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Come in and have Mr. Bruce Keeley, Westinghouse factory representative, demonstrate these latest features]

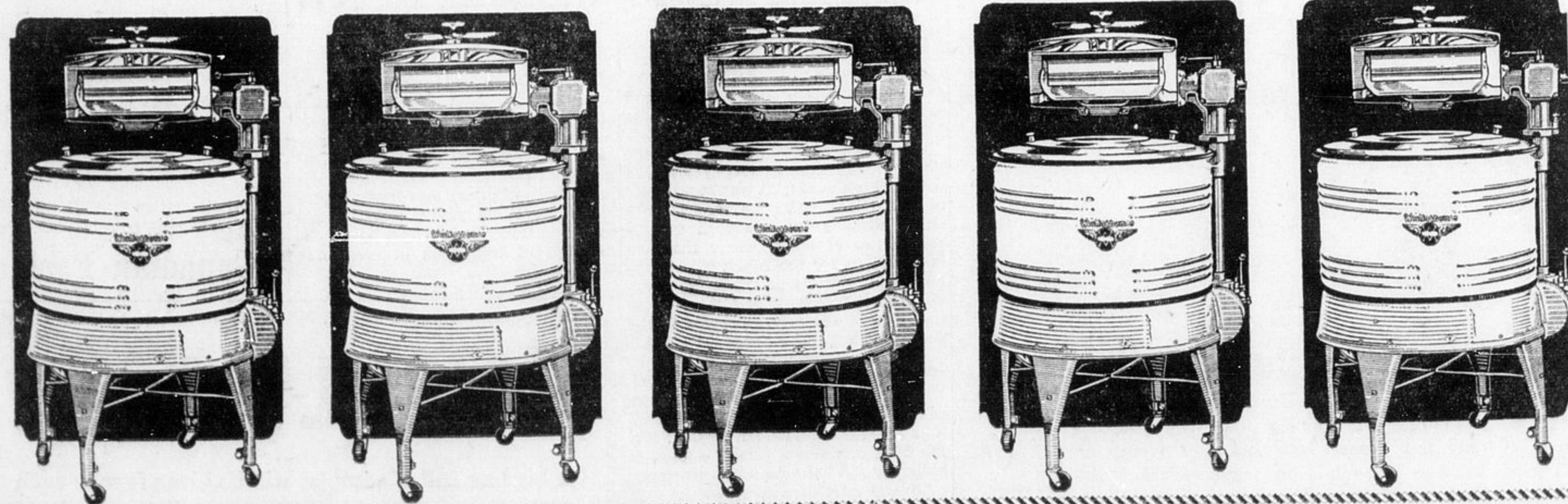
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Stephen L'African is Dead at Age of 99

Pioneer of Northern Temiskaming Country. More than 50 Years with Hudson Bay Co. Died at Matachewan.

Word from Matachewan tells of the death of Stephen L'African, one of the real pioneers of the North. He died at the remarkable age of 99 years, after a life as adventurous and unusual as its length. He was born in Rigolet, Quebec, the same year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne. As a young man he enlisted with the North in the Civil War and was in a number of engagements. After leaving the Union Army he joined the Hudson Bay Company, with which concern he served

for over 50 years. Some 60 years ago the Hudson Bay Co. opened their post at Fort Matachewan and Stephen L'African went there in their employ. He continued to live there until his death last week, a great part of the time being the factor of the company. When he was retired on pension in 1920, he continued to live at Fort Matachewan, refusing to move from the place where he had spent the larger part of his long life. To all the old-timers of the North—prospectors, lumbermen, trappers, dealers, Stephen L'African was known through the years as an able and honourable man. No one going within any reasonable distance of Matachewan failed to visit him. His hospitality and his interesting personality were by-words in the North. Stephen L'African claimed to be descended from princes and kings, old-time prospectors say, and most of them are agreed that his claims seemed to be well substantiated. His forefathers were

Princes of Conde, while he was also supposed to be a descendant of George III on his mother's side, according to the information he gave in some of his confidential talks. One Prince of Conde, Stephen L'African's father's grandfather, according to the accounts given, was Grand Marshal of France. In any event he was a man of outstanding interest and of evident superiority in many ways that gave evidence to the claims as to his lineage. The death of Stephen L'African will recall a number of stories told about him in recent years. One of these is that he brought free gold out of Porcupine in 1874, 35 years before there was any gold mining in the North. Long before there was any staking in the Matachewan area, he told of the gold in that district, but was also very ready to admit that there was still greater wealth in gold in the area farther north. He also believed that copper, iron, oil and other minerals might be

found in the North. He backed this belief by the exhibition of samples of these minerals that he had discovered in the North.

The measure in which the late Stephen L'African retained all his faculties through his remarkably long life was one of the notable things about this outstanding resident of the North.

GOLF STORY

Salesman: "Something in golf apparel, madame?"
Lady: "I would like to see some handicaps. Large size, please. My husband said that if he'd had a big enough handicap yesterday, he'd have won the match."

Sudbury Star:—We read about a farm boy who cribbed an essay and won a \$5000 prize, afterward explaining that he didn't realize it was wrong. He ought to get a job with a song-writer.

Renfrew Mercury:—We suppose that a hundred years from now there will be those who will boast about their ancestors having been on relief during these depression years.

Huntingdon Gleaner:—A tribunal of 800 years ago, which sat to adjudicate on lovers' quarrels, will be revived as part of the festival of Santo Estello, France. The court will hand down decisions on the rights and duties of sweethearts toward each other. It is now busy studying precedents in the cases which came up in Provence in the eighth century. A series of French proverbs has grown up as a result of these ancient courts. Here are a few of its old pronouncements: "Thou shalt not make love to one whom thou wouldst be ashamed to marry." "True love is not born in a day, but is the fruit of much patient understanding." "Love at first sight fills love's court with cases."

Federal Aid Urged in Abitibi District

Frank Blais, M.P., of Amos, Asks for Aid from Dominion for Development of Northwestern Quebec.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last Frank Blais, M.P., (Ind. Lib., Chapleau riding, Northwestern Quebec) urged the Dominion Government to aid in the development of natural resources in Northwestern Quebec, including water powers, agricultural, lumbering and mining resources of the Abitibi district. He wanted a road from Amos, Que., to the mining field of Chibougamau. Such a road, he suggested, would continue to James Bay, with cross roads, as the country developed. He saw in such a plan not only a development of a wonderfully rich country, but also a notable effort in the relieving of present unemployment.

"I understand that the construction of roads is a provincial responsibility but in a special case such as this, it seems to me that the Federal Government should take charge, as it becomes a national matter," Mr. Blais said. He was speaking in the budget debate.

Mr. Blais dwelt at length on the wealth of the northern developed and undeveloped mines. He spoke of the possibility of an agriculturally-employed population furnishing the mining workers with food. He said that at present 9-10 of the agricultural products necessary for food for the miners were imported, that three carloads per week went to Amos alone and such provisions could be raised in that district if agriculture was encouraged. He explained that the most practical way to start a programme of development would be first to construct roads. He said that a great number of the mining properties at Chibougamau are in the hands of reliable financiers who have wanted for a long time highways suitable for the transport of materials and machinery.

Mr. Blais also alluded to the Trans-Canada highway, now constructed to within a few miles of the frontier of Quebec. "It should be continued to Amos and Sonnetere where two roads actually under construction start leading to Mount Laurier, Maniwaki, Montreal and Ottawa," he said.

Contrasts Conditions in Poland and Russia

(From The Sudbury Star)
A dismal picture of modern Soviet Russia is painted by Fred Benben, 430 Montague Ave., who has just returned to Sudbury from a trip to Europe.

"I entered Soviet Russia March 5 at the town of Husiatyn on the River Zbrucz," he told The Sudbury Star. "The place before was known to me as a busy town, but now the houses were all desolate and neglected. There were only two places where people were living. One was the court house, from which the Communists had made a kitchen, and the other was a church, where they had put up a dwelling. In the places of beds, they put up wide shelves and put on them uncomfortable mattresses.

"Before the Soviets came, the population of that town was mixed, including Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, and Jews, but all were shipped out by the Soviet government to distant parts of Russia and new Communists sent in to re-settle the town.

"However, these new settlers simply jammed themselves in the church and the court house. I watched them for many days. They got up in the morning at about 5.30 and lined up in front of the kitchen. As each man entered the kitchen, he was given a big spoon, a big bowl of kasha (porridge), and about half a pound of bread. Then he went out and sat down and ate. By the time the

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last man had been fed, an hour and a half had passed. Then they were marched off to work like an army of soldiers or prisoners, dressed in shabby gray clothes.

"They start to work at 8.30 a.m. While they are working they are not allowed to rest or speak to each other. For every hundred men, there is a commissar, who walks back and forward watching them till the bell rings for dinner. Women work under the same system, wear the same shabby clothes, and do the same kind of work.

"Thus, they go on from day to day, with no future apparently ahead of them, always in the same clothes even on Sundays. When they get out of the large house in the morning, they are a very pitiful lot of people."

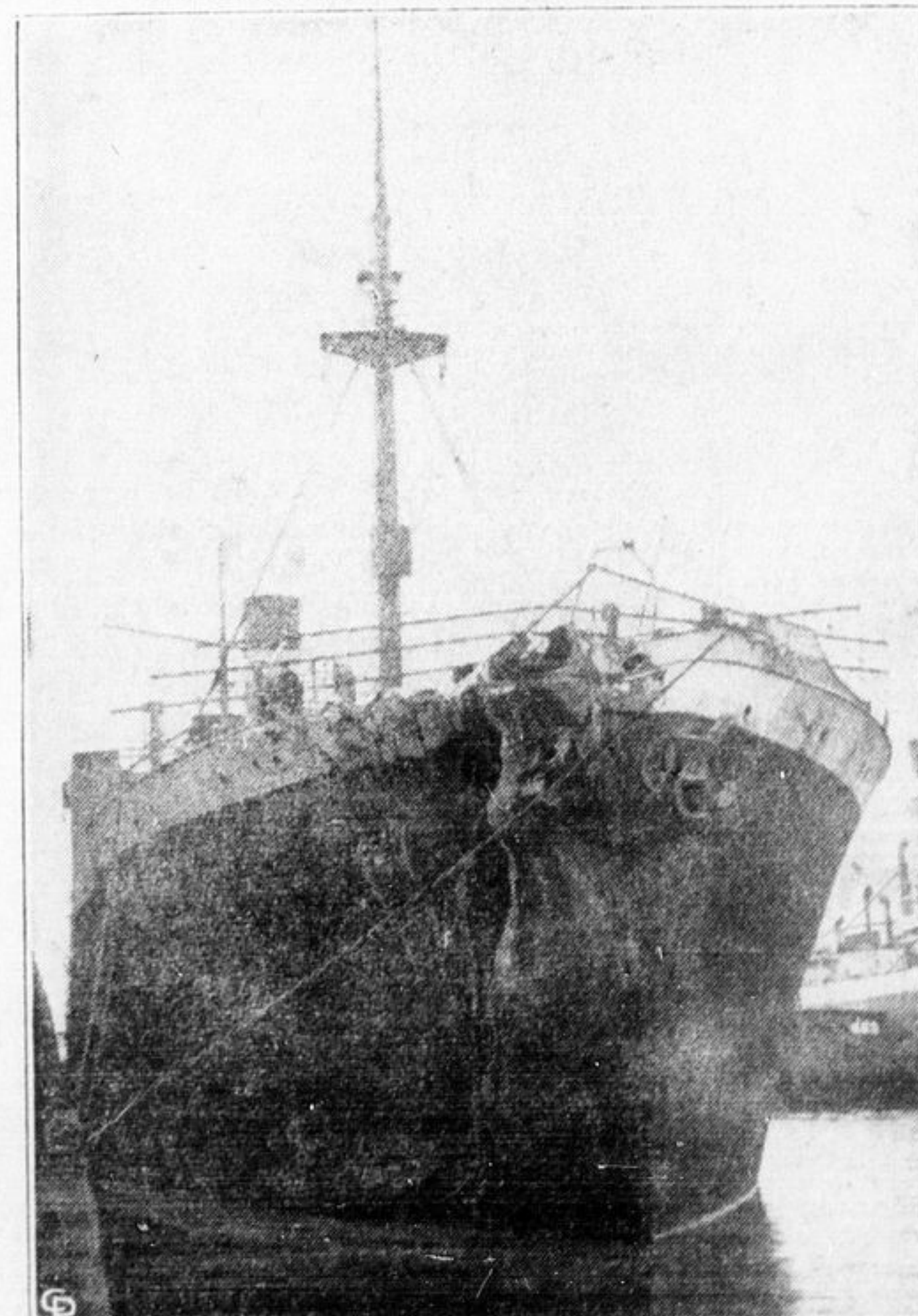
In Poland, Bemben said, he had found the people well dressed and as prosperous as in other countries. Food and clothing was cheap, he declared, with everyone working. All young men had two and three suits of clothes, he said, and the women wore silk dresses and apparently were well clad. In cities like Prague, Warsaw and Krakow, numerous factories were busy, and the stores were clean and prosperous. Up-to-date schools and colleges were flourishing in Poland, he declared.

Poland's prosperity was in marked contrast to the unhappy condition of its next door neighbor, Russia. There are no Polish Communists along the Polish-Russian border, he said, but the Communists in that part of Czechoslovakia, too far away from Russia to learn from its example.

Barry-Hollinger to Drill Property at Matheson

Barry-Hollinger Mines Limited will diamond drill its optioned property at Matheson, Ontario, right away, Dr. E. H. Greene, president, announces. D. Briden, manager, has left for Kirkland Lake to arrange the drilling contract with Meath and Snerwood. At the recent annual meeting of Barry-Hollinger, shareholders were first informed of a new gold find made on this property, which was controlled by Dr. Greene, and rich gold specimens were shown from a deep pit exposing the vein occurrence. Shareholders voted to option the property in an effort to perpetuate the company since its parent property at Boston Creek was closed down. Many properties were examined by Barry-Hollinger during the past year but none of them stood up.—Northern Miner.

CANADIAN FREIGHTER SINKS



The Canadian freighter, Canadian Planter, sank in Nantucket Sound off Massachusetts, after colliding with the British freighter City of Auckland, in a dense fog. The crew of thirty-five was saved and taken aboard the City of Auckland, which stood by. The collision occurred 4 miles northwest of the cross rip light vessel. Coast-guard patrols from Martha's Vineyard, Boston, and Nantucket rushed to the scene. Here is the B.S. City of Auckland in New York, showing its bow bent after a previous collision.