

Prophecies War With Russia and Increase In the Price of Gold

Dr. Derry Says Four Power Pact is a Military Alliance Aimed at Soviet. Nations of Pact Will Soon Exhaust Reserves and Force Price of Gold Up to Get More for Their Money.

Two startling prophecies were made by Dr. George Hermann Derry, speaking under the auspices of the K. of C. at the New Empire theatre on Tuesday night on the subject "Can Democracy Endure." The first was that in the next few years, as soon as Great Britain has completed her naval expansion programme, she will join the other nations of the four power pact, Germany, France and Italy in a campaign to liberate the Russian people from the yoke of the Soviet government. The other was that the price of gold will rise in the next few years to over \$40 an ounce.

The Four Power Pact was, in reality, a military alliance, said the speaker. All four participating powers realized the menace of Communism and its growth in their own nations and were determined to stamp it out at its source. To that end they would make war on Russia.

Dr. Derry said that he believed the powers would be assisted by upheavals of Russians in their own country. Disgruntled and dissatisfied with the present burdensome government which was crushing the life out of them they would assist by internal revolution against it as soon as the first move was made.

Landing up to his other prediction Dr. Derry said that when gold was selling in Canada for \$20.67 an ounce it was selling in the countries of the "sterling block", which comprised countries which used the pound sterling monetary system and not the dollar exchange, for \$27. Naturally foreign investors would not buy Canadian wheat and produce here where they got only \$20 in exchange, when they could get goods worth \$27 for an ounce of gold in countries of the sterling block.

Then the United States raised the price of gold to \$27 and Canada followed. Money barons in the sterling block immediately jumped their price to \$35. President Roosevelt was forced to follow and Canada, under the same monetary system as the United States, also raised to \$35. At the present time gold in the sterling block had been increased to \$47. Why America did not follow Dr. Derry did not know.

In any event the nations who were arming at the present time, including Great Britain, would soon exhaust their money reserves. They would have to borrow from the United States.

However the United States would not lend money unless payments were made on war debts owing her.

Nations of the four power pact had about 200 billion dollars in gold. In order to get more for each ounce of gold they would cause the price of gold in America to be raised to a figure estimated by Dr. Derry at \$41.24. In order to get the business from the nations America would be agreeable to having the price raised.

Among the localities which would benefit by the increase, said the speaker, would be this northern mining area. Timmins would be better off.

Dr. Derry was introduced to the large audience in the Empire Theatre by Philip Phelan, State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus for Ontario.

The balance of Dr. Derry's speech was largely taken up with consideration of the evils of Communism. A full report will be found in an article elsewhere in this issue.

Reunion of Veterans Of North on July 1st

Capt. Sidney Lambert to Preach at Drumhead Service on July 2, at Kirkland Lake.

Kirkland Lake, March 9.—(Special to The Advance)—Veterans of the Great War living in the Temiskaming and Cochrane districts are being invited to attend a reunion of ex-servicemen scheduled to be held here at the Dominion Day week-end, according to a decision reached when the committee from the various posts of the Canadian Legion in Zone 20 met to discuss the matter further early this week. With Comrade William Ramsay as its chairman, a committee from the Kirkland Lake post will make the necessary arrangements for the gathering.

Tentative plans call for Saturday, July 1, to be a day of sports and entertainments, and on the Sunday a drumhead service will be held, at which Rev. Captain Sydney Lambert, chaplain of Christie Street Hospital in Toronto, will preach. An invitation to attend this service will be extended also to Rev. Father John R. O'Gorman, now of Timmins, but who was in Cobalt when he went overseas as chaplain with a Canadian unit, and to other clergy.

The idea of holding a reunion during the coming summer has been under consideration for some time by the different posts of Zone 20, which comprises the district from Cobalt to Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake, and of which Comrade J. H. Sumbler, reeve of Dymond township, is president. All returned men are to be invited to attend, whether members of the Canadian Legion or not, it was stated, and while primarily it is a plan for the Temiskaming district, comrades to the North also will be welcomed to the reunion.

X-Ray Inspection of Planes for Safety

Fractured Steel Found by X-Rays as Well as Other Flaws.

(By Percy Ghent) An engineer of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission carried an unusual "patient" to the X-ray department of Toronto General Hospital recently. It was a section of wire-carrying conduit which had caused considerable trouble and inconvenience in some rural electrical plant. A faulty connection within the conduit was the diagnosis made by the engineer and he was anxious to have his theory confirmed by X-ray examination before cutting into the metallic conduit. So the section was placed on one of the fracture room tables equipped with a fluoroscope—the same table on which breaks in the human frame are investigated—and while the screen glowed greenly in the darkness, a gap in the cable caused by a broken welding was immediately disclosed.

This incident is related as a simple and specific example of how the X-ray can be used in the investigation of metallic and mechanical imperfections in the realm of industry. It is a phase of radiography of growing importance and wider application. And the factor which the X-ray is concerned with in constructive processes is the essential one of safety.

