominions attending. Three former Moderators, Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, Dr. James Endicott and Dr. T. Albert Moore, along with the present incumbent, Dr. Richard Roberts, and Sir

William Hearst, were seated on the platform. A choir of 2,000 voices and the Toronto regimental band rendered music. A pageant depicting the outstanding performances of the Church since union, added glamor to the occasion. Above—DR. PIDGEON, the first Moderator (left), and DR. ROBERTS, led the audience in prayer. Below is a view of the worshipping throng which jammed the huge sports palace for the anniversary celebration.

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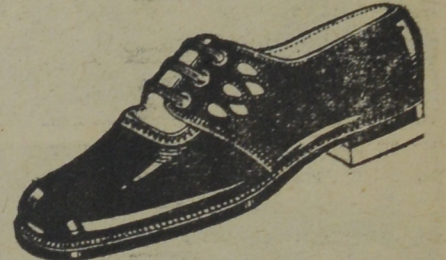
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And the second: "To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay right of justice."

What is here signified is that there is a body of rights belonging to the citizen which the "Government" is bound to regard. The historical importance of this document is found not in its specific provisions but in this general principle applicable to all the changing phases of national development. With Magna Charta "the absolute irresponsible monarch of the earlier period came to an end"—not to appear again in countries of the speech in which it was written.—New York Times.

£10,000 STAMP

Rarest and costliest of the world's postage stamps, the incomparable 1 cent British Guiana of 1856 is once again in the auction market; its present owner, the widow of Mr. Arthur Hind, the famous New York philatelist, has insured it for £10,000. Collectors are convinced that this specimen is a printer's error, 1 cent being imprinted on it in mistake for 4 cents; all efforts to trace a similar stamp have failed. Originally a Demerara schoolboy, into whose collection it came by accident, sold it for six shillings. On the last occasion it cropped up for sale, at Paris, in 1922, it realized £7,300.

"Large asking and large expectation on our part honor God."
—A. L. Stone.

Raspberry Beetle Is Causing Damage In New Brunswick

Fredericton. — A small brown beetle, the raspberry byturus, is at present attacking the buds of cultivated and wild raspberry over a large portion of New Brunswick, being abundant in York, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton Counties, and possibly over the whole province.

The beetle feeds on the flower buds, eating hole in the sides and destroying the fruit-producing portions. Growers of cultivated raspberries are advised to watch their plants for signs of this insect. When found, the beetles may be picked from small lots of bushes or shaken into a tub or pail containing water with a film of kerosene or gasoline on the surface. Plants may also be dusted before the blossoms open, using lead arsenate in powder form, either alone or diluted with seven parts of talc or diatomaceous earth. Raspberry foliage is sensitive to many dusts and sprays and the use of calcium arsenate, lime or sulphur is inadvisable. No arsenical poison spray or dust should be applied after flowers of the raspberry open, the Dominion entomological laboratory at Fredericton states.

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