

Timmins Stamp Club Column

Peruvian Stamps Commemorate Aviation Congress

Five new airmail stamps were issued last year by Peru to commemorate the first Inter-American Technical Convention which held in Lima, the capital city, from September 16th to 23rd. This convention was sponsored by the Pan American Union and its purpose was to discuss proposals for "the acceleration of inter-American communications" through the promotion of aviation clubs, tourist air travel, cheaper air transport, etc. In attendance at the conference were delegates from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, and—curiously enough—Germany and Italy!

The stamps, which range in value from 10 centavos to 1 sol, pictorially span 20 years of progress in Peruvian aviation. The 10c purple issue shows a crudely built primitive biplane flying over a stadium and bears the inscription, in Spanish, "First Flight in Peru

by the Aviator Juan B. Lovuque, Lima, January 14, 1911." Beneath the portrait which appears on the 15c dull green appears the inscription "Jorge Chavez, Peruvian Hero who Crossed the Alps between Brigue and Domosola, Flying over Simplon at 2000 Meters." Simplon is a treacherous pass high in the Alps between Brigue, Switzerland and Domosola, Italy.

The 25c dull brown shows an airplane view of a modern landing field, which the subtitle tells us is the limitambo Airport at Lima. In the borders of the stamps are listed the leading airlines of Peru. The allegorical design on the 1 sol grey black shows a high modern transport plane—a far cry from the plane pictured on the 10c value—encircling the globe. In the foreground we see maps of North and South America, with dotted lines giving various air routes from Lima to all points of the earth. The inscription appropriately reads "El Peru Unido Al Mundo Por Lineas Aereas"—"Peru Unified with the World through Air Lines."



Honored by Dominican Republic

The latest stamp from the Dominican Republic commemorates the eighth year in office of President Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, who invariably refers to himself as the "Benefactor" of his country. The value of this new issue is 3c, the color is a bright purple, and the central design shows a farmer plowing with a span of oxen, while the smoking factory in the background suggests the industrial progress that has been made during Trujillo's dictatorship. The inscription at the top of the stamp, "Paz—Trabajo—Progreso" means Peace, Work and Progress.

and reach a length of about five feet from nose to tail. When captured young they can be easily tamed and soon acquire all the characteristics of a domesticated dog. The famous Eskimo sled-dogs, or "huskies", are often more than half wolf.



The Wolf

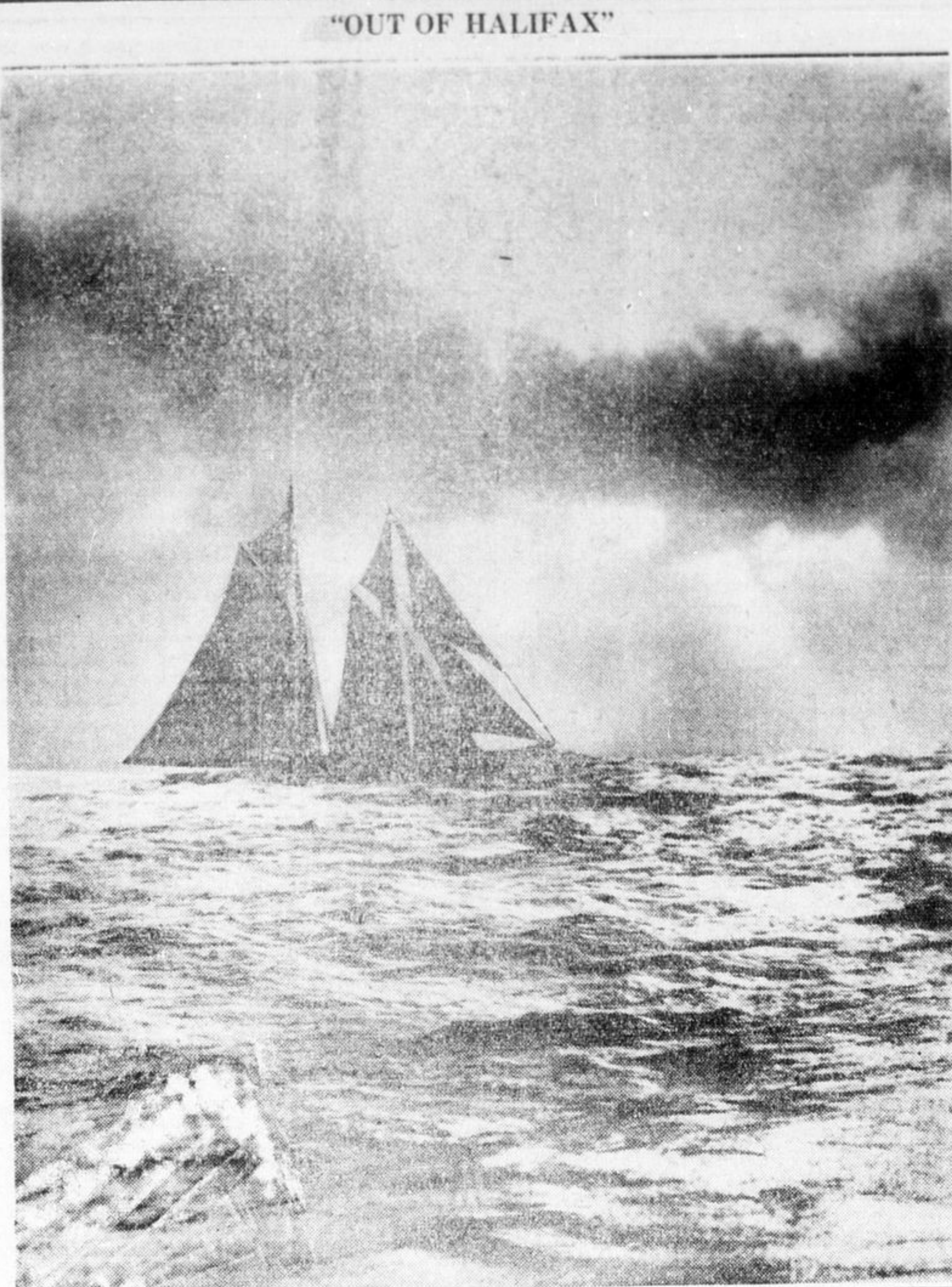
The innocent-looking animal that we pictured on the 10p stamp from Turkey in Asia is one of man's most feared and hated enemies. For centuries the wild, mournful howling of wolves at night has sent shivers up the spine and struck terror into the bravest hearts. Even today marauding bands of these animals cause untold damage every year throughout Europe and North America, slaughtering sheep and other livestock and occasionally even killing human beings.

