

Willson Woodside Speaks on Czechs

Tells Toronto Audience Germany Would Have Hard Time Conquering Smaller State

People in Timmins and Schumacher who heard Willson Woodside, journalist and traveller, speak on European affairs, will be interested in his opinions on Czechoslovakia. At the Young Men's Canadian Club at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, this week, Mr. Woodside repeated what he suggested while in this district—that in reality, and behind all the bluff and bluster, Germany is in no state to hold out for long in the event of war. At Schumacher he said that Germany would likely crash if it became involved in any war of any consequence. Mr. Woodside told the Young Men's Canadian Club at Toronto that he thought a German invasion of Czechoslovakia unlikely at the present time and inclined to the view that Hitler would most likely try to gain Czechoslovakia by politics rather than by force, and would endeavour to have a few Nazi ministers included in the Czechoslovakian Cabinet.

Russian Interest

"I am inclined to think Russia would consider the maintenance of Czechoslovakia as an outpost of her defence," said Mr. Woodside. If the Germans could pass the Bohemian hills, the Czechs' natural fortress, they could sweep across the oil fields of Rumania into the Ukraine. He doubted that President Edouard Benes, of Czechoslovakia, would bow to Berlin, and had great confidence in the fight the Czechs would show if attacked.

Air of Sham

The Nazi regime, Mr. Woodside asserted, had squeezed more out of Germany, a relatively poor nation, than war preparations ever had done and was building ultra-modern highways, great bridges, public buildings and other costly public works. Hitler's power was founded on his purely emotional grip on the German people, and Nazi displays and pageantry had an "air of sham" about them. Nevertheless Hitler was backed by a large part of the German people.

"Self-delusion and an ambition for greater power have always played a large part in shaping Germany's policies," Mr. Woodside said. He described the present German leaders as political adventurers who were over-confident, had deluded themselves that France was decadent and failed to realize the spirit animating a small nation like Czechoslovakia. He questioned if the Germans could have sufficient stores of foodstuffs and raw materials to undertake a war, and declared "there is a smoke screen thrown around the economic condition of the country."

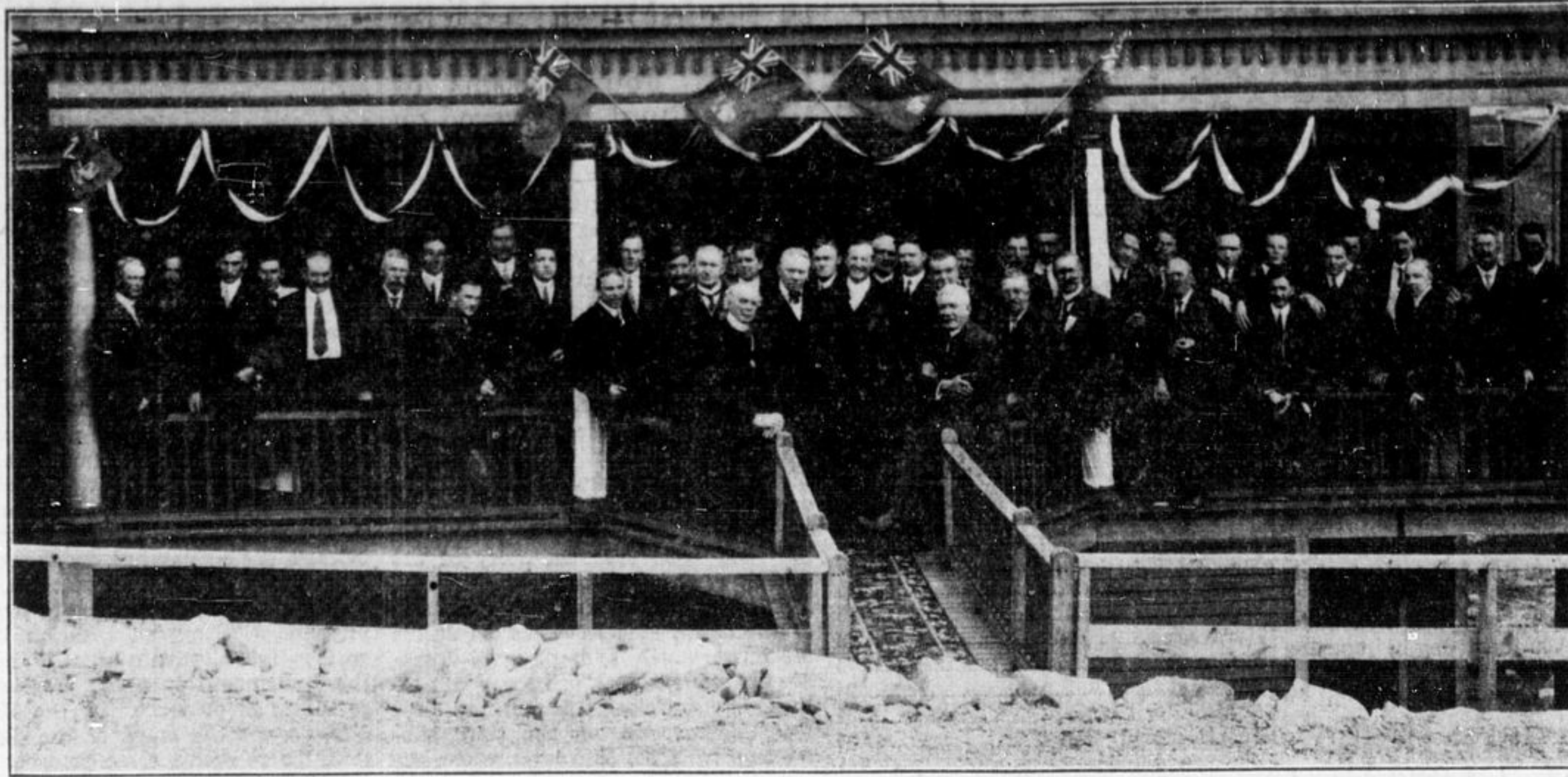


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RECEPTION AT COBALT TO SIR WILFRED LAURIER



Among the many photographs published in the edition of "Der Northern Miner" issued as a souvenir of the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy last week, the above picture has a historical, as well as a sentimental interest. It shows a group of those at the Cobalt Mess at the time of the visit of Sir Wilfred Laurier to the silver camp. In referring last week to the picture The Advance included Rev. Fr. O'Gorman as among those in the group, but Father O'Gorman says that though he recalls the event very well he was not in the picture. His cousin, Bob O'Gorman, clerk of the municipality

of Cobalt, however, was in the group. Among those in the picture are:— Mr. Galbraith, later of Timmins; Clem Foster; Mr. Cameron; Cliff Moore; J. McNamara; A. J. Young; Mr. Horton; Hon. Mackenzie King; Ralph Taylor; J. H. Trudel; Mr. William; Hon. Geo. P. Graham; Joe MacKay; Mr. Stewart; Judge Ross; Bob Lyman; Judge Mahon; John Loughrin; Milton Carr; Geo. Taylor; Arthur Ferland; Bob O'Gorman; Doc Schmidt; Arthur Ferland; Arthur W. Roebuck; Mr. Smith, banker. (Photo courtesy of Joe MacKay.) (Picture republished through courtesy of The Northern Miner.)

Larder Lake's Grand Old Lady Passes On

have built a Maginot line, which is said to be even stronger than the French fortified frontier, and I think it would be a hasty conclusion to suppose the Germans could just walk in."

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Plan TransCanada Airport in Area Near North Bay

An order-in-council was passed Monday at Ottawa authorizing the Transport Department to establish an intermediate station for the Trans-Canada Air Line in Widdfield township, near North Bay. The department is proceeding to acquire land in the township and will start construction of the airport as soon as possible.

St. Louis Star-Times:—Here's one great trouble: Instead of trying to do something with 1938, most of us seem to be waiting to see what it's going to do with us.

Larder Lake's Grand Old Lady Passes On

Mrs. Harvey Palmateer Came to North in Early Days.

(By Alexander Mackay in The Northern News)

The grand old lady of Larder Lake has taken the last portage. She passed away peacefully in her sleep. Mrs. Harvey Palmateer, as Doreta Heggert, passed her youth in Maynooth, Ontario. Some sixty odd years ago young Doreta Heggert married William McFarlane and with her young husband worked at various northern lumber camp depots for a rising young lumberman named J. R. Booth. She watched this north of ours change from a wilderness, with neither highways nor railroads, to what it is today. Peacefully passing the evening of her long and useful life in her cottage on School Hill, she was here to witness the arrival of each and every one of Larder's more than two thousand residents. We, one and all, mourn her passing. "Well Done Good and Faithful Servant" might well be inscribed upon her tombstone.

This brave old timer, one of the first white women in this section of the north, came by boat up the White River to Tomstown, by a six mile portage to Windigo and by canoe and portage to the foot of Larder Lake. The trip across Larder Lake, to what was then a tent city, was made by steamboat. This was during the first rush, when several thousand were camped where we now have our houses. Yes, Larder Lake had a steamboat service and the late Mrs. Palmateer was its first woman passenger. The late Jim Willis was the skipper, Dave Hulton was the engineer. It was the old Geisha, cut up into sections, transported over the old tote road and re-assembled on Larder Lake. In paying

our respects to the memory of this grand old lady, I know cosmopolitan Larder's heterogeneous population will include a "Pax Vobiscum" for the boys she used to mother, who have gone before her on the last trail and who came back here before us to blaze the way and help unlock this treasure chest we call the Larder Lake section.

The Camp's Mother

Each new camp seems to have some bighearted woman who acts as a mother for the boys away from home. Mat-achewan had its Mrs. Moyner. Larder had our late friend. When a prospector came in with wet feet and an incipient cold, he was provided with a scolding, dry socks and a mustard footbath, all free of charge. The nearest doctor was at Englehart. "Mother" was the doctor. She has helped usher quite a number of young prospectors into this vale of tears.

What is now known as the Knutson Mine was the old McFarlane-Crae property. The money she received for it helped free her declining days from financial worries.

Her first husband, Mr. McFarlane died in 1912. In 1921 she married Harvey Palmateer, who survives her. Her death breaks up one of Larder's two four-generation families. She is survived by her husband, also two daughters and a son, Mrs. Margaret McDonald of Larder, Mrs. Joe Fuller of B.C. and William McFarlane of Kirkland Lake. A number of grandchildren and great grandchildren survive her. Bill McDonald of Larder, is a grandson. Little Rollo is her great grandson. We tender our condolences to her husband and family. She was a devout member of the Bible Society. Her life of service has earned her a sunny nook in "That house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

"Requiescat in Peace."

Britain Shunning Both Fascism and Communism

(From Toronto Telegram)

In considering British foreign policy there is one cardinal point to be remembered. It is that Great Britain does not intend to take sides as between the warring forces of Fascism and Bolshevism. That was stated time and again by Premier Baldwin; it has been repeated time and again by Premier Chamberlain. It was the struggle between these two forces that made the Spanish Civil War such a peculiarly difficult problem, and Anthony Eden, bitterly attacked for his non-intervention policy by the very people who have lately been praising him, had to tell his critics over and over again that the intervention was not on the part of Germany and Italy alone. His task was to steer a path between the foreign friends of the Insurgents on the one side and those of the government on the other. His attitude brought the charge that the British government was favouring France, and in this connection it is worthwhile to note the experience of Captain H. G. Scott, of Calgary, who addressed the Canadian Club of Toronto on Monday. Captain Scott says that, when he asked in London which side in Spain it would be better to visit for information, he was told that the Insurgents were suspicious of a British visitor as likely to be hostile, while the Loyalists would welcome the government side and found a warm welcome.

When this cardinal point of policy is considered the government's attitude with respect to Czechoslovakia may be quickly understood. The little republic is a treaty ally of Soviet Russia, and for Great Britain to bind herself to fight to preserve its independence would be to bind herself to fight alongside Russia, and so throw herself into the Bolshevikist against the Fascist camp.

That would be to go counter to her whole policy and, though the government does not like the ways of dictators, it does not see any solution of the problem in bolstering up Bolshevism. There is, for democracies, no choice between the two evils.

This point of policy furnishes an explanation of the noncommittal attitude adopted toward France. Great Britain, is engaged to assist France if France is attacked by Germany—just as she is engaged to assist Germany if Germany is attacked by France—but France is committed to Bolshevik Russia by treaty and Great Britain is not willing to fight in a quarrel which might easily spring from such an alliance if Russia were assured of British support. The situation may seem to be unfortunate for Czechoslovakia, but it should be remembered that Britain is not, and cannot possibly be, the guardian of liberty all over the world. If all the other democracies would commit themselves to her in advance, she might be willing to commit herself to others. Till that time comes, she has to be careful in making engagements.

Abitibi Colonists Start with Spring

First Contingent Off for Land in Northwestern Quebec.

Montreal, March 23.—A day after spring was officially under way, the first contingent of colonists to the Abitibi region of Northern Quebec left for their new homes on the frontier. Twenty-seven heads of families, representing 190 individuals, accompanied by ten grown sons, travelled in special cars on the Canadian National train to the famous agricultural and mining country.

The departure, first from Montreal, first trek in the Province of Quebec this year, was an unusual one. Here-tofore settlers have gone forth in the summer or in autumn.

Montreal has agreed to place 300 families on the land in the colonization centres. The first group will inhabit the counties of Bearn, Lamorandiere and Castagner. The new colonists will be lodged in houses already constructed and their families will join them in two or three weeks.

Paul Boutet, of the colonization department of the Canadian National Railways, accompanied the party.

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Prospectors as Well as Moose Should be Protected

Noranda.—"The moose and the prospector have much in common. The moose are protected and preserved; why not the prospector, before his species become extinct? But perhaps this is not such a happy comparison, for the moose is preserved in order to be shot by the nimrods from our cities, though it should be chucked up to the credit of the nimrods that they are not good sportsmen and usually shoot about six of their own men yearly, just to soothe the feeling of the dead and dying moose. However, St. James and Bay streets are not too bad at potting the wily prospector bird, only they do it with nickels, instead of nasty lead bullets."

Such is the opinion expressed by Robert Vaughan of Amos who tried some time ago to organize prospectors into "a body that would be capable of looking after their own interests in the mining world." He says he failed and so reached the conclusion that the prospector is "constitutionally antagonistic to the idea of herding into clubs or associate bodies." His suggestion is that the minister of mines gather about him in Quebec some of the better known (and naturally, more successful) prospectors, listen to their ideas and then legislate to alleviate conditions.

Claim New Method for the Preservation of Food

An aid to food preservation, as great an advance in this field as was the introduction of refrigeration in the days when spice was used to make things nice—comes from the experimental laboratories of Westinghouse, in the form of sterilamp, emitting special ultra-violet light capable of destroying agents of decay.

A demonstration at the American Institute in New York City was arranged Monday night by Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of research, and his associate, Dr. Robert F. James. "Neither chemicals nor heat can be satