

Sporting News

TIMMINS WIN FROM THE DOME MINES

Timmins defeated Dome at Timmins Coliseum last Wednesday night in one of the fastest and most closely contested league games played in the gold camp this season; and although the score was 4-2 in favor of the home team, two of their goals were scored by the Dome players.

Line-up:
Dome
 Cattley Goal
 Sullivan Point
 Keeley C. Point
 Brown Centre
 Doeker R. Wing
 McDonald L. Wing
Timmins
 Guthro
 Leonard
 Spence
 Brennan
 Cauley
 Lalonde

Referee—Lafreniere.
 Judge of Play—Lowe.

The first few minutes of play seemed to be entirely in favor of the Dome boys, who crowded the puck in Timmins territory at a hot pace, but owing to poor shooting and Guthro's good work in the nets were unable to score.

After seven minutes play McDonald beat Guthro for the first counter. Ellis replaced Cauley at right, and half minute later Cattley in trying to handle one of the fast ones which the locals were beginning to serve up at this period, caught the puck in his hand but tossed it into his own net, tying the score.

The judge of play convicted Spence on a charge of furious checking and gave him three minutes rest on the bench, Lake replacing him at cover.

Play was very even during the remainder of the 1st period, although Timmins did by far the most shooting and had Cattley doing the "double quick"; nevertheless he got them all and the first period ended one-all.

In the second period Dome presented the same line-up. Timmins had Spence back at cover with Lake at left wing and Ellis at right. Which seemed to strengthen the team, giving

ing them a slight advantage throughout the period, especially in shooting, and Cattley's services seemed very much in demand, in fact had it not been for his exceptionally good work in the nets there would have been a different story relating to the score. Dome had many opportunities to shoot also but were wide of the mark or in some instances failed to take a chance.

Lake scored the first one for Timmins in this period, after 5 minutes play, and six minutes later the puck glanced off Sullivan's stick and landed in the net, giving Timmins a two-goal lead.

McDonald broke his skate and was replaced by Everard, McDonald coming back as soon as he changed his skates. The second period ended with the score 3-1 in favor of the Timmins team.

In the third period each team secured one goal. Ellis scored for Timmins in seven minutes, and Brown for Dome five minutes later. Spence and Lake then exchanged positions, Lake playing at cover point and Spence at left wing. McGuire replaced Brennan for a few minutes, and although both teams put forth strenuous efforts to increase the figures on their score sheet, the game was called with no additions.

It would be difficult to determine the most effective players on either team as every man on the ice worked hard throughout the game.

The Dome boys are showing improvement in condition and team play with every game, and if they get more accuracy in shooting and take more chances on the nets, the Hollinger brigade will be up against a tough argument next Saturday.

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	T.P.
Hollinger	3	0	3
Timmins	2	2	2
Dome	0	3	3

THE NATION'S NEED A MANIFESTO TO THE COUNTRY

The following manifesto, drawn up and signed by a number of bankers and others in close touch with financial conditions in Great Britain, has been given wide publicity throughout that country. The close touch which exists between Canada and Great Britain, particularly in financial matters, renders it almost equally applicable to Canada. We feel, therefore, that we need make no apology for giving it circulation in this manner, and we trust that it will be read and given careful consideration at this time by every Canadian.

When published in its columns the Statist, one of the foremost financial journals of London, said in part: "The problem of finance underlies all the other problems. The nation's need in the matter of men and munitions has been, or is in course of being, supplied, but nearly all the money has still to be found with which to maintain the forces and to supply them with arms and equipment in 1916. This is the work that must now be carried on from hour to hour by everyone in the nation with unflinching persistency until victory is secured."

The manifesto follows: At this time of great national danger it is imperative that every citizen should realize the vastness of the work which Great Britain has to perform and should so act that the full strength of the nation may be put forth. Not only must everyone pull, but, in order that the work may be well within the nation's strength, all must pull together.

The Allied fleets have driven the enemy's ships from the seas, and have established a blockade of the enemy's coasts. The enemy are thus prevented from carrying on their foreign commerce except to a very small extent, their income is seriously curtailed and their financial strength diminished. Moreover, the fleet has enabled both the British people and their Allies to draw abundant supplies of food, of material and of munitions from all parts of the world, to conduct their foreign trade much as usual, and to maintain their income at a high level. The closure of the Dardanelles and of the Baltic is, indeed, the only remaining impediment to the overseas commerce of the Allies.

On land the Allies have added steadily to their military strength from week to week ever since war began, not only actually but relatively to the enemy. Germany's hopes of victory depended upon a short and swift war. These hopes have been completely dispelled.

In a long war success depends mainly upon the respective financial resources of the combatants, and the consequent power of one of them to maintain, or to add to, its fighting strength when the other's is declining or is not capable of expansion. It is not in doubt that the financial resources of the Allies, when fully mobilized and wisely controlled, will be vastly greater than the enemy's.