Rays Find Fractured Steel

From Halifax to Vancouver, from the Great Lakes to the Arctic wilderness, the whole vast area of Canada is rapidly being linked by aircraft whose highways are in the sky. It is a chain of transportation that is substituting hours for days in transcontinental journeys. It is a chain that must have strength and stability in every link. For it is strength and safety in every mechanical link that makes possible the grace and swiftness of flight which has crowned aviation as the most romantic as well as the most practical development of the age.

Oddly enough, as pointed out in a recent article by Ernst A. Falz, research worker of the Du Pont Chemical Company, it was not in factories or foundries that the most scientific method of hunting flaws in the metallic and other structural details of planes was found, but in the X-ray laboratories of hospitals and doctors' offices. X-rays which so uncannily reveal the structural weaknesses of the human machine are equally efficacious in the diagnosis of ailing parts and faulty joints in the anatomy of a plane.

See Through Aluminum

Combining lightness and strength, aluminum is used extensively in the building of planes. And because of its low atomic weight, or number, aluminum can be penetrated by the X-ray almost as readily as light penetrates glass. Hence, the X-ray examination of aluminum or aluminum alloy castings, either on the fluoroscope screen visually, or on films radiographically, is a simple matter. Vital parts of this metal, under government regulation, must be examined by the film process, so that a photographic record is available. All this is done, of course, during the process of manufacture and before the plane parts are assembled, and any casting showing the slightest defect is promptly discarded. There is only one standard of acceptance—absolute perfection of metallic texture.

When the flaw hunter in an airplane factory is called upon to verify the perfection of structural parts of heavier metal his task becomes more difficult and complex. He must use a generator which will deliver a tension up to 200,000 volts and an X-ray tube capable of taking that amount of pressure.

X-raying Planes

For what he is now looking for are cracks, blow-holes and gas areas in engine parts; defects which might be lurking within seemingly perfect cylinder heads, crankcase parts and other mechanical details of great density. Here, the use of the fluoroscopic screen is abandoned. X-ray films of good quality must now be produced to be studied and interpreted by experts. On the radiograph will be found varying densities created by superimposed parts, drill holes, overlapping rims and so on. Interpretation, therefore, calls not only for technical skill of a high order, but for a knowledge that invades the scientific field of metallurgy, as well. In other words, the interpretation of industrial radiographs promises to become a highly specialized field; just as the professional radiologist of medical science must have a comprehensive background of anatomy, physiology and pathology to carry out his interpretative work efficiently. And he who examines the structural parts of planes and other units of transportation by X-ray and correctly reports his findings is a specialist in the "preventive medicine" of mechanics. He is concerned with safety in its basic and fundamental phases.

Steel Reveals Secrets

From time to time the manufacturers of airplanes are called upon to examine new types of steel, or new alloys of light metal offering advantages in the construction of units of flight in winged warfare or commerce. These samples, as a matter of routine, are subjected to rigorous tests of heat, pressure or other direct tension. And after that has been done, the metallurgist demands a further and final examination. Revealed by the penetrating eye of the X-ray certain lines in the metallic texture will show whether or not the molecular or atomic structure of the metal has been affected by heat and tension.

Down on the ground in his laboratory the X-ray research worker is not nearly as romantic a figure as the test pilot playing hide-and-seek among the clouds with a new plane. But he is, nevertheless, an indispensable test pilot, too.

"More Dead Than Alive"



Dr. A. Stewart Dadson, Toronto geologist, had both feet frozen when he plunged through the ice of a lake 50 miles from Yellowknife, N. W. T., and had to hike five miles to camp. He was flown to an Edmonton hospital.

Calls it Good News for Wild Birds in the North

(From Globe and Mail) Soon the migrating wild fowl will be on the wing again, flying in orderly formation to their nesting places in the North. It is timely to note what is being done toward conserving this wild life, sadly depleted of late years because of changing conditions and the activity of hunters.

The James Bay district is the chief summer resort of wild geese and ducks, though the latter also favour marshy areas in the Western Provinces. In both these districts definite steps have been taken to protect these timid birds: Protect them from the encroachments of civilization and ruthless onslaughts by the gunmen.

Last fall it was announced that a section of the James Bay region would be proclaimed as a sanctuary for geese and ducks, the area to be under protection of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. If given reasonable protection wild fowl will increase and multiply along the rugged shores of James Bay. This is their chosen summer habitat. Sportsmen know that if driven from the region there is nowhere else they may go where wild rice, their chief food, may be found. It was realized that for these migrants it was James Bay or virtual extinction. Hence the official action.

Regarding the protection of wild ducks in the Western Provinces there comes from New York announcement of the activities of Ducks Unlimited, Inc. This organization of sportsmen has a representative in Canada, who reports that there have been established by lease three large, wellwatered duck-breeding sanctuaries in the West; also that this spring three larger areas of abandoned farm land will have been prepared, comprising, according to The New York Herald Tribune, some 763,000 acres of marshes and lakes scattered over the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. "And this is only a beginning."

