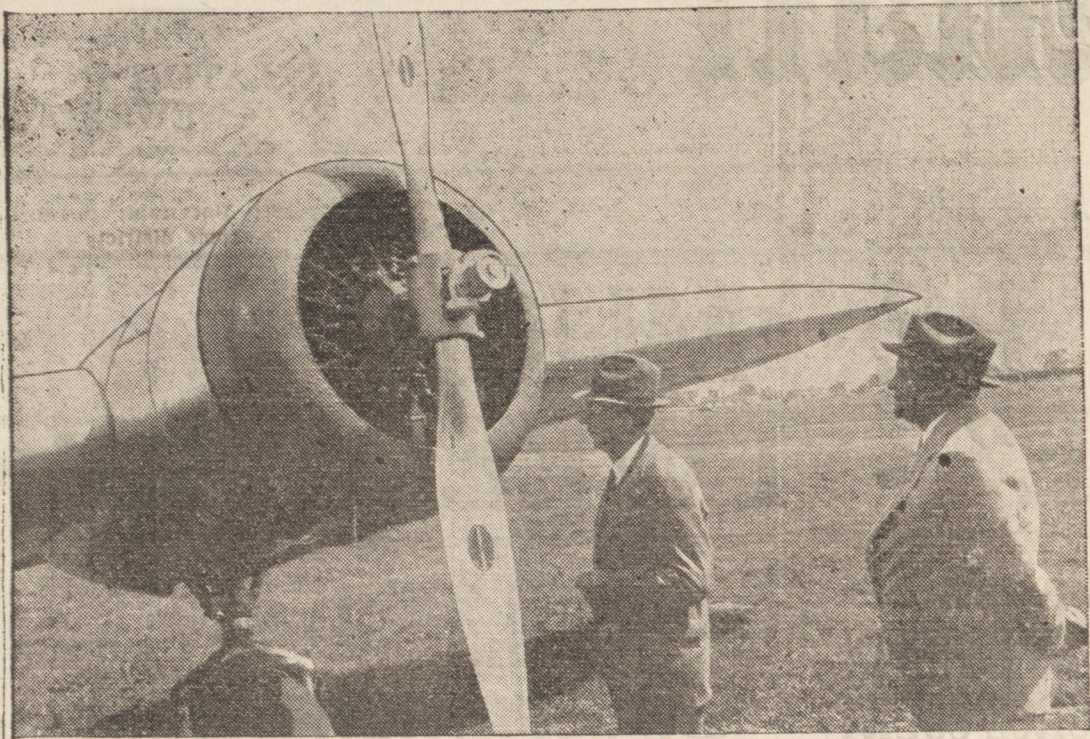


Airline Officers Inspect Transcontinental Plane



Seven planes of the latest type, suitable for carrying mail, express, and passengers, have been ordered by Trans-Canada Air Lines. Three of these, Lockheed-Electra 10's, will be delivered during the next few months. They carry 10 passengers and have a cruising speed of 180 miles an hour. Early in 1938 delivery will be made of four 14-passenger Lockheed-Electra planes which will have a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour. All of these planes are twin engine, each engine having sufficient power so that in case of the failure of one engine the plane could fly over the Rockies with the other. With only one engine operating the plane could also take off from landing fields. Photograph shows S. J. Hungerford, President of Trans-Canada Air Lines and of Canadian National Railways (left) and Philip G. Johnson, Vice President in charge of operation, Trans-Canada Air Lines, inspecting a Lockheed-Electra 10.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA

Factory Owners Seek To Shield the Workers From Contact With Communism

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, July 24—Miss Coombes, an English Baptist missionary, on furlough from Tai-Yuan-Fu, capital of the Northern Chinese Province of Shan-Si, visited her cousin, Mrs. Riley, of Tracy, spoke in the United Baptist church here Sunday evening, describing the Christian Mission work in Shan-Si. From several causes, said Miss Coombes, China was a hard field for missions. The people were oppressed in many ways. Added to the humiliation they had suffered from the Japanese, they had been ruled lately by war-lords and also divided by a civil war with the Communists, who were not favorable to foreigners in general, much less to Christian Missions in particular. In Shan-Si, the province immediately west of her district, the taxes had been collected fifteen years in advance, and even in the more settled Shan-Si they had been demanded and paid five years in advance, due to rapidly shifting provincial dictatorships.

The great problem in China was food, said the lecturer. Many families never knew what it was to have enough to eat, and health and morale have to suffer accordingly. Such people, having to work long hours for a mere pittance, had no time for spiritual thought. In the factories,

women and children, the latter down to seven and eight years of age, had to work twelve hours a day seven days a week for wages as low in some instances as \$1.00 Canadian a month.

The land was full of temples, which were being used for schools, offices, etc., the idols being stored away out of sight, the old religious observances passing and the ignorant common people left without spiritual anchorage. Even the shrines of the Goddess of Mercy, to whom soulless mothers pray for offspring to keep the family altars properly cared for, had been despoiled.

Since the revolution of 1911, there had been a great physical change in China. Paved roads had been built, and the great cities were taking on an aspect of western efficiency. In Tai-Yuan-Fu there were macadamized roads and buses of a sort.

