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### Mystery in Stories About Acid Throwing

#### Principal of School Doubts Motive Suggested About Professional Grievance.

Recently there were reports to the effect that Mayor C. W. Cox, of Port Arthur, who is a member of the Legislature and a recent appointee to the Ontario Cabinet, being a minister without portfolio, was under the doctor's care suffering facial burns from acid alleged to have been thrown in his face by Miss E. Flanagan, former Port Arthur school teacher. A statement given out apparently on behalf of Mayor Cox suggested that the young lady had visited his office on Feb. 2nd and after expressing dissatisfaction with the treatment she had received from the authorities had thrown the acid. At the same time as this report the despatches said that the young lady also was suffering from acid burns and was not in condition to give a statement in the matter.

This was all startling enough but the public was further astonished when no effort seemed to be contemplated for the prosecution of the person responsible for the acid-throwing. Next came a statement from Rev. Fr. Murray, her spiritual adviser, who said he had discussed the matter with the young lady and labelled the account of the matter as given out as not in keeping with the facts. Then the police at Port Arthur, as well as other law officers, told reporters that they had nothing to say in the case, the reporters coming to the conclusion that no action would be taken by them in the matter and that Mayor Cox did not intend to lay a complaint. The matter has been before the city council on a couple of occasions.

This week it was before the board of education at Port Arthur, a statement being submitted to that body by W. A. McWilliams, principal of the Technical School, who outlined the young lady's relations with the board and the school, and then continued: "In view of these facts, I do not see how any action she (Miss Flanagan) may have taken three months after leaving her position could be construed as coming from one who was voting dissatisfaction on account of the treatment she received."

The statement, made by Mr. McWilliams at the suggestion of the board, had reference to the charge made by Mr. Cox that he had been attacked by the former teacher as a protest against the stand which he had taken for the reduction of teachers' salaries.

"I would again point out that Miss Flanagan left voluntarily, and at no time did she discuss with me the possibility of getting more money," Mr. McWilliams said. "Repeatedly she stated that she was entirely satisfied with the treatment she received from both the board and the management of the school, and her only regret was that her health did not permit her to carry on the work as she had done previously."

Mr. McWilliams said that the statement was being issued because of reports in the press which might be interpreted by those who are not in possession of the facts as a reflection

on all or any members of the teaching profession.

He pointed out that the work of Miss Flanagan since her engagement in 1928 had always been satisfactory, but that on March 23, 1936, "she advised me that her health was impaired—and requested leave of absence." She assumed her duties again in September, but at the end of October found it impossible to continue.

"No resignation was asked for, as I did not wish to add to her impaired health," Mr. McWilliams said.

### Minister of Revenue Speaks on the Power of Phrases

(From Globe and Mail)

Hon. J. L. Halsey, Minister of Dominion Revenue, spoke entertainingly on the power of verbal phrases when he addressed the Ottawa Canadian Club.

Slogans and catch-cries, many of them with little literary merit, said the minister, "have won wars, lost elections, delighted or enraged millions, and made or marred many a public career."

It would be difficult now to say how great a part the popular slogans, "A war to end war," and "Make the world safe for democracy" played in bringing victory to the Allies in the Great War, or to what extent the morale of the British people, both civilians and troops, was upheld by constant reiteration of the cry: "Are we downhearted? No!" But it is certain that they were strong auxiliaries of more ponderable weapons.

Probably it is forgotten that the last mentioned slogan was originated by the great Joseph Chamberlain, himself a famous orator of telling phrases, for in a time of crisis in 1906 he declared in the course of a public address: "We are not downhearted."

And possibly no single sentence has had more effect upon British thought than the admonition, given at the London Guildhall in 1904 by Chamberlain: "Learn to think Imperially." To these words might be traced the beginning, in Britain, of the realization that the Dominions overseas were something finer and greater than mere scattered colonies of British people.

Is there any doubt that President Franklin Roosevelt's promise of "A New Deal" had much to do with the enthusiasm with which he was elected to power? The phrase was even more vague and indefinite than McKinley's slogan of "A full dinner pail," but it appealed to the imagination and proved its effectiveness.

