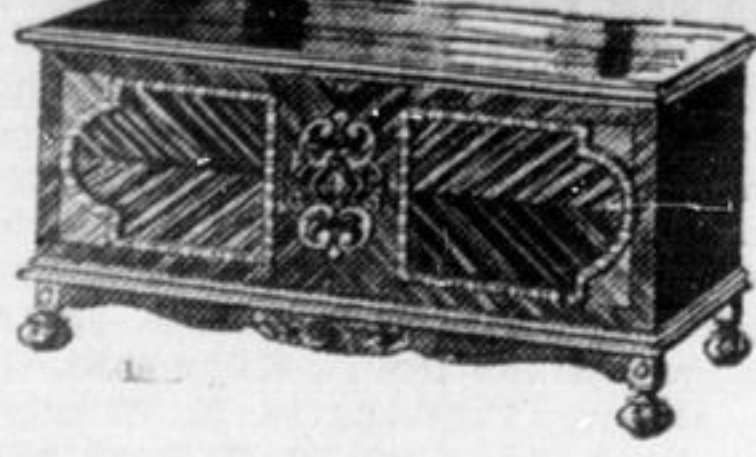


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## Number on "Indian List" Increasing in Timmins

More Than Thirty Persons on the List Yesterday and Some More Expected. List Not Large for a Town of This Size. Method of Government to Lessen Abuse of Alcohol.

The "Indian list," or number of names of persons whose privilege of buying liquor has been cut off by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the week.

Timmins police now have the names of more than thirty persons, many of them women, whose privilege has been cut off totally or in part.

The names of nineteen persons who will not be allowed to buy rubbing alcohol or "rubby dub," was received by the department yesterday. Orders have been issued against them to all drug stores or stores where they might buy the synthetic alcohol.

There are many ways of drinking rubbing alcohol. Often it is merely diluted with water and drunk. It may be mixed with wine to make a particularly potent brand of "goof," that is liable to drive the consumer temporarily out of his head.

The names of fifteen other persons have been received. They will not be allowed the privilege of buying liquor at the liquor store or wine or beer at the wine stores or brewery warehouses. They will also be denied the use of beverage rooms in hotels and will not be allowed to buy rubbing alcohol or any other medicinal beverage that

might be used as an intoxicant at drug stores.

Reasons for placing names on the "Indian List" are varied. Often it is because the offender has been repeatedly convicted of drunkenness. In other cases wives and families complain that all the money the provider makes is spent on intoxicants, and as the result, poverty and destitution reign in the homes.

Some offenders are panhandlers. They beg enough money on the street to enable them to go to a liquor store, wine store or brewery warehouse and buy liquor. Or they get enough to go to the beverage rooms, from which they often have to be ejected after a certain stage of drunkenness is reached.

An interested person has only to stay around the police station for a time to be convinced of the need for an "Indian List." Drunks are brought in in all stages of intoxication. They often lose all bodily control. Occasionally they are injured where they have fallen. Some are not able to walk. They have to be dragged along the floor like sacks of potatoes.

It is to prevent such incidents that the Liquor Control Board has established a list and is increasing the number of names on it.

## Herbert Hoover on Freedom of Speech

Says That There Is Lots of It on This Continent

In her daily column in The Globe and Mail, Judith Robinson yesterday had the following to say about freedom of speech and some other things:—

"Mr. Herbert Hoover left off differing with Mr. Alfred Landon over disposal of the corpse of the United States Republican Party to say a good piece in Waterville, Maine, this week.

"Mr. Hoover, you may remember, used to be president of the United States. Mr. Landon is the one who tried to be president last year. Maine is the other State that voted Republican. Waterville is the town where a young man named Elijah Parish Lovejoy went to college in the eighteenth century. The piece Mr. Hoover said was for the centennial of Elijah's death.

"Elijah was an editor and publisher. He died in Alton, Illinois, trying to defend his printing press from a mob that had come to wreck it as mobs had wrecked three other presses that belonged to him. William Lyon Mackenzie was not the only free-speaking editor who had trouble with mobs a hundred years ago. But whereas the hero whose rebellious centenary Canada is celebrating this month—or is she?—left for safer parts in time and let other men stay and do the dying for freedom, Elijah Lovejoy died. He stayed by his printing press in Alton, Ill., and he stayed by his determination to attack slavery and defend liberty in his paper until the mob came and killed him.

