

## Mr. & Mrs. Klimkovich are Committed for Trial

### Man and Wife Given Preliminary Hearing on Charge of Illegal Possession of Gold. Quantity of Gold, Said to be Worth \$15,815.97, Produced in Court. W. B. Common, K.C., of Attorney-General's Dept., Conducts Prosecution

Mrs. Michael Klimkovich threw \$15,815.97 worth of gold out the window of her home about 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, October 3rd, according to Chief C. F. Hitch of the Hollinger police force, who gave evidence against her and her husband in police court on Tuesday when the two faced a charge of having illegal possession of gold—"high grading."

Both asked trial before a higher court through their counsel, Charles H. Kerr, and both were committed for trial by Magistrate Atkinson, who heard the evidence against both in a single preliminary inquiry. W. B. Common, K.C., solicitor from the attorney-general's office, Toronto, conducted the prosecution. Chief witnesses were Chief Hitch, Constable Alvin Peters, of Toronto, and I. Lainsbury, assayer at the Hollinger mine. All witnesses were excluded at the suggestion of Mr. Common "in fairness to the accused."

#### Had to Break Down Door

Telling the story of the raid on the house at the rear of 157 Elm street north, Chief Hitch said: "Constables Peters, Hayes and myself went to the door at the end of the house, on the lane. The blind on the door was down. We knocked. Klimkovich lifted the blind to one side and at that time Peters and Hayes shouted 'Open the door. We're the police,' and they showed their badges. . . . Klimkovich dropped the blind and walked away. At that time I thought they might make an effort to dispose of whatever was in the house so I left the back and went to the bedroom window at the front. . . . I saw Mrs. Klimkovich come to the window carrying a rag bundle which she set down on something near the window. Then she flipped up the window, grabbed the rag bundle and went to throw it out. I tried to grab her wrists but missed and grabbed the bundle instead. As soon as she felt the weight of the pull she heaved it out and the gold buttons fell all over."

#### Six Quart Basket of Gold

The Hollinger officer produced a six-quart basket full of white bags. These he deposited with resounding thuds on the magistrate's table.

Continuing with the story of the arrests, Chief Hitch said that Constable Johnston, another one of the provincial men who had been sent up here from Toronto with a search warrant for Klimkovich's house, arrived at his side and helped pick up the gold.

The other officers had gained entrance to the back of the house by smashing the door down, and the two officers who had the gold went in the front door. Inside they saw Mr. and Mrs. Klimkovich, two other women and a child. Chief Hitch asked Mrs. Klimkovich: "What are you doing here?" "I'm the lady of the house," she replied.

"Why did you throw that stuff out the window? I nearly caught your arm."

"No person touched my arm," she replied.

**No Doubt of Identity**  
Mr. Common interrupted Chief Hitch's story here to ask: "Is there any doubt in your mind at all that this is the woman who threw the stuff out the window?"

"Absolutely no doubt at all," the chief replied.

Constable Hayes had found one small gold "button" in the bedroom and Constable Peters had found a small package of native gold in a drawer in the kitchen. The officers also found what appeared to be a set of kitchen scales—but they found them on a shelf in a clothes closet.

The two women found in the house

with the Klimkovichs were allowed to leave but the man and wife were taken to the local police station when the van arrived from there. The material thrown from the window was taken to the Provincial police office, packed, sealed and placed in the safe. On Monday morning it was taken to the Hollinger where the seals were broken in the presence of the four officers, the material was weighed and sampled, then bagged, sealed, signed and placed in the vault at the mine, along with the rags in which it was wrapped when thrown from the window of the house.

#### Was "Getting Dark"

Under cross-examination by Mr. Kerr, Chief Hitch said that it "was getting dark." Mr. Bateman was not there, said witness in reply to a question. The door had had to be smashed in before entry could be gained to the house. While standing at the window, the chief had seen the younger of the two other women in the bedroom and on entering the place he had "told them to sit down and shut up." One of the women was between 30 and 35, the chief judged, and the other was about 60.

I. Lainsbury had spent 20 years at the assay office of the Hollinger, he told Mr. Common when he took the stand. Previous to that time he had done custom assaying and smelter and mine work.

#### Great Heavy Chunks of Gold

He opened the bags one at a time before the court and drew out great heavy chunks of gold about the size and shape of muffins. Some were larger, some small and flat. All looked more like poorly-moulded brass than the gold they were proven to be. Bag No. 1 contained \$9,140.90 worth of the precious stuff, 85 per cent. gold—\$29 an ounce. Bag No. 1 had one piece of gold larger than any of the others, and a few small pieces. Its contents were worth \$6,075.97. These two groups of metal were the ones alleged by the crown to have been thrown from the window by Mrs. Klimkovich.

