Massey Reviews Dominion Advance

Minister at Washington Addresses Life Insurance Presidents' Association

AGE OF DISCOVERY

New York.—Taking life insurance as a yardstick of economic progress, speakers at the recent convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents drew a golden picture of North American prosperity.

Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to Washington, reviewed the growth and diversification of business in his country, which he said "is passing through a new Elizabethan age of discovery and expression" in which the airplane is playing a leading part because of the large area contained in the country.

Canada, the speaker declared, may become the "aerial centre of the continent."

SHOWS NEIGHBORLINESS.

Mr. Massey said that the insurance companies manifest the neighborliness of Canada and the United States by having mutual investments and overlapping fields of operations. He pictured the growth of life insurance in Canada by saying that, in 1869, the insurance per capita was $10, while in 1927 it was $537.

Mr. Massey put forth the idea that insurance statistics are a better gauge of national progress than bank loans, or even the volume of trade. Insurance, he said, was an indication of national wealth and also of national character, adding that the insurance business was growing with astounding rapidity in Canada.

Reviewing Canada's expansion commercially, Mr. Massey said:

"Farming in the Prairie Provinces is finding a new rival in the increase in manufacture," he said. "Well over half a billion dollars are now invested in manufacturing plants in the agricultural west. The gross value of the products of these plants, large and small, is now over $450,000,000 per annum.

"The output of the Canadian factories is not only increasing with great acceleration but with improved methods of manufacture the growth of manufacture per capita of the population is very striking, from $89 in 1901 to $314 in 1925. From 1901 to 1927 the imports into Canada of manufactured goods have increased just under 500 per cent., while exports of the same class of goods have increased over 600 per cent."

TRADE STATISTICS.

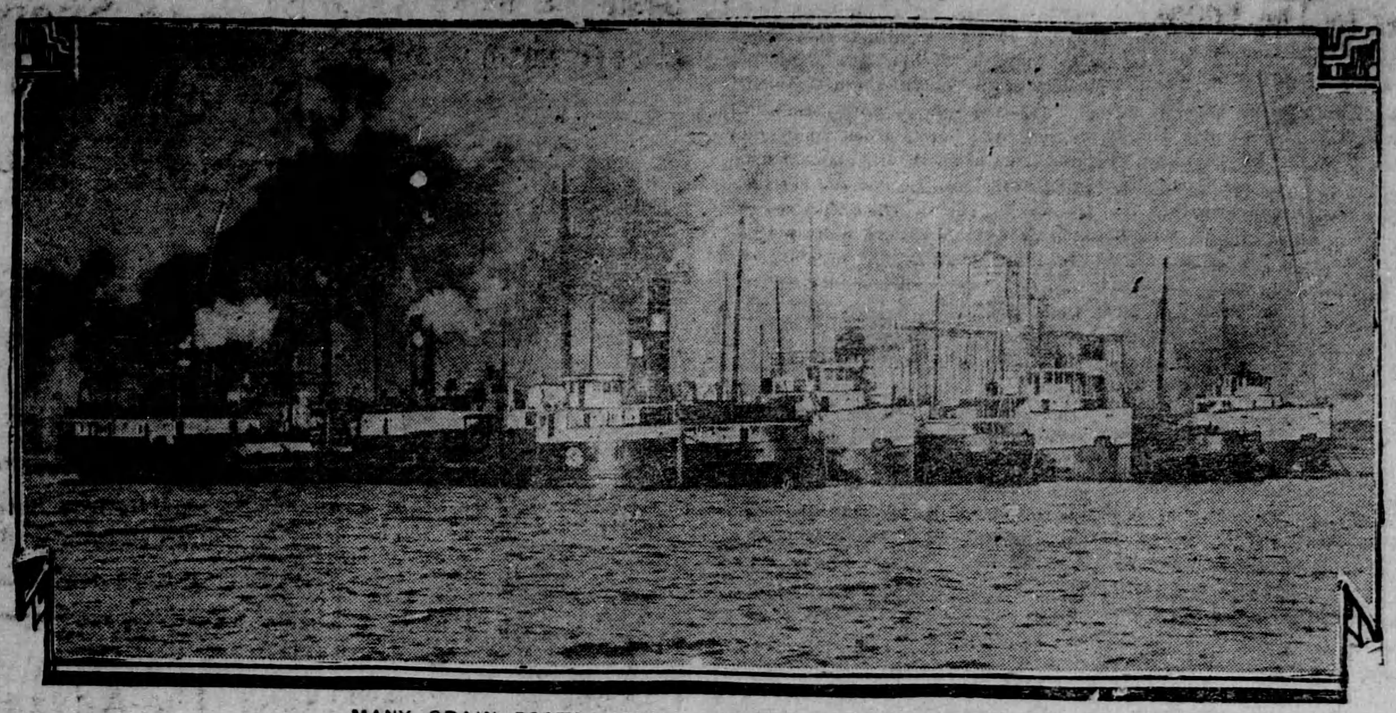
Mr. Massey continued: "Our widening outlook is symbolized by the opening of new physical doors to the outside world. With the exception of the gateways over our south boundary, our only outlet to the great world overseas was formerly in the east. It is astonishing, in looking over the trade statistics of the last few years, to see how wide our Pacific gateway has opened. Six years ago we shipped approximately 4½ million bushels of grain from our Pacific ports. Last year we shipped well over 67 million bushels. This growth has been partly due to the use of the Panama Canal, partly due to the increase in our grain production in the western provinces and has, of course, been encouraged by the increased consumption of our hard wheat in Oriental countries. Vancouver is now equipped to handle one hundred million bushels of grain in a season without undue strain. The population of Vancouver itself has increased nearly three-fold in seven years. Our doors have opened wider on both the east and west, but Canada is not only washed by the Atlantic and Pacific, we have a third ocean at our doors, the Arctic. It is associated in one's mind with romantic expeditions, the heroic efforts of missionaries and scientists and the long solitary patrols of our Mounted Police, rather than with commerce. In 1930, we will have a railway completed to the ancient harbor of Fort Churchill, and a new gateway to Europe will be thrown open, which will bring our western provinces one thousand miles nearer to Great Britain than by the St. Lawrence route. The undetermined factor in this enterprise has been the prevalence of ice in the Arctic straits. Our air patrol has been spending winter vigils, with a base on the northernmost point of Labrador and on the islands in the straits, the purpose of which was to determine the condition of navigation in that region. The reports are most encouraging."