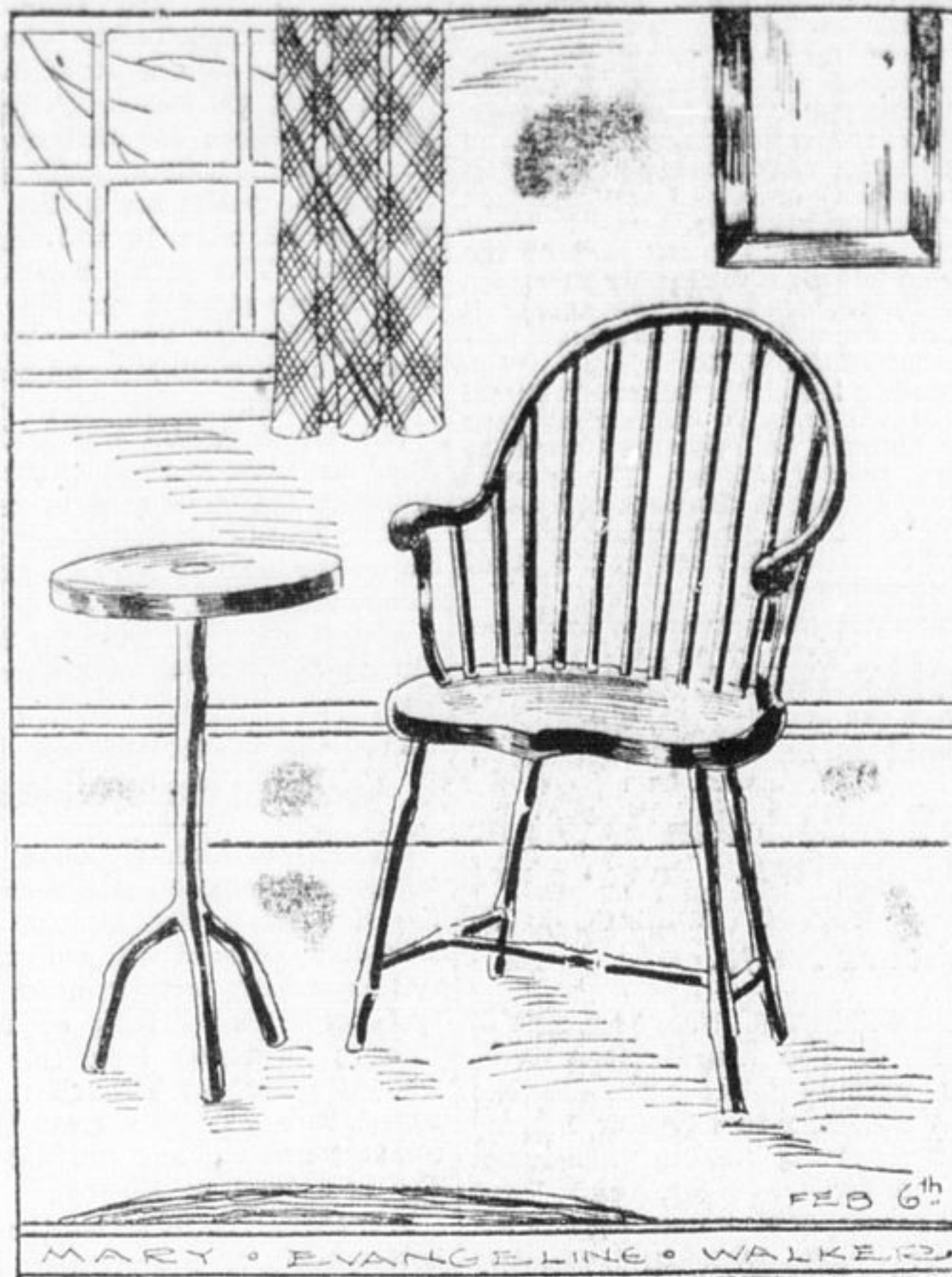
A slogan that has never quite been forgotten in England is that of "Three acres and a cow," introduced into the British House in 1886 by Hon. Jesse Collins during a debate on the amendment of the Small Holdings Act. Even the East End slum dweller dreamed of becoming an agriculturist to the extent foretold by Mr. Collins. The dream has not been realized.

And, whether it be part of the same subject or not, it is worth recalling that the song which had the greatest popularity on both sides of the Atlantic in several decades consisted of little but repetition of the meaningless words, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!"

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph: Junior knows that when mother says "no" for the last time she will start saying "yes."

# The Household by Lydia Le Baron Walker

A PICTURESQUE GLIMPSE OF TREES AS MATERIAL FOR FURNITURE-MAKING



A chair and table made by the early settlers in Massachusetts. Note the legs of the little pedestal table for a crutch in a tree was put to good use as can be seen.

We have become so accustomed to thinking of wood in the term of lumber from which furniture is made, that we scarcely give a thought to it in its original form of giant trees of towering straightness, or less stupendous trees with spreading branches or gnarled trunks. This to-day it left for the consideration of lumber merchants and furniture makers.

In the settler era of this country there were no retinues of serving men to cut down the trees and fashion them into furniture. The man of the house with the help of his sons, or his neighbours, or both, did all of the work during the earliest epoch. Such furniture as was transported from England or the continent had to be added to.

Early American Furniture It is amazing to find the fine carpentry of some of the homemade pieces. I have a delightful specimen of a table, the legs of which are formed from the spreading branches at the crotch of a tree while the top is a round cut from the trunk of the tree at a wide part. It is not a massive table like that of Henry III but a dear little bedside table or candle stand.

"Copyright, 1937, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc." Sudbury Star: During an animated discussion of the Capreol High School estimates, one of the councillors invited the chairman of the board "outside." School days are never over.

Orillia News-Letter: In Chicago, Charles A. Johnson, 64, was awarded a divorce after 35 years of married life, explained that for the last 15 his wife had habitually called him "Skunk."

From Private Forests In those far-away days it was customary to use trees from owner's estates for the making of furniture. Landed gentry as well as kings and royal families had forests on their

### Charge Communists with Evil Designs

#### Canadian Labour Paper Accuses Reds and Issues a Warning.

The Canadian Labour Press, a Canadian publication in its nineteenth year and bearing the slogan, beneath the regular union label, "A Union Paper Published by Union Men in a Union Shop," in its latest issue devotes considerable space to a denunciation of the communists whom it charges are "agents of revolution threatening the mining industry." A front page article, set in large type and occupying the whole page, reads as follows:—

#### Reds Try to Stir Dissatisfaction

In Canada's growth her mineral wealth has been a major factor. Throughout the depression the wealth wrested from the earth by willing workers was a steady bulwark against want and suffering and chaos. The wealth of Canada's mines, flowing into every channel of our economic structure, is aiding the process of Canada's economic recovery. Her mines have saved Canada from the slough of despond into which many nations slid. Her mines have placed Canada in the vanguard of the nations which are struggling free from the effects of the depression.

And it is at this basic industry that communism is striking most viciously. Success, prosperity, happiness, peace, all these things are the enemies of communism, and wherever in Canada the communist leaders find these things they set about to destroy them, to replace them with dissatisfaction, to promote discontent.

To achieve their revolutionary ambitions the communists must impede the success of Canada's democratic system. It is easy, therefore, to understand why they aim their destructive methods at the industry which is chiefly responsible for Canada's success.

The Canadian Labour Press has definite knowledge that communist propagandists and agitators have been specially selected to concentrate their efforts upon breeding dissatisfaction and discontent among the mine workers of Canada—particularly in Northern Ontario and Quebec. They go among willing and contented workers, posing as friends and champions of the "common man." Let the mine workers of Canada take warning! These agitators who pose as your friends would make you the tools of revolution. They are not planning for your welfare but are plotting frantically for the seizure of Canada's mineral wealth as the most essential factor in a Communist dictatorship. We know that they can never realize their ultimate objective. But their futile efforts go on infinite harm.

Let us embark for a moment on a flight of fancy and suppose that these addle-brained revolutionaries succeeded in their efforts. They say that Canada's mines would then become the property of the people, and that the wealth dug from the earth would be shared by the workers. But events in Russia have shown us this pretty picture drawn by glib-tongued agitators is far from a true one. We know that once these communists gained the ends they seek they would become the most heartless tyrants.

Under a communist dictatorship, Canadian freemen working in Canada's mines for fair wages, living in good homes, would become mere serfs and vassals obeying the orders of a little group of revolutionary leaders drunk with power. We realize that it is ridiculous to even suggest the possibility of such a situation in Canada. But to you workers in the mines, and to you industrial workers whose jobs are dependent upon the wealth derived from the mines, we point out the real bitter pill beneath the fancy sugar coating which agitators may offer you. For your own good, for the good of your families, for the future peace and prosperity of Canada we urge you to spruce these agitators, drive them from your ranks for there is no good in them.

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General Manager Bank of Montreal

chief topics of the evening and provoked an interesting discussion afterwards.

Twenty-five members of the Porcupine branch have already decided to attend the annual meeting of the C.I.M.M. in Montreal on March 15th, 16th and 17th. A special car will be run from Timmins to Montreal to accommodate the engineers.

Thousands More Are Employed by Mines

Interesting Figures Given at Meeting Here of Mining Institute.

The mining industry directly provided new employment for 5300 more Ontario men in 1936 than it did in 1935, figures recently by E. B. Weir at Tuesday night's meeting of the Porcupine Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy showed.

Total employment in the industry in 1936 was 28,272; in 1935 it was 22,972. Of the increase, producing mines provided the greatest portion—2162. Non-producing gold mines provided the next largest portion—978. Other increases were shown by clay and gravel pits, and metallurgical works. Gold producing mines employ 13,886 men, or 49 per cent. of the total employment of the industry. Nickel-Copper comes next with 4444 employees. Cobalt-silver, chromium-molybdenite and non-metallies have smaller totals.

Mr. Ireland's Paper

Eighty-one members of the Institute turned out for the Tuesday meeting, one of the most successful of the year. A paper read by S. G. Ireland on "Horizontal Cut and Fill Stopping at the Hollinger Mine" was one of the

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### World Title at Stake in Basketball Series



The huge Jacob France Trophy (upper right), emblematic of the amateur basketball championship of the world, will be at stake when the Windsor Fords, Canadian court champions, meet Laemmle Stars, Olympic Champions, of Hollywood, Cal., U.S. titleholders, in an international series at Windsor, Ont., this month.

A best two-out-of-three game series is planned, the first two games to be played Saturday, Feb. 20, and Monday, Feb. 22, with a third, if it is necessary, scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 23. Kennedy Collegiate Gymnasium, at Windsor, has been selected as the site for the title battles.

With the attention of basketball fans throughout the United States and Canada centered on the series, the capacity of the Kennedy Gymnasium is expected to be taxed to the limit. Arrangements to handle the spectacle are being handled by the Windsor Fords Basketball Club, of which E. F. Millard is president.

The Olympic Champions, pictured in the lower photograph, are now en route to Windsor after a tune-up series in California. They captured the U.S. Olympic court title in a tourney at Madison Square Garden last summer and although defeated earlier by the McPherson Oilers in the A.A.U. tournament finals for the A.A.U. crown, the Olympics are now the rightful titleholders, as the Oilers have disbanded.

The Fords and Olympics have a score to settle, for the two quintets met in the Olympic finals in Berlin last August. Playing in a downpour of rain, the Olympics emerged the victors but neither side was able to flash its real form. The Ford netters, shown in the upper photo, are drilling daily under the direction of Coach Eddie Dawson, and the brand of play they are showing has the team's backers thinking in terms of world's championships.

The France Trophy, standing three and one-half feet tall, is considered one of the most beautiful of amateur sports awards. Now held by the Tulsa, Okla., Oilers, the impressive trophy, bearing the inscription, "World's Basketball Supremacy," will become the possession of the winner of the Windsor series for one year.

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