No. 4 bag contained a small brown parcel, inside of which was a second parcel which, when opened, revealed partly-treated ore. It had been hammered flat and there were generous quantities of lace-like gold in the quartz. No. 2 bag contained a button said to have been found in the bedroom of the Klimkovich place, valued at \$530.80. Witness was confused somewhat by Mr. Common's inquiry as to whether the metal was worth more than 25c a pound. This question was asked because the information had alleged that ore of more than that value had been found.

Samples had been taken from the buttons with a file, and from the package of native gold by choosing what appeared to be an average piece, Mr. Lainsbury said.

**Handed Search Warrant in Toronto**  
Constable Alvin Peters said he had been handed a search warrant in Toronto to search the premises of Michael Klimkovich in Timmins at 157 Elm street north. He, three other provincial officers who had accompanied him from Toronto, and Chief Hitch had arrived about 100 yards from the Klimkovich place at about 7.45 that Saturday evening. They kept observation on the place for about an hour and had seen several people come and go. His evidence from then on followed much the same line as Chief Hitch's.

He was asked by Mr. Commons to identify Klimkovich from the people in the courtroom. After looking everyone over rather carefully, Constable Peters

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## The British Columbia's Salmon Industry Is Reported Threatened by the Japanese

### Floating Canneries Mothering Fishing Fleets in International Waters



Trouble is foreseen in Pacific coast waters as Japan makes a vigorous invasion of salmon waters now controlled by Canada and the United States. Floating canneries in international waters menace \$50,000,000 industry. The ABOVE layout shows B.C. salmon fleets, a day's catch, a rare picture of a salmon snapped as it leaped out of the water and UPPER RIGHT, a Japanese fisherman's wife happily displaying two pink salmon. Much antagonism is reported between B.C. Japanese and white fishermen.

By JOHN B. TOMPKINS  
Central Press Canadian Correspondent

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 22nd.—As the greatest British Columbia salmon fishing season in years draws to a close and the 1,500 fishermen of the Fraser River area alone, count wages in excess of \$1,000,000, fears are being felt here that Japan may put a stop to this annual salmon runs from the ocean to the upper river spawning grounds. Rumours that the Japanese plan to invade the rich British Columbia and Alaska fishing areas with great floating canneries anchored ten to forty miles off-shore in international waters are current along this coast from the state of Washington to Alaska.

Canadian and American fishermen, and their governments, have wrangled over the respective rights in the North Pacific fishing area for years. There are, at the present time, two very effective treaties, the Halibut Treaty and the Sockeye Treaty, under which both countries operate. In the formation of these treaties, however, they seem to have forgotten altogether about that other North Pacific power—Japan. What are her rights? Is a question now causing widespread anxiety.

#### Japanese Start Operations

"She has none!" declares one Canadian fishery official. "The fish belong to Canada and the United States since they have always caught them exclusively. As to salmon, they are hatched in Canadian and American rivers so there is no dispute, or should be no dispute, as to whom they belong."

Japan, though, seems determined to have what, it is felt, is her rightful share of the great sea harvest. Dr. Seiji Kondo, professor of the Imperial Fisheries School at Hakodati, recently declared before the Institute of Pacific Relations Congress assembled in Yosemite, Cal., that there should be developed an international programme of scientific research on the salmon fisheries of the North Pacific. At the very moment he was expressing this view, ships of the Tokio Fishing Institute—the last word in modern fishing equipment—were actually making their own extensive and practical experiments in the off-shore areas from Cape Flattery to the Bering Sea, according to the magazine "Pacific Fisherman," published in Seattle, Wash.

The ship Hakujo Maru, of the Tokio Fishing Institute, one of the ships used in making this summer's surveys, is an excellent example of the modern Japanese floating cannery. An oil-powered all-steel vessel carrying a crew of 70, it has a capacity of 150 full cases of halves, or 14,400 tins a day. It is equipped with machinery capable of packing salmon, tuna or any other fish. There is a reduction plant with a capacity of five tons per day besides a small freezer, cold storage plant and salmon salting facilities.

#### Made Hugh Catch

She carries a number of small boats mothered by two 32-foot, 45-horsepower launches manned by eight men each and carrying radio direction-finding equipment. Off the coast of Alaska, the Hakujo Maru released its hordes of small boats and had not the slightest difficulty in catching, with nets, sufficient sockeye salmon to pack 57,600 half-pound tins.

There is, of course, nothing to prevent Japan from operating her floating canneries in the unrestricted international waters. Such an event, however, will prove drastic to the British Columbia, Alaska and state of Washington fisheries. The International Fisheries Commission, which administers the halibut resources of the North Pacific for Canada and the United States, has issued warnings that it will spell doom to the present gigantic halibut conservation scheme, the result of five years of the commission's surveys.

#### Fraser River Depleted

Twenty-three years ago a disastrous rockslide into the Fraser river during the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, blocked the salmon from ascending the river to their spawning grounds. Thousands upon thousands were deprived of the right of returning to their birthplace—which is the only place a salmon will spawn. Since then, what was once the world's greatest salmon river has been depleted. Because for years no restriction was made on the amount of fish that could be taken from the Fraser, the river has never yet attained its former place.

After a salmon hatches, it descends the river to the ocean, where it remains for four years. At the end of that period, its cycle of life completed, the salmon starts its mysterious homeward trek to its birthplace. In the case of the Fraser river, the fish usually pass from the Pacific Ocean through the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland of the United States. This narrow body of water is both Canadian and American water and different laws exist in the two countries for trapping the salmon. In Canada, nets are used. In American waters long stationary traps, extending miles out from shore, trap the fish. This method, Canadian fishermen have long argued, not only gives the Americans more than their share, but unnecessarily depletes the run to the spawning grounds.

#### Undersell Canadian Product

Now there is much cause for alarm on both sides. Both Canadian and American fishermen are forgetting their petty quarrels and uniting against a common enemy, a foe who plans to rob them of their living. When the Japanese establish their floating canneries, the salmon will not even be given a chance to leave the ocean, let alone ever reach their spawning grounds

to hatch. They will instead be scooped from the high seas by hordes of Nipponese fishermen operating beyond the three-mile limit.

The floating canneries will harvest the homing British Columbia salmon as they proceed from area to area indicated by the scientific information. The fish will be processed and then released to the world market—low-priced first quality British Columbia salmon competing with our own salmon of the same quality but higher price.

Unless Ottawa, Washington and Tokio reach an agreement, it is felt here, 30,000 people connected with the \$50,000,000 fishing industries of the North Pacific coast may find their livelihood gone.

In the United Kingdom Japanese "pink" salmon sells for less than it costs British Columbia to can it, despite the fact that Canadian products are given preference.

#### Fear Serious Trouble

In the event that the Canadian, American and Japanese governments do not reach an agreement and the Nipponese fishermen ignore the sharp warnings of Canadian fishermen, serious racial riots may result.

Twenty-five years ago there was not a Japanese in the fishing industry in British Columbia. Of a sudden, thousands of them "invaded" the Fraser river salmon fishing industry, which, until then, had largely been in the hands of Indians and Caucasians.

In June, 1934, sixty trolling boats manned by white fishermen bore down on a group of seven Japanese fishing boats and one fish buyer as they lay at anchor in a small cove on the British Columbia coast. With the great force the white fishermen pushed the Japanese boats from the cove, anchors and all, to the high seas, with warning "not to show your faces round here again!"

## Ontario and Quebec to Work for North

### Premiers Agree on Co-Operation and Support on Mutual Policies to be Agreed.

Development of the natural resources of Ontario and Quebec, through co-ordination of the lands and forests departments of the two provinces, was forecast on Monday at Toronto following the Montreal conference between Premier Heppburn and Premier Duplessis.

Timber and pulpwood formed the chief topic of the discussion in Montreal Saturday and mining problems of the two provinces will be discussed at another meeting within the next few weeks, Premier Heppburn said here last night on his return.

## Regional Conference of Public Health Nurses

### Practically All Public Health Nurses of District in Attendance at Event at Kirkland Lake Last Week. Many Interesting and Helpful Papers on Work of Health Nurses.

The first regional conference of public health nurses, District No. 9, Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, was held in Kirkland Lake, Saturday, October 17th.

District No. 9 covers the geographical districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Temiskaming, Parry Sound, Muskoka and Cochrane. With the exception of four, all nurses doing public health work in the region served by T. & N. O. Railway were present, representing Victorian Order Nurses, Board of Health, School Board services and Red Cross. This group included graduates of courses in public health nursing from McGill University, University of Western Ontario and University of Toronto.