After dealing with Canada's effort in the field of aviation, Mr. Massey said:

"It has been pointed out that much of the land surface of the globe borders on the Arctic Ocean, and that the shortest distance between many of the world's capitals lie across our northern Mediterranean Sea. Is there not some ground for the forecast that in the future the Arctic plains of Canada will be the unction point of great airways between the continents? It is not too fantastic to think that, somewhere in those northern wilds, will be found a sort of Times Square of the air. It may be a little premature to buy real estate on the site, but the prophecy may have some substance."

What has become of the old-fashioned barber who said he was "a professor of the tonsorial art?" He is now practising as a beautician.

Toronto Harbor Takes on Renewed Activity



MANY GRAIN BOATS—CANAL SIZE—TIE UP FOR WINTER

This picture is indicative of how increased facilities for doing business increases business. Toronto has just completed two huge grain elevators with the above result. A St. Lawrence ship canal would boom all lake ports and mean millions to Canada.

Aviators Discuss Problems of Fog

Means of Combatting Airmen's Most Deadly Enemy Reviewed

SCIENTISTS' THEORY

Radio Wave Equipment To Measure Height of Plane Explained

Washington. — Science turned to aviation at the recent second session of the International Civil Aeronautics Conference to aid it in combatting its most deadly enemy—fog.

As all aviators know, and as explained to the delegates from 39 foreign countries and the United States, when the grey mist encompasses the earth all sense of altitude and direction is lost, except that indicated on the dashboard of a plane.

The flier caught in the fog can tell how far he is above sea level, but he cannot tell how far he is above the ground. That has been the main difficulty of flying in all kinds of weather.

Scientists, by the use of the theory that a radio wave will rebound from the ground, have devised a means of accurately measuring the distance a plane is in the air, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, of the General Electric Company, told the conference.

Since the aviator's main sense is his sense of vision, the scientists have arranged for equipment on the plane's dashboard which will indicate by the use of colored lights the height above the ground.

As explained by Dr. Alexanderson, an aviator flying blind in a fog can obtain his direction by the use of radio beacons. With a radio echo machine, devised by the scientist, he can despatch a radio wave to the ground and by the quickness of its rebound tell how many feet remain between the landing gear of his machine and the landing field.

"We know the principle of the radio echo," Dr. Alexanderson exlained, "and all that remained for us to do was to adapt it to the aviator. We found that most fliers depend on their sense of vision, so we have devised a set of lights to signal the flier from the radio echo how far he is above the ground.

"For example, if the plane is under 50 feet when the radio signal is sent out, a red light will flash. If it is 100 feet a green light will flash and if it is 200 feet or more a white light will inform the flier that he still has considerable distance to descend before he is in actual danger.

LANDING DEVICE.

"Then after he is within 50 feet or less from the ground and knows accurately he is above the landing field by the use of the radio beacon he can let down a mechanical landing devise of 10 to 15 feet which will indicate by lights when it touches the ground.

"The aviator will then have no difficulty in making a safe landing. With the radio echo and the radio beacon working as it should work, a flier could take off and fly hundreds of miles without seeing the ground at any time and still make a safe landing.

Dr. Alexanderson's discussion of his radio echo machine was by far the most interesting development of the conference.

A slight relief from the more technical features of the meeting occurred when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was awarded the Harmon trophy for the greatest contribution to aviation last year.

The presentation of the bronze trophy, representing the Goddess of Fight poised over a globe, was made by Pierre E. Flandin, vice-president of the French Chamber of Deputies and chief of the French delegation.

Arm in arm, the youngest of the noted fliers and the oldest and the first—Orville Wright—stepped to the conference platform for the presentation.

Flandin said in awarding Lindbergh the trophy:

"It is an added pleasure to do this in the presence of Orville Wright and to ay tribute to the magnificent work done by America's sons in the conquest of the air."

The tale of a Pegasus-like flight in the eighteenth century formed a contrasting topic of discussion with the recent astounding strides of aviation today at the final plenary session of the International Aeronautics Conference.

At its opening session two days ago the conference heaped high honors upon Orville Wright, the man who was the first to fly a motor-driven airplane and today it gathered to hear about a Czecho-Slovak, named Fucik, who from 1760 to 1770 made several successful flights in a bird-like contraption.

The story of the eighteenth century flight was related in a report, prepared by the Aero Club of Czecho-Slovakia, which told how Fucik constructed wings made from wood and tin and propelled himself through the air with bellows filled with fen gas. On his last flying attempt Fucik fell and was fattally injured.

The history of the development of the various airplane engines, including the pioneering of the Wright brothers in this field, was described by Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, who designed the engine of Col. Lindbergh's famous New York-to-Paris airplane "We." In his prepared report, Lawrence declared that the Wright brothers and other pioneers practically had to develop their engines while in flight.

COBALT PRODUCTION

Cobalt produced in Canada is obtained chiefly by treating arsenical silver-cobalt-nickel residues from the Cobalt, South Lorrain, and Gowganda silver camps in northern Ontario, though a small part of the production is obtained directly from low-silver high-cobalt ores.

FOODS AND SEASONS

The canned foods industry of Canada has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds, with all the flavor of the freshly gathered product, are to be had in or out of season all the year around.

We guess that just as soon as the Philadelphia police force gets through arresting one another, the day's regular work commences.

Civilization Comes to Canadian North by Means of Radio

Ottawa.—Radio is taming the wildest parts of northern Canada.

In Canada's northland a number of radio transmitting stations summon aid for the sick prospector, dispatch airplanes, bring news into the country, send out important mining information and in general handle all the traffic that the telegraph companies to the south handle daily.

The stations are operated by the federal and provincial governments, by airway companies, mining concerns, pulp and paper and water power companies and public utility commissions.

The Ontario Forestry Service has nine stations in the northern regions of the province. The Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission operates a large chain of stations connecting the new power sites in the north woods with Toronto and other cities.

All these stations operate on different wavelengths. The majority work on short waves, since these necessitate lighter and more compact apparatus. Others, the pulp and paper people especially, use higher wavelengths around 1,500 and 1,900 meters.

Government stations are scattered throughout the west and northwest, at Royal Canadian Air Force fields and in the Northwest Territories.

Farther north are the new stations being put up in the Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits district. These stations will operate also on ship channels as well as on short waves, and will be regular coastal stations, equipped with direction finding apparatus. They will be the farthest north commercial stations on the continent.

DEMAND FOR PULPSTONES

There is a demand for good pulpstones and over half a million dollars worth are used annually in Canadian pulp mills. The 1926 Canadian pulpstone production is the highest on record, but only about 10 per cent. of the stones used in Canadian mills are produced in Canada.

The winner of a prize offered by an Italian journal for an unpublished comedy was found to be in prison. On the other hand, many authors of published comedies are still at large.

Duke of York Has 33rd Anniversary

Celebrates Birthday Quietly in Circle of Royal Family

London.—The Duke of York's birthday on Friday, Dec. 14th—he is 33 years of age—was celebrated quietly because of the King's illness. The occasion was marked as quietly as possible within the circle of the Royal Family. Nevertheless these very circumstances drew a wide measure of attention to the Duke's character and position within the realm.

Until the Prince of Wales reached home a few days ago from Africa, the Duke was naturally as much in the public eye as any personage except the King and Queen, and his movements were observed as closely as theirs. His career was originally intended to closely follow that at first mapped out for his father—a naval career.