"That was why he made such a good subject for Mr. Hoover's centennial speech. On the other hand, like Lound and Matthews here in York, he was dead after 1837, while William Lyon Mackenzie was alive and enjoying his usual health and talkativeness twenty-five years longer. Current editors and publishers are left to decide for themselves which apostle of liberty to choose as a model in case they need one. Mr. Hoover offered no advice on the point.

"But he offered a good deal of other points. This, for instance, on the speech that Elijah Lovejoy died to keep free: "In the United States we do not suffer, at least, from any restriction in the free flow of words.

"We use more billion words per capita or per minute or per decimal than any other people on earth. We start breakfast with thirty or forty thousand words in the paper. All day the tocsins ring out more and more words. Being a race fond of hair shirts, we take mightily to oratory with our meals.

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especially after dinner. We take the radio along in our automobiles and we go to bed with it still talking.

"Whatever doubt there may be as to the quality or purport of our free speech, we certainly have ample volume in production."

Of this on the fate of free speech in Europe:

"It is a paradox that we find every dictator who has ascended to power has climbed on the ladder of free speech and free press. Immediately on attaining power each dictator has suppressed all free speech except his own.

"The revolutions since the Great War were in most cases not the result of civil convulsions and the killing of many men. These revolutions were the result of implanted ideas.

"Men were led to their own enslavement by lies and fraud from polluted speech and press. Liberty died by the waters of her own well—free speech and free press poisoned with untruth."

"Mr. Hoover seemed to think that the poison might spread. He seemed to think that it has already begun to spread on this continent. A regretful reference to the practice of tainting political news with "slimey and anonymous propaganda" had a certain amount of bitterness in it. But he didn't seem to think the cure was in restraint. On the contrary:

"I am making no suggestions of law or extension of government over free speech and free press in order to suppress this improved form of corruption. Men can use brickbats for murder, but that is no reason for suppressing brick houses. We can turn some free speech on the throwers of brickbats.

"The most important answer is more free speech. We must incessantly expose intellectual dishonesty and the purpose that lies behind it. The antidote for untruth is truth. Half-truth can be defeated with the whole truth.

"This antidote works with discouraging slowness at times, but unless we maintain faith in our medicine civilization will despair."

There was more of it almost as good.

"It is an old saying that personal liberty will survive by vigilance. We know that vigilance can be sustained only by free speech and free press. But it is also pertinent to add that free speech and free press will survive only through honest pursuit of the truth."

As advice from a repentant politician to an unrepentant press, you can't do better than that. But ten to one the press will say in private that Herbert Hoover never wrote it.

## Passing This Week of Sir J. Forbes-Robertson

(From Globe and Mail)

The death of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson at the age of 84 recalls his remarkable career as an actor and his contribution to English dramatic art. He was the equal, and by many considered the superior, of Henry Irving, with whom he was associated in the early days of his theatrical work. His death also recalls the names of other famous men and women of the stage with whom he had appeared—Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry, Helena Modjeska, Gertrude Elliott (his wife), and John Hare, to mention but a few of the outstanding figures in the realm of drama a generation or more ago.

Forbes-Robertson was richly endowed with the attributes necessary to an actor—a splendid voice, facial adaptability, and gestures without the mannerisms of Irving. His versatility as an interpreter of Shakespeare is indicated by the fact that he was a great Macbeth, a great Othello, a great Hamlet, and a great Romeo.

Perhaps his outstanding success was in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," sent him originally by Jerome K. Jerome. Strangely enough, Sir Johnston was doubtful of the success of this play, but it ran four years in London, and subsequently had tremendous success in the United States and Canada.

Gore Bay Recorder:—Look wise and maybe people will think you are. Lots of other fellows get away with it.

## Greater Use of Murals Is Urged by Architect

Says Colourful Northern Ontario History Should be Perpetuated in Schools and Public Buildings by Use of Murals and Plaster Plaques.

The use of murals and plaster plaques in public buildings to immortalize the colourful history of Northern Ontario was recommended on Tuesday evening by P. T. O'Gorman, who addressed the Lions Club at its weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, rather than Thursday, because of Remembrance Day.

Mr. O'Gorman's address traced the history of architecture briefly from the time men first built shelters for themselves to the present highly developed stage of building construction.

All erected structures did not come within the meaning of the word "architecture," said the speaker. Such buildings as shaft houses, sawmills and railway trestles, which were constructed solely from the standpoint of utility, might be excellent examples of engineering but were not architectural works.