Conference began with a luncheon served at the Windsor Hotel and continued in the ladies' parlour of the United Church. District chairman, H. E. Smith, presided, papers were given by Rita Brooks on "Infant and Pre-school Hygiene"; Frances Docker on "Place of Bedside Care in a Public Health Nursing Programme"; Katherine McKenzie on "Generalized Public Health Nursing"; Mrs. Nora Fox, as-

stant superintendent of Teck Township Children's Aid Society, described the work of the Society and how public health nurses can co-operate. Miss Edna Moore, Chief Public Health nurse of Provincial Department of Health, brought greetings and lead the discussion. In closing Miss Smith thanked the nurses for attending and those who prepared papers for the programme. She mentioned the importance of such gatherings in development of Public Health Nursing in districts removed from centres of teaching. She announced that the Ontario Hydro Commission had placed a public health nurse in Fraserdale. Miss H. Wilson took up her duties this week.

Miss E. MacEachren, Superintendent of Kirkland Lake District Hospital, entertained the group to tea.

Those attending were:—Mrs. E. North, Cochrane; Misses R. Brooks, J. Richer, F. Farr, of Timmins; L. Wing, Schumacher; G. Fowler, South Porcupine; H. Atkinson, R. Roy, E. Lynton, M. Kidd, S. Battersby, of Kirkland Lake; E. Smith, New Liskeard; C. Keith, Haileybury; K. McKenzie, M. A. Cloutier, F. Docker, North Bay; F. Sparling, Callander.

#### Uniformity in Wages

Greater uniformity concerning wages and labour conditions in the timber industry of the two provinces will be sought with the two governments proposing greater co-ordination regarding cutting operations and forestry conservation, the Premier said.

"Both governments are going to make every effort to administer our natural resources in a way that will be of most benefit both from the point of view of employment and revenue, for the treasury," he said.

"As soon as the special session of the Quebec legislature is concluded, we propose to meet again. At that meeting there will be all the officers of the various departments of both governments to discuss our mutual problems."

"We are going to co-ordinate the entire administration of our lands and forests departments and there will be uniformity in regard to policies and administration. We have also agreed to extend the share of our operations in regard to our natural resources."

#### U. S. Markets

The premier said United States newspaper importers and paper mills were curtailing their imports from Scandinavian countries due to the disturbed state of Europe and were turning to Canada to assure themselves of a supply.

"These people contract a year or two in advance and are now fearful of what may happen and as a result they are coming to Canada," he stated.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario minister of lands and forests, and Hon. Oscar Drouin, Quebec minister of lands and forests, attended Saturday's conference. Premier Heppburn said it was also decided during his talk with Premier Duplessis the two provinces continue their agreement whereby municipalities are prohibited to bid competitively for industries by offering tax exemptions.

#### Option For Two Years

The company still has two years to exercise its right to the power site, Mr. Murdoch said, and tenders will not be let until all governmental details have been settled.

Operating facilities of Noranda Mines have been steadily increased since inception of operations in 1923. Today Noranda is the second largest producer of copper and third largest producer of gold in Canada.

In gold production it is exceeded by Lake Shore and Hollinger and in copper production by The International Nickel Company.

In 1935 production included 74,500,000 pounds of copper and 268,000 ounces of gold.

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## AMBERS AND McLARNIN GO INTO HUDDLE



A conspiracy against Barney Ross? Both Lew Ambers (LEFT) and Jimmy McLarnin (RIGHT) have had recent victories over the great little lightweight, Tony Canzoneri, which makes them possible future opponents for Barney Ross, welterweight champion. Apparently they're going into a huddle over the methods to cope with the elusive Ross.

## LOST FLIERS TAKE UP DUTIES AGAIN



SHELDON W. COLEMAN      JOSEPH FORTHEY

A diet of squirrels would scarcely meet the gastronomic demands of an epicure, but to two fliers who have just come back to civilization, it's pretty good stuff, especially if it is the only food obtainable when you are lost in the desolate barren lands of the sub-Arctic. Flight-Lieut. W. Coleman and Aircraftsman Joseph Forthey, R.C.A.F., who were found at Point Lake, N.W.T., 1150 miles north of Edmonton, after being lost for 30 days, are safe in Winnipeg and both appear to be in excellent physical condition. For three weeks after they were lost, they existed on short rations and then for another week their entire diet consisted of two squirrels which they had snared, and a few wizened berries. "How do you like squirrels?" Flight-Lieut. Coleman was asked. "They're O.K.," he said; "in fact they tasted pretty good to us."