As the second son of the Sovereign with apparently but a remote chance of ever being called on to undertake the burden of the Crown, he was destined for the naval service.

Rather curiously it never seems to be remembered nowadays that the Duke of York was actually present as a midshipman aboard H.M.S. Collingwood in the battle of Jutland in 1916 and was mentioned in dispatches. Illness compelled him to leave the navy and he joined the air force, attaining the rank of wing commander. Health and quite possibly other considerations eventually rendered another line of life more suitable than that afforded by the fighting services.

The Duke took up a diligent study of a wide range of social subjects, and no member of the Royal Family has a more intimate knowledge of the position, past and present, between capital and labor.

But for the King's illness the Duke of York would have spent several days recently studying industrial conditions in the Birmingham area.

GYPSUM PRODUCTION

At present the greater part of the crude gypsum produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is exported as such and finds its market on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

Grace, Speed and Beauty Shown in These Fine Dogs

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS THAT ARE CANINE ARISTOCRATS

Mrs. Vlasto, a Russian woman of wealth driven from her home country makes a good living from her kennels of "Borzois" dogs of which she has eighty, at Binfield Park, London, England.

Russian Duke Attacked by Masked Robbers

Chambers Ransacked For Important Document Relating to Identity of Mysterious Woman

Berlin.—The palace of the ex-Grand Duke of Hesse, a grandson of Queen Victoria and brother of the late Czarina, was the scene recently of a murderous attack and the theft of papers alleged to expose a woman who is represented as a daughter of the late Czar of Russia.

Count Cuno von Hardenberg, who has charge of the affairs of the ex-grand duke, was attacked at Darmstadt by three armed and masked robbers at one o'clock in the morning, as he was entering the palace of the ex-grand duke.

The three men, who had been hiding behind the columns of the palace entrance, sprang out at the count just as he had opened the great door with his key. They made an onslaught on him with knuckledusters and knives, beating him about the head and stabbing him. The count collapsed on the stone oor and the men left him for dead.

COUNT GAVE ALARM.

Two hours later the count recovered consciousness and gave the alarm.

It was then found that the men had broken into the count's chambers and had ransacked his writing desk, which they had opened with keys taken from his pocket.

Nothing, however, was missing except a set of important documents relating to the identity of the mysterious woman, who is alleged to be the Princess Anastasia of Russia, daughter of the Czar, and the sole survivor of the Czar's family.

Count von Hardenberg had offered a large sum of money for evidence which would prove conclusively his case that the woman is an impostor. It is reported that he recently received documents of the greatest value to his case, for which he has paid a substantial sum. It is alleged that the men have seized these documents.

The police are making exhaustive inquiries. The condition of Count von Hardenberg is stated to be extremely serious.

Fraulein, in Undress of Eden Couldn't Hold Job

Papa Teuton, With Mamma Away, Upheld in Dismissing Domestic

Berlin.—The difficulties that still beset the path of ardent sun-bathers in Germany, despite official support of the movement, were revealed in a Berlin law court recently, when Fraulein Editha Pumpf, a housekeeper, and one of the 400,000 members of the National Nakedness Association, sued her employee for wrongful dismissal and two months' wages.

Herr Albert Saltz, a 60-year-old Berlin business man, explained in his evidence that he had engaged Fraulein Editha to act as housekeeper in his home during the temporary absence of his wife in a nursing home.

Scanty Costume

Freulein Editha, he said, had been working extremely well until one morning she astonished him by appearing in extremely scanty costume to serve him his breakfast. She declared in answer to his protests that she had been having a sunbath in the garden, and had not had time to put on all her clothes before attending to him.

Is Dismissed

Herr Salz thought her conduct strange, but determined to say nothing about the matter. When, however, he found his housekeeper's devotion to the September sun was such that she was forced to appear in nothing but a pair or running shorts at lunch, he spoke severely to her, and Fraulein Editha promised to do her work in future in a more European costume. The next morning, however, Herr Salz's call for breakfast surprised her once more in the paradisical garb of the "Friends of Light and Nature."

Herr Salz dismissed her on the spot, and the court decided that Herr Salz was justified.

MICA IN CANADA

Mica is produced in Canada mainly from mines in the Ottawa region, both in Ontario and Quebec. The Quebec deposits lie between the Lievre and Gatineau rivers, and the Ontario deposits, in the Perth-Kingston district. The mine near Sydenham, Ontario, is probably the largest mica mine in the world.

GOLD PRODUCTION GROWS

Increased milling capacity, extension of reserves, and the further development of new properties give promise of a continued increase in the output of gold from northern Ontario.

You might not believe it, but in some of our cities poverty is so great the people can't buy gasoline to drive to the soup lines up-town.