The profession or business of building had its roots back in prehistoric days when man followed the desire to raise a structure to protect himself from the elements. Slow development through the centuries had brought us to the stage where buildings were distinctive in their categories to serve the needs of a complex civilization.

It was natural, when following back the threads to the source from which our development proceeded, to turn to Egypt. There were found the remains of temples erected on a monumental scale—huge structures, such as the pyramids, which have withstood the disintegration of time through sixty centuries.

One of the pyramids measured 750 feet on its base line and was 450 feet in height, all built of solid blocks of stone. To make such monuments for the dead, hundreds of thousands of slaves dragged blocks many miles from the mountains across the Nile. To make one of the pyramids, slaves toiled for twenty years.

Remains of Egyptian temples showed that they were built on an elaborate scale, massive in proportion and impressive in appearance. The Egyptian style was greatly improved upon by the

Greeks, a wealthy, cultured nation of about 500 B.C., when races of western Europe were making no progress in architecture.

For proportion and beauty Greek architecture was never excelled. The remains of their temples, amphitheatres and stadiums furnish in their detail the most refined and artistic proportions of any examples of ancient or modern art.

The Greek empire was succeeded by that of Rome at about 100 B.C. The Romans had no particular architecture of their own and the first distinctly Roman buildings were practically copies of those of the Greeks.

The early centuries of the Christian era developed conditions which brought forth the Gothic style of architecture. The emancipation of the Christians by Constantine in the fourth century gave the Church a freedom of action it had not hitherto enjoyed and it was only natural that the Church, which was destined to march at the head of civilization throughout succeeding centuries, should leave its mark upon architecture.

The horizontal lines and forms of the pagan temples did not appeal to the Christian missionaries who were the torch bearers of civilization throughout the forest lands of France and Germany so they began to project the roofs upward at a high pitch and to crown structures with spires and turrets. That was followed by the Gothic or pointed arch.

Nearly every Christian church was built along Gothic lines in the next 1500 years. In the fifteenth century the style improved, heavy walls and small windows were eliminated and the tendency was to build with slender, tapering, soaring lines with great height of ceilings and roofs. That tendency culminated in the great cathedrals of the middle ages.

Stormy following years developed great castles with towers and turrets. In mountainous countries the feudal lord and his retainers built their castle

on the highest available site. In flat building surrounded with water.

Mr. O'Gorman traced the development of architecture along the shores of the Mediterranean, where buildings were constructed of easily procured stone and marble with high ceilings, small windows and thick walls to counteract the excessive heat. English houses, on the contrary developed to the extent where there were many windows and little or no cornice, to get as much sun as was possible.

Modern buildings were classified as commercial, church, public and home. Guiding factors in the erection of commercial buildings were efficiency and low maintenance cost. In recent years the tendency was not to overload with useless and unbecoming ornament but to treat wall surfaces so they were both practical and pleasing to the eye. Invention in construction had been stimulated by the use of structural steel and reinforced concrete.

The apartment suite reflected the modern taste in homes as it provided all conveniences, often not possible in individual homes. Mr. O'Gorman regretted the fact that more and more were turning to apartments. A people who did that would rapidly lose individuality.

Churches were still true to traditional style, perhaps more so than any other large class of building. Romanesque and Gothic designs still predominated and there seemed little likelihood of a major change.

In the class of public buildings might be placed schools, judicial buildings and federal and civic buildings. In school buildings especially care should be taken as it was in them developed the future men and women. They should be comfortable, sanitary, well lighted and heated and attractive as well.

There should be more local colour and individuality in public buildings, believed the speaker. To that end he advised the more frequent use of murals and plaques depicting local history.

## Duke and Duchess Soon to Visit United States

Despatches yesterday from Paris, France, say that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, enthusiastically preparing to sail for New York immediately after Christmas, have abandoned all intentions of studying American industrial and housing conditions. English friends of the Duke said.

Their tour, which will take them to Honolulu for a holiday after a few weeks in the United States, will be strictly a "pleasure visit." A French liner probably will be chosen for the Atlantic crossing instead of the German liner Bremen, on which the couple had booked passage for last Saturday.

The Duke's decision to call off his scheduled study of industrial and working class conditions in the United States was reached after two days of consultation with American and British advisers. It will be officially announced within two weeks.

The reasons for the decision were twofold: 1. To prevent any new outbreak of attacks by American labour organizations or individuals.