It is claimed that through the protective activities of this non-profit organization of American sportsmen wild ducks increased by approximately 1,500,000 last year, with an expected increase of 2,500,000 this year. Thus the efforts of sportsmen themselves are more effective than official regulations. They claim that "complicated and often useless restrictions would not solve the duck supply."

Taking together these two undertakings to preserve wild fowl about James Bay and on the prairies, there is hope that Canada may remain as the summer home of countless wild geese and ducks. And that prospect will be welcomed by lovers of nature.

Facts and Near Facts About Some Newspapers

(From Fact Digest) Students of Egyptology assert that the first newspaper was a scarab made and circulated in Egypt in 1465 B.C. However, the first newspaper of which we are historically certain, was the Acta Publica, in the form of clay tablets, begun by Julius Caesar in 58 B.C.

The oldest of printed newspapers is the Peking News which began publication 950 years before the invention of printing from movable types. It is now more than 1400 years old. Canton, China, imports more than one million dollars' worth of old newspapers yearly, chiefly from the United States. They are used by the merchants of the city as wrapping paper. The smallest daily newspaper published is the Daily Bulletin of Tyron, N.C. It measures 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, and is two columns wide and about seven inches deep.

The Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma have their own newspapers printed in their own alphabet. They are said to be the only Indian newspapers ever printed.

Switzerland has three times as many newspapers as Great Britain, yet the British newspaper chains are the world's largest. One British chain exports control over 177 newspapers in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Newspapers in Shanghai are often rented rather than sold. A paper is delivered first to a person who must get to work at an early hour. When he leaves home the paper is collected by the newsboy who delivers it to another reader. This procedure is carried on so long that a week later the same copy may be in the hands of a rural reader one hundred miles outside the city.

Blairmore Enterprise: George has discovered a new idea for cleaning teeth. His girl's veil gets tangled in 'em.

To-day's Stocks

Listed	
Afton	3 3/4
Aldermac	48
Ashley	8 1/2
Augite	64 1/2
Base Metals	21
Beattie	1.38
Biggood	27
Bobjo	15 1/2
Bralorne	11.50
Broulan Porcupine	49
Euffalo Ankerite	12.75
Canadian Malartic	96
Castle Trethewey	1.00
Central Patricia	2.67
Central Porcupine	11
Coniagas	1.75
Coniaurum	1.70
Dome	32.35
Eldorado	1.97
Falconbridge	6.00
Gillies Lake	8 1/2
Glendon	3 1/2
Gouldale	21 1/2
Hardrock	1.53
Hollinger	15.00
Howey	30
Hudson Bay	33.50
International Nickel	54.15
Kerr Addison	2.02
Kirkland Lake	1.72
Leitch	79
Little Shore	45.75
Little Long Lac	3.30
McLeod Cockshutt	2.60
Macassa	5.40
McIntyre	58.25
McKenzie Red Lake	1.25
McWatters	52
Mining Corporation	1.80
Moneta	1.19
Naybob	35
Nipissing	1.75
O'Brien	2.96
Pamour	4.05
Paymaster	52
Pickle Crow	5.56
Pioneer	2.55
Preston East Dome	1.62
Premier	2.26
San Antonio	1.65
Sherriff Gordon	1.28
St. Anthony	14
Sullivan Consolidated	85
Sudbury Basin	2.70
Silvanite	3.45
Siscoe	1.20
Teck Hughes	4.50
Waite Amulet	7.60
Wright Hargreaves	8.80

Newfoundland Broadcast Station to Open March 13th

Mount Pearl, Nfld.—The site of the new Government Radio Broadcasting Station is a hive of activity as Marconi engineers complete the installation of the new 10 kilowatt broadcasting station. The transmitter and associate equipment arrived in St. John's Harbour a short time ago from the Marconi factory, Montreal, and rapid progress in its installation has been made.

The frequency of this new station will be 640 kilocycles as arranged at the Havana conference last spring by the Newfoundland delegates to the conference. The station call letters will be VONF.

This broadcasting station is of the latest design and will provide the people of Newfoundland with a broadcasting service which will be operated by a broadcasting commission similar to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Canada.

Plans are now being prepared for the opening broadcast, details of which will be announced shortly by the Newfoundland Broadcasting Commission.

Describes Fishing as Canada's Oldest Industry

Fishing is Canada's oldest industry, first mention of fisheries on the coast of what is now Canada dating to 1490. Cartier, Champlain and all the early explorers spoke of the wonderful fisheries in the new land and in 1501 it was actually called the "cod country." Canada possesses the largest lobster and salmon fisheries in the world and the best halibut. Refrigerator and express services of the Canadian National Railways daily handle consignments of fresh, dry and salted fish to large urban centres as well as to seaports for export.

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