To care for the millions without adequate spiritual facilities, the Christian missionaries had up-to-date hospitals, which were at first shunned through fear of the 'foreign devils' magic, but were now well patronized; schools, much appreciated; and churches, none of which were interfered with by the regular authorities. The Christians had more or less freedom to talk with the prisoners.

There was no religious propaganda allowed in the factories, the owners being afraid that even though the Christian missionaries some Communist doctrine might be conveyed to the workers. However, the workers' children, themselves 12-hour workers, came to Christian night schools, so eager were they to learn something higher and better than that to which they had been accustomed. When the good will of the mother-in-law of a household was obtained, the missionaries had comparatively easy work, as the influence of the mother-in-law was greater than that of the husband.

Miss Coombes felt that, on the whole, in spite of civil strife and Japanese obstruction, China was rapidly becoming unified and her ideals of government, education and religion developing in the right direction.

TURN TO RIGHT PLEASES PARIS

Conservatives Exult Over New Bank Head--Popular Front Idea Is Strong--It Causes Some Persons To Wish Hitler Might Invade.

PARIS, July 24—The appointment as governor of the Bank of France of Pierre Eugene Fournier, a solid Treasury employee without particular imagination, plus the exultation of industrial circles and the amount of governmental savings just announced by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet prove to what extent the financial policy of the Popular Front is over. France has returned to orthodox doctrines and will have to squeeze again.

For the time being the policy of a balanced budget will find no open adversaries. According to Bonnet's statement last night, 5,000,000,000 francs will be saved this year and 25,000,000,000 francs is to be saved next year. This sounds very good to the frugal French mind.

Socialists of the Blum tendency care more for maintaining the Popular Front than for continuing a policy of financial experiment whose results during the coalition regime's year in office were not brilliant. But this does not for a moment mean that they have accepted the Bonnet-Rist financial policy as the correct one.

Quite the contrary. Whereas, many of the concrete realizations of the Popular Front have been swept away, the Popular Front spirit of what is called 'greater social justice' remains. Many believe that neither the workers nor the employers can ever revert to the master relationship which prevailed before the advent of Leon Blum's Cabinet a year ago last June.

It can hardly be imagined in the United States, and certainly not in Great Britain, to what extent exists the hatred of certain big French industrialists and bankers for the emancipation of workmen, which, to them, represents something little short of anarchy.

The obvious disorder which accompanied the recent sit-down strikes, and the consequent Matignon agreement fills these industrialists and bankers with a rage so intense that they openly proclaim their admiration of Premier Mussolini as a champion of order. Many of them go so far as to publish their belief that France—meaning the vast majority of Frenchmen who support the Popular Front—is ripe for severe punishment. (Continued on Page Three)

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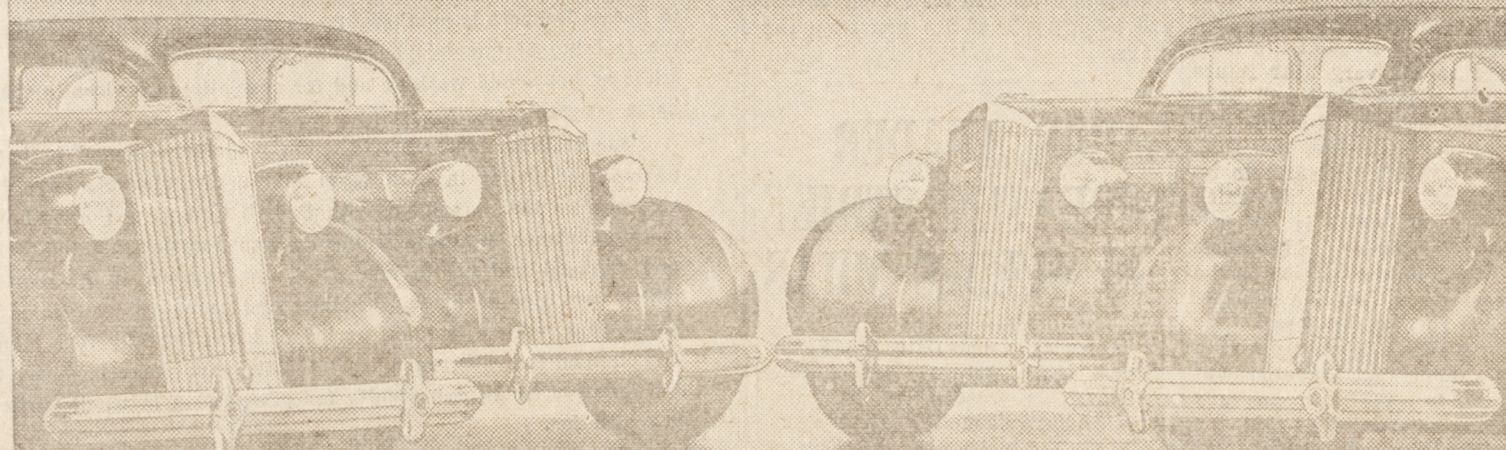
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