2. Because industrial inspection tours would be hampered by winter weather. The Duke's American tour, it was pointed out by his British friends, will be absolutely "unspoiled," in view of the repercussions that followed his selection of Charles E. Bedaux, industrial speed-up system inventor, as his "official guide" for the original trip.

Should he decide to visit quietly a few American industrial plants, it will be late next spring or summer, after he and the Duchess return from Honolulu, it was explained. The Duke's decision to leave for New York immediately after Christmas followed advice from his American and British friends that he should make the trip either immediately—taking advantage of what was described to him as a "turn about" in American public opinion after Bedaux's withdrawal—or postpone it until spring.

The Duke decided, however, that there would be no objection to leaving late in December so long as he did not undertake an industrial tour.

## Death of Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald on Board Liner

Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, former British Prime Minister, and Great Britain's most outstanding labour statesman, died on Tuesday night en route to South America where he was journeying in the hopes of recovering health. He was accompanied on the trip by his daughter, Sheila. According to the reports from London, England, Hon. Mr. MacDonald's death was due to a heart attack. Mr. MacDonald was beginning a three-month vacation when death overtook him. It is the very first vacation I ever had that is free from care," he is quoted as saying at the start of the trip.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald had been in indifferent health in recent years, and just a year ago he collapsed while attending the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall, a function that was held again shortly before news of his death was received.

Mr. MacDonald was 71. He retired as Prime Minister June 7, 1935, and was succeeded by Stanley Baldwin, now Earl Baldwin of Bewdley. Last May, shortly after the Coronation, Mr. MacDonald and Lord Baldwin retired together from the Cabinet.

Mr. MacDonald became the United Kingdom's first Labour Prime Minister in January, 1924, his government lasting until November of that year. He again became Labour Prime Minister in 1929. In 1931, at a time of great economic stress, he formed the first National Government, which he headed until 1935.

News of his death was received as a great shock in England and Scotland and in other parts of the Empire. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald during his first political campaign received a contribution to the necessary campaign funds, signed M. E. Gladstone. Enquiry elicited the fact that M. E. Gladstone was Margaret Ethel Gladstone, the daughter of a distinguished scientist. They were married the same year. She died in 1911, leaving him shattered by the loss. His daughters, however, proved a wonderful comfort to him, keeping him affectionate company whenever his public duties allowed.

The daughters surviving are Miss Sheila, Mrs. Dr. McKinnon, and Miss Isabel MacDonald, who has been conducting an inn. His son, Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Dominions in the Chamberlain government, is in Brussels this week attending the Nine Power Conference on the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The late Ramsay MacDonald was born on October 12th, 1866, in a two-room cottage with a thatched roof in the little Scottish fishing village of Lossiemouth. His youth was spent in poverty and privation, and he had to leave school at the age of twelve to help the family income. Hard work and application, with spare time study, gave him an education and his talents won him the highest place in the councils of the Empire. A pacifist at the opening of the World War, he lost friends by his attitude, and in more recent years again lost friends because he realized that the idea of peace being bought by disarmament was a dangerous dream. He went through life, with notable courage, taking the course he felt to be right, regardless of the consequences.

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MOST SILENT CAR ON ROAD! Sound-proofing that's far beyond anything in any 1937 cars... entirely new principles will amaze you!

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MORE TORQUE (Wheel-Driving Power)! You'll find 1938 Nash cars top the list for tremendous torque.

MORE HORSEPOWER and GETAWAY! Nash engines for 1938 increase their pick-up speed... as well as power in all speed ranges.

George Arliss, the British actor, arriving from Europe at New York on Tuesday, was asked about a report he would portray the late John D. Rockefeller on the screen.

"They have been saying that ever since Rockefeller started looking like me," he replied.

And did he object to the comparison? "Oh, no," he smiled, "it shows he was not a vain man."

Welland Tribune:—"It's the little things of life that cause the worst trouble. A man can usually find his house at night, but he sometimes has difficulty with the keyhole.

# We've Seen Them All — And We Tell You: NASH "STOPS THE SHOW!"



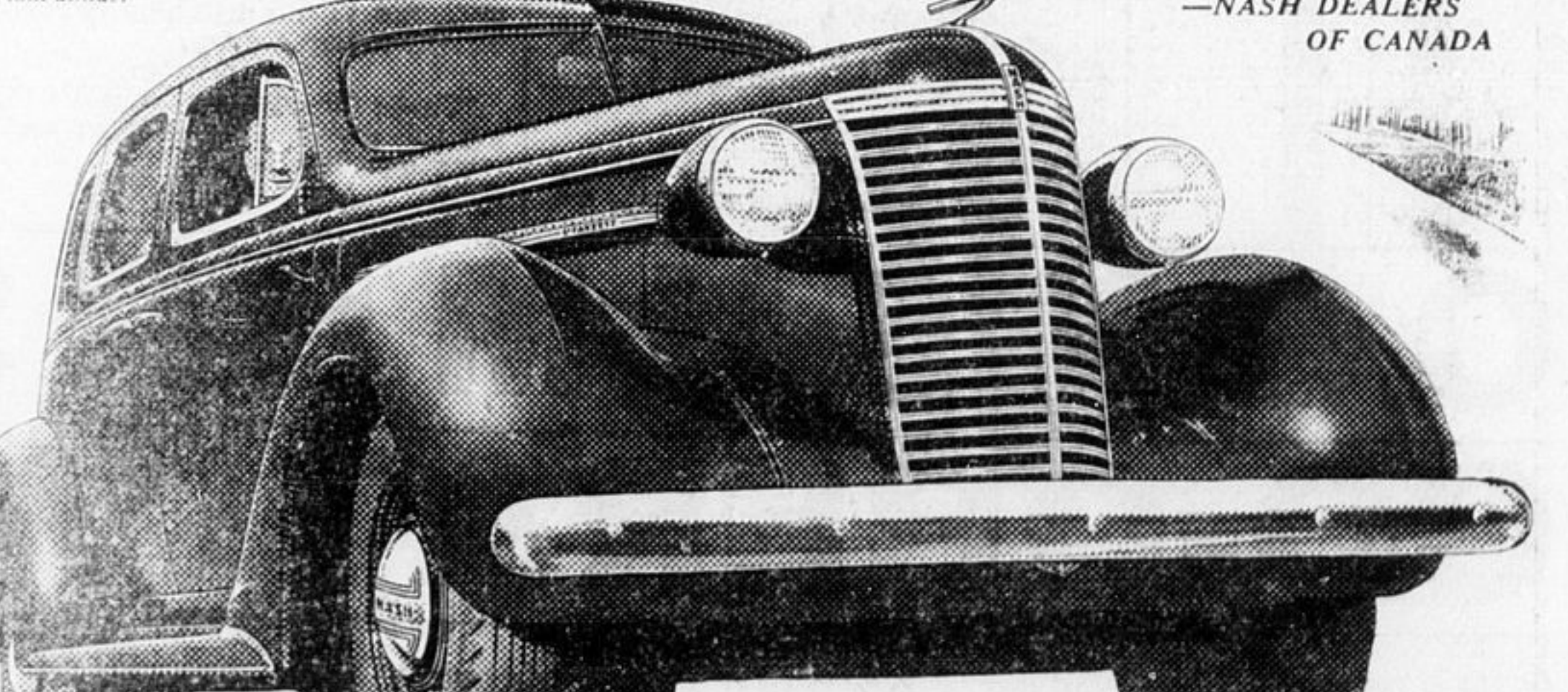
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FROM THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th 1937

Bargain excursion tickets will be valid on Trains 2 or 46 and their connections, Thursday, Nov. 25th. Passengers who use our Train 2 will connect at North Bay with C. P. Train 1, leaving 8:20 p.m. same date. Passengers who use Train 46 will arrange their own transfer to North Bay C. P. Depot and take C. P. Train 8, leaving at 1:00 a.m., Friday, November 26th.

Tickets are valid to return, leaving destination point not later than C. P. Train 1 from Windsor Street Station, Montreal, 10:15 p.m., Sunday, Nov. 28th, and connecting at North Bay with our Train 1 at 12:45 p.m., Monday, Nov. 29th. EXCEPT passengers from points north of Porcupin MUST leave not later than C. P. Train 7 from Montreal 7:50 p.m., Sunday, Nov. 28th, to connect at North Bay with our Train 47, Monday, November 29th.

Tickets will not be honored on Trains 49 and 50 "The Northland." Tickets destined Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre not good on Semi-Streamlined Trains 350 and 352 to Quebec or 349 and 351 from Quebec, out good on all other trains between Montreal and Quebec.

Tickets Good in Coaches Only. No Baggage Checked Children 5 years of age and under 12, when accompanied by Guardian Half Fare. For Fares, Departure Time and Further Information Apply to Local Agent.

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