Despite his sinister reputation and the fear that he has always inspired since the legendary days of Little Red Riding Hood, the wolf is the most cowardly of animals. Only when driven desperate by hunger, or when travelling in large numbers, will he dare to attack a man. He is every bit as cautious and cunning as a fox in avoiding capture, and once taken, becomes a cringing, cowering creature. So obsessed are wolves with the fear of being trapped that they will always hesitate to pass through an open doorway, preferring to leap over the wall, and unless famished, they refuse to attack a tethered animal lest it prove to be the bait of some snare!

Deep Snow Responsible for Death of Cobalt Dogs

Cobalt, Feb. 3.—(Special to The Advance)—Two dogs met instant death under the wheels of a T. & N. O. passenger train a short distance from the local station Sunday afternoon. The animals, it is stated, had been running along the tracks as the local from the North approached, running backward as usual from New Liskeard, and they could not get out of the way owing to the snow along the rails. The accident happened near the right of way crossing. The train was running an hour late owing to weather conditions, and it was only one of a number of passenger trains delayed for varying periods—from 30 minutes to several hours—because of the heavy snow which fell farther north. In places, the correspondent was told, snow lined the tracks as high as the car steps and it was a difficult matter to keep traffic moving.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements



The above seascape is reproduced from Commodore W. L. R. MacAskill's book, "Out of Halifax," a superb collection of photographs of the sea and ship and sail ormen, published by the Derrydale Press, of New York.

Sees Communism as Menace in Dominion

Col. Geo. Drew Thinks Canadians Too Easy Going

(From Monday's Sudbury Star)

"We have no room in Canada for the hammer and sickle on a red background," emphatically declared Col. Geo. A. Drew, K.C., Toronto, well known author and soldier, addressing a large audience in St. Ann's parish hall last night, under the auspices of the Anti-Communist League of Sudbury. Col. Drew warned his audience that the Communist party of Canada was operating in the Dominion with the affirmed purpose of developing demands in many industries, sharpening relations and promoting strikes.

"No communist wants the comfort of the working men in Canada," he warned, pointing out that Tim Buck, Moscow-selected leader of the Communist Party of Canada, was convicted by a jury of 12 Canadian working men because it was found on conclusive evidence that he was working for the destruction of democracy in Canada by the use of armed force.

A Subversive Newspaper

Striking at the undue tolerance displayed by British democracy toward the spread of Communism in Canada, Col. Drew pointed out that one-third of the people of Toronto supported Tim Buck, who sought office in the municipal elections last fall. The speaker charged that influences in Canada which are not Communist, were supporting the Communist movement. He charged that The Toronto Daily Star, largest circulated newspaper in Canada, "is one of the most subversive in the Dominion of Canada." He condemned "people who boast of their tolerance, and in boasting of their tolerance aid the subversive movement in Canada."

"I believe in British democracy," he declared, pointing out that such democracy could give religious, political and individual freedom which could not be obtained in Communist and Fascist countries. "I am simply seek-

ing to oppose any form of dictatorship which would rob the people of their personal liberty," he declared, alleging that the subversive element was being propagated by literature spread by paid propagandists.

It was unique to his mind that a movement, which was illegal in one part of the Dominion, could be legal in another, and pointed out that in Quebec it was illegal to use a building for the propagation of the Communist doctrine. On the other hand, in Toronto, the Communist leader had obtained 44,159 votes in the last municipal election.

Seek Political Freedom

Many supporters of the Communist movement, he said, were those who thought that the acceptance of any new political doctrine was the best evidence of their own political freedom.

"For 2300 years the people have been trying to understand what Communism is and they don't know yet," he declared.

An example of the genuine British tolerance for Communism was that the British government, a few years ago, stepped into the Communist office in London and removed documents and banished representatives. "Those who advocate tolerance are those whose minds have become congealed by the smug complacency of security bought by the labour of others," he declared.

Nothing that could be said or done by Canadians would alter the course of Communism in Russia, but it could materially alter the course of Communism in Canada. Canadians should, however, be concerned over what is going on in Russia as it is held up to Canadians as the ideal state.

Communism, he said, was supposed to be primarily concerned with removing the inequalities between one man and another, to even out the conditions.

Extreme in Russia

"The truth is, that there is no country in the world in which the extremes are greater than in Russia to-day," declared Col. Drew. The political system was a striking example, he pointed out, since in Russia to-day no man could run for office unless he was approved by the party. There were only 2,000,000 Communists in Russia approved by the party, Col. Drew declar-

ed, yet they were controlling the destinies of a population of 180,000,000 people in Russia.

"That, ladies and gentlemen, is the democracy in Russia to-day," he declared. The most prevalent political argument used by the party, he charged, was the use of the gun. "Whatever use political arguments may be, there is no argument so useful as quick use of a gun," he suggested.

Communists would have you believe that there were no inequalities, and yet one of the principal items of business carried out by the recent session of the government was to vote salaries of \$60,000 to two men. "That's not bad, even in a capitalistic country," he declared.

Communism was to end the days of political imprisonment, which was one of the just causes for complaint against Czarist regims, he said. "However, today, the situation is infinitely worse than under any Czar at any time," Col. Drew continued.

Every man working on the great public works in Russia to-day was a political prisoner, he charged. It was stated in the Russian press that on the occasion of the opening of the great Volga-Moscow canal, 50,000 political prisoners were set free as a reward for their good work. There were 500,000 prisoners who were not mentioned, he said, and on another project, 10,000 political prisoners were set free.

Condemns German Camps

"Concentration camps in Germany are a disgrace to any country which calls itself civilized," Col. Drew contended. "But I have never seen man's inhumanity to man carried out to such a brutal extent as it was carried out in those prison camps in Russia. On the Volga-Moscow canal men were living in camps under conditions which, if you imposed them on your animals, would render you liable to prosecution."

He condemned the "contemptible hypocrisy" of men who went to Russia and returned to advocate a system which permitted such conditions.

He said, cost \$40 a pair in Russia, but the people who lived in squalor could not afford to buy them. Only the commissars were in a position to purchase them. In Latvia, a Russian state, which was now free and not under the Communist regime, shoes were priced at \$4, although the country was right on the Russian border.

The Communist party of Canada, he charged, was an integral part of the Communist Internationale, and was started in Canada with a fund of \$60,000 provided by Moscow. In May 1921 they held a convention and formed the Communist Party of Canada, with a programme of mass action leading to insurrection and civil war for the destruction of the capital state.

In Tim Buck's book "Steps to Power," he proposed that part of the population of Canada would impose its will on the other part of the population by the use of bayonets and guns.

The meeting was presided over by J. J. Perry.

Presides at Meeting



Leighton McCarthy, K.C., President of the Canada Life Assurance Company who presided at the Company's 91st Annual Meeting.

Addresses Meeting



A. N. Mitchell Vice-President and General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company who addressed the Company's 91st Annual Meeting.

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Strong Protest Against Increase in Radio Tax

(From Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin)

The Dominion government has taken the anticipated step in respect to the radio license fees. For a comparatively paltry estimated revenue of \$650,000 it has determined to make a direct raid on radio users and indirectly on the manufacturers of the instruments. Not satisfied with a straight increase of twenty-five per cent, the attack is so extended as to make the new advance apply to any additional connections with the God given air. Even the one in the car and the midget set by the sick bedside will now have to have a banner setting forth that the increased tax has been paid. It looks like a real burden. Already sufficiently unpopular the present change from two dollars to two dollars and a half with its variation bears many marks of wilful and deliberate over-riding or ignoring of public opinion. The traffic may bear so much but there is a last straw that has its effect. It may in this case be the new raid. Users may decrease in number. If so the re-action will be on the manufacturers and in turn their employees—all for \$650,000.

us if we are British, and so the chance was important as it was a tremendous teaching exhibit.

"Now the question of their finding was most important; and that is why the museum for a year said nothing about it, has not exhibited it and has been doing its level best to find out really what were the facts.

Confirm Authenticity

"Photographs were sent to certain distinguished Norse scholars in the northern museums of Europe, and the agreement is complete that they were of the one period and dated from 950 to 1000 A.L.

One Against Another

"This attack on Mr. Dodd's honesty by Mr. Ragotte is, after all, one man's word against another, and it is not safe to take one man's word on a scientific problem. We have been doing our best to find out all we can and we hope before long to make a statement to the press of all that we know.

"During my whole period of hunting nothing has been more constantly in my mind than to be able to show our students and adults, from the day they first read any English history, the extraordinarily efficient equipment of these marvellous Norsemen, who seemingly introduced the mailed shirt into Russia, France and England, and were looked upon as absolutely invulnerable.

"Either they were amazing mechanics themselves, or they got their material at that early time by way of the Russian rivers from Constantinople.

"During this whole time three swords have been offered in England and New York and, till these things appeared, I never saw any other part of the equipment for sale. I am very glad to say that every piece is in the museum, largely through the generosity of Sigmund Samel (Toronto philanthropist). "I have managed not to let one piece slip, so that this set, no matter where it comes from, is a matter of vital importance to the museum.

"It would seem as if Mr. Dodd and the man on the next mining claim to him are not on the best of terms."

Dispute re Armor Found in Province

One Man Claims They Were Found in House, not at Beardmore.

There is a discussion raging at present in regard to some pieces of Norse armor claimed to be found near Beardmore, Ont. J. E. Dodd, of Fort William, a well-known North Land prospector, says that he found the relics in 1931 at Beardmore, Northwestern Ontario. He backs up his contention in several ways and has convinced the officials of the Ontario Museum that the articles are genuine. Despatches from Toronto say that the authorities believe what Dodd is claiming. The despatch reads as follows:—

Dr. C. T. Curry, director of the Royal Ontario Museum, said Norse armor in the museum's possession could be considered "important" if it was proven the pieces were found in Northwestern Ontario.

Norse scholars agreed the weapons were genuinely Viking and if it were established that they were found in Ontario, as claimed by J. E. Dodd, Port Arthur, history books would have to be altered to the effect Vikings came to Canada before Columbus discovered America, the directors said.

Mr. Dodd said he found the relics at Beardmore, in Northwestern Ontario, as far back as 1931. The claim was disputed at Winnipeg by Edward Ragotte who said he found one of the pieces while cleaning the basement of Lodd's Port Arthur home in 1928.

Issue Statement

Dr. Curry issued the following statement on the matter:

"About a year ago Mr. Dodd of Port Arthur brought to the museum the Norse articles under discussion. I saw at once that they were a set and of the same period.

"In my 30 odd years of hunting this was the first set I had ever been offered for sale, and I paid a price for them that I would be willing to pay had Mr. Dodd told me he had bought them on King street in Toronto, in London or in Norway.

"Every museum man knows one thing and that is that the story costs nothing but the chance of getting a Viking set had never come before. These people took charge of Russia, Northern France, England, Southern Italy and Sicily, and to an extent are our ancestors, because we all must have Norse blood in

Report for Past Year of the Young-Davidson Mine

Young Davidson Mines, Matachewan district, operated by Hellinger Consolidated Mines, reports December production at \$105,374 second best month last year. The mill, which operated only 25 day, handled 27,481 tons of ore and average recovery was \$3.83 per ton. In November production was \$102,329 from 29,030 tons and average recovery \$3.52.

Operating expenses for December were \$77,546, leaving an operating profit of \$27,828, compared with \$30,297 in November.

Production for the whole of 1937 amounted to \$1,127,247 from treatment of 337,556 tons for an average recovery of \$3.34. Operating profit for the year was \$351,886.

In the previous year the mill handled 301,163 tons and production amounted to \$862,240, an average recovery of \$2.86 per ton. Operating profit was \$208,585.

Total production since milling started in 1934 now amounts to \$2,841,556 from 920,454 tons for an average of \$3.09.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1938

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