Therefore, the enemy's efforts have been directed to three essential matters: (1) To seize victory before the forces of the Allies could be mobilized in overwhelming strength. (2) To reduce the economic and financial strength of the Allies. (3) To prevent the Allies from making or purchasing sufficient equipment and ammunition for their ever expanding forces.

The endeavors of the enemy to accomplish these objects have been completely frustrated by the co-ordination of the armies, of the financial resources, of the equipment and of the munitions of the Allied nations. The success of the Allies in defeating the enemy's efforts to cripple them in men, munitions and money before they could assemble their full strength has now brought the war nearer to its final stage. Indeed, only one thing is now needed to command victory. The Allies have assembled new armies of overwhelming strength in France, in Russia, in Italy, and in Great Britain, and everything needed to equip them and to supply them with munitions has been secured, or is in process of manufacture. The only thing remaining to be done is to provide all the money needed to support these great armies of new men, and to pay for the vast quantities of arms and munitions now being manufactured in all parts of the world.

The task of finding the greater part of the immense sums of money needed by the Allies is the special duty of the British people, for they in particular possess the necessary financial resources. Their manufacturing power has not been reduced by invasion, their cities have not been destroyed, their ports have not been shut off from the rest of the world, and their income has not been diminished by the absence of tourists and by other circumstances. Indeed, the income of the British people has been maintained at a very high level. Their exports, though not as great as before the War, are greater than they were as recently as 1909, their income from interest on capital invested abroad has been reduced but little, the earnings of their ships are greater than ever, and their factories are working full time. Moreover, the effect upon the production of the nation of the mobilization of a great army has been largely neutralized by

COCHRANE WIN FROM LOCALS BY ONE GOAL

The first game of the annual home and home games between Cochrane and Timmins resulted in a win for the Cochrane team.

The Timmins team were only supported by a small following of fans who journeyed to the railway town and all were amply repaid for they witnessed one of the fastest games of the season.

When play was called in the first period every player on both teams started in to make hockey history, and after a few rushes both ways Newsy Lalonde scored following a brilliant rush down the slabs. From that time on play was pretty much all around the Cochrane nets, but Deacon in goal must have had cat's eyes for he grabbed them by the handful and cleared beautifully, and was surely the most useful man on the Cochrane team. Of course the period was not by any means all in Timmins favor, for Cochrane got away many times, but the Timmins forwards backchecked hard and their opponents were obliged to shoot from away out. Score first period, Timmins 1, Cochrane 0.

The second period was the fastest kind of hockey and every man on both teams worked hard. Very little body checking was indulged in, and there were few off-sides, so the period was fast and brilliant. Lett in goal made many clever stops, even taking one in the eye. Had the rink been properly lighted this would not have occurred. Neither team scored in this period.

At this stage of the game the players were compelled to have assistance with their propellers, as nearly every one was more or less frost bitten, the thermometer registering 27 below.

When play started in the final period, Cochrane came with a rush and although our players were working at top speed, Harmer managed to slip one by Lett from a long shot, thus tying the score. Immediately after the face-off Drinkwater (who replaced Palango in the last period) shot from behind centre ice and the rubber being lost in the clouds was beyond control until it eventually found a resting place behind Lett.

Referees—DeLong and McKay.
 Timers—Carmichael and Peterson.

NOTES OF THE GAME

Spence was there all the time and had the Cochrane fans gazing with his frequent end to end rushes.

The boy wonder, F. McGuire, played a wonderful game and made many an opponent look like a has-been.

It would be hard to make any special mention of the Timmins boys as every man played hockey from start to finish. Irving was unduly penalized for an accident.

Harmer for Cochrane played his usual game but was inclined to loaf at times. Guess the little boy carries too much overweight.

The more vigorous and effective work of the civilian population in general and of the women in particular. Lastly, the average individual income is much in excess of any total hitherto reached. Thus the power of Great Britain to meet her own expenditures and the sums needed by her Allies is very great.

Therefore, the work that the British people are called upon to perform is to provide out of all their financial resources a sum of nearly £1,600,000,000 in the current fiscal year, and over £1,800,000,000 in the next fiscal year. In the current calendar year (1915) the British people will spend about £1,300,000,000 upon war and government, and next year (1916) will need to spend about £1,800,000,000 in place of a sum of about £200,000,000 a year before the war. To raise this vast sum is a stupendous task, and one that will try the mettle of the nation as it has not been tried for a hundred years. Not only has the nation to find this great sum of £1,800,000,000 next year, but it has to find it with several millions of its most active sons in the fighting line.

No one can realize the vastness of the task before the nation without becoming keenly conscious that it demands the strenuous co-operation of every man and woman, youth and maiden in the country; that the nation's energies must be completely concentrated upon the production of really essential things; and that the production of all non-essentials must be wholly stopped. Moreover, not only must the nation avoid the consumption of all non-essentials, but must even restrict the consumption of essentials to the limits of efficiency.

Furthermore, individuals possessing securities marketable abroad must sell them in order to pay for goods and munitions purchased abroad for which no other means of payment can be provided. Lastly, the credit of the nation and of individuals must be employed in order to pay for goods and munitions purchased abroad for which payment cannot be made in goods, services, or securities. Only by all classes, employers and employed alike, adding to, and most carefully husbanding, income, by selling foreign securities and by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and the nation's Allies.

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 But never having yet clasped hands,
 Both often fail to understand
 That each intends to do what's right,
 And treat each other "honor bright"
 How little to complain there'd be,
 If I knew you and you knew me.

OR when some goods you fire back,
 Or make a "kick" on this or that,
 We'd take it in good part you see,
 If I knew you and you knew me.
 With customers, a thousand strong,
 Occasionally things go wrong—
 Sometimes our fault, sometimes others—
 Forbearance would decrease all cares,
 Kind friends how pleasant things would be
 If I knew you and you knew me.

WHENEVER we ship you by mistake,
 Or in your bill some error make,
 From irritation you'd be free,
 If I knew you and you knew me.
 Or when the cheques don't come on time,
 And Customers send us nary a line
 We'd wait without anxiety,
 If I knew you and you knew me.

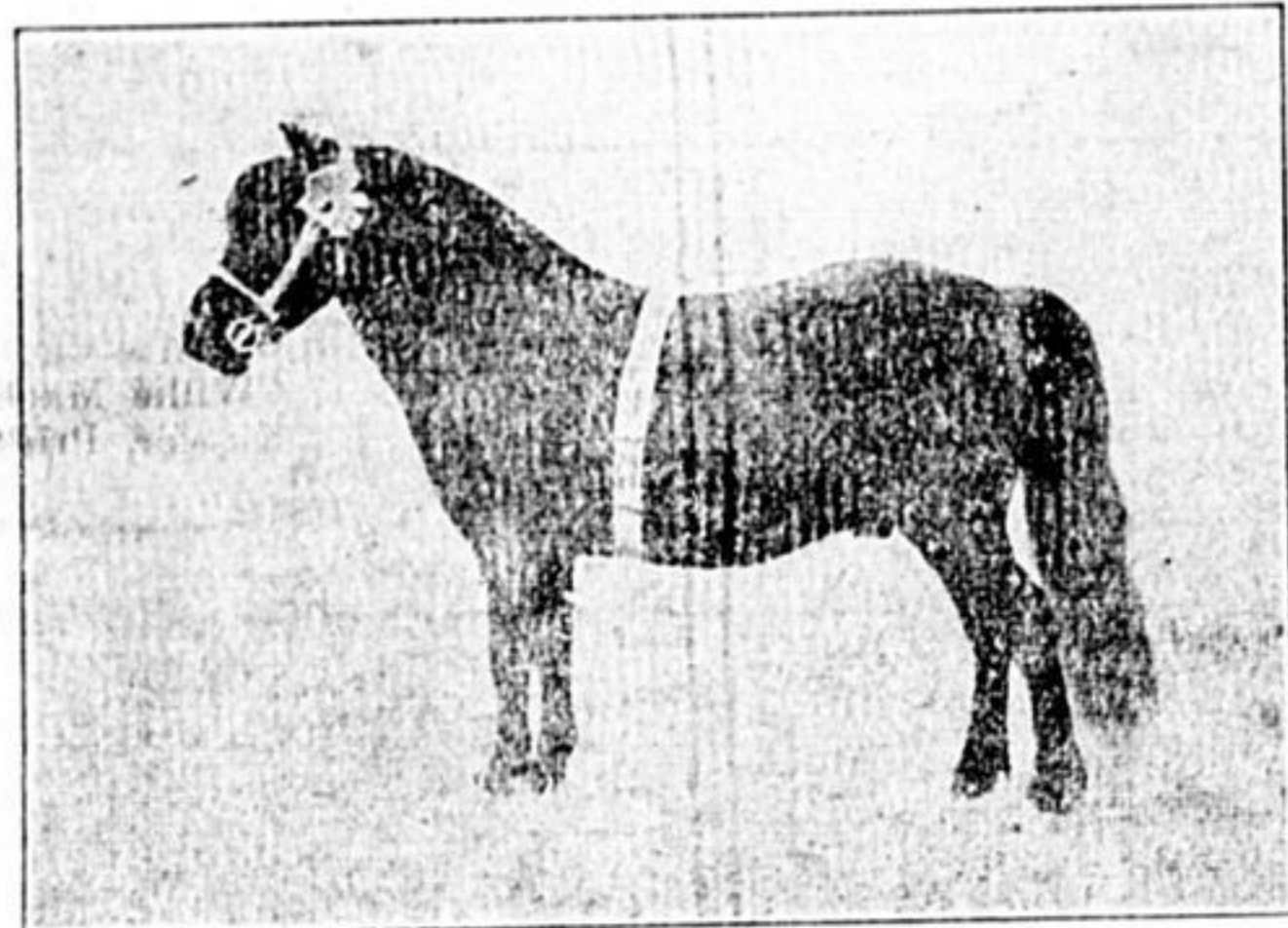
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