

Chinese Woman Gets License

United Press
 SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 — The first Chinese young woman to get an American airplane pilot's license, Miss Tsan-chi Wang, has accepted an appointment as instructor with the national government's aviation department, and is devoting her attention to airplane construction. She hopes to take an active part in plans now perfected for two aviation factories in China.

Miss Wang, who is a graduate of New York University aviation school, returned to China recently after several years of study in the United States. She promptly received an appointment.

The young woman assured interviewers that she is willing to pilot a military plane, if necessary, and to drop bombs on bandits as quickly as any man.

Although Miss Wang is quite feminine she comes naturally by her military spirit. Her mother, Mrs. Wang Chiu-chin, was charged with a revolutionary plot to overthrow the Manchu dynasty in 1908 while president of a girls' normal school at Shoshin, Chekiang, and was beheaded by order of the Emperor Kwang Hsu.

Miss Wang's father died when she was four, and she was reared by relatives of her mother. After studying for several years in China, she went to the United States in 1927, enrolling in political science at New York University. But she became interested in aviation and turned her attention from politics to the air. She studied the science of aeronautics in New York for four semesters, and made twenty flights, with 20 hours in the air to her credit. Her last ten flights were solos.

Miss Wang said that a dozen American girls took the course with her, but that, so far as she knows, she is the only Chinese girl who has mastered flying.

World's Fair

By Julian T. Bentley
 United Press Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 — The new principle of exposition building, requiring all exhibits to be in motion will be strictly adhered to in the basic science exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933.

A glimpse of the stages by which man rose to his supremacy will be afforded the lay public in the chemistry exhibit where working models will operate in illustration of some of the basic chemical principles and their practical application to industry.

A definite continuity will be preserved in the series of units which seek to tell the story of chemistry. Beginning with an illustration of the difference between a physical change and a chemical change, two large beakers containing copper and sulphur will allow their contents to trickle into a container on one side, where they simply are mixed. On the other side heat will be applied to the mixture to show that a new substance has been formed from two separate ones.

The principle of electrolysis will be demonstrated together with the practical application of electroplating. The working model will be used to chromium plate souvenir watch fobs.

The breakdown of one substance, the uniting of two elements to form a third and chemical change through exchange all will be demonstrated. Small models of industrial furnaces will be placed with certain exhibits to show the practical industrial application.

To demonstrate the fallacy of the common impression that water will always quench a flame metal potassium will be used which will burst into brilliant flames when drops of water are applied.

A "periodic table" with a sample of each of the 92 chemical elements will be on view. A series of slides illustrating how such radically different products as rayon and cordite may be derived from the same element will be shown, each with a chemist-workman demonstrating.

Indians Are Hard Hit

VANCOUVER, Sept. 2—Canadian Indians will need more than the usual assistance from the government this year owing to the general economic depression, according to Dr. D. C. Scott, Ottawa, head of the federal Indian department, who has been investigating conditions among coast and interior British Columbia natives.

The Indians hardest hit of all

are the hunting Indians, says Dr. Scott, who points out that in this connection the cause is not entirely the current hard times generally prevailing.

"The hunting Indian has been deprived of his livelihood and provisions by the ruthless white hunter who disregarded hunting rules and in many instances has been responsible for the total disappearance of game in certain areas," said Dr. Scott.

"Some 35,000 Indians, approximately 40 percent of the total number in Canada, are engaged in hunting, according to Dr. Scott. The gradual disappearance of fur-bearing animals and the lower price

as resulting from this condition have made things hard for the Indian.

"The best off are the prairie Indians, though those in southern Saskatchewan have suffered from this summer's drought. As a result of conditions there we are preparing to move 1500 head of cattle from Qu'Appelle and File Hill reserves north to Battleford reserves for the winter. The Indians own some of the finest cattle on the prairies."

Dr. Scott while on the coast arranged for distribution of relief to coast Indians to prevent any danger of starvation in the outlying reservations.

Westernizing Of Chinese

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 2—The widely heralded "westernizing" of China is still a minor influence in that country and what little there has been of it has accomplished little good, in the opinion of Mrs. E. M. Clark, one of the few Canadian women engaged in trans-Pacific trade.

For seventeen years Mrs. Clark lived in China, then she came to Vancouver and established a

mental store here. Since then she has made many buying trips to the country she knows so well, and in the years that have passed since first she went to China, she has noticed little change.

"True, modern streets are built through Peiping, for 25000 years the great walled capital of China; women bob their hair and wear high-heeled shoes; men turn 'intellectual' and regard their old native customs rather superciliously, but China is still China," says Mrs. Clark. "Taxes are high, largely as a result of the so-called westernization process. Wages of millions are incredibly low—ten to fifteen cents a day in our money, and the

majority of the people live in mere hovels.

"The new Chinese mocks at the fine old traditions of ancient China the land of his forefathers. They lose respect for the customs that for centuries have been characteristic of the oldest civilization on earth. They become in effect mere caricatures, wearing clothes without grace and taking our habits awkwardly."

"I want to bring young Wivelspoon home to dinner tonight," said the husband. "Bring him to-night!" shrieked his wife. "You know that the maid

left without notice and the baby cutting teeth, and I've got a cold, and the butcher says we can't have any more meat until we pay the bill. . . ."

"Yes, I know all that," he interrupted. "That's why I want to bring him home. I like the young fathead and he's thinking of getting married."—Tit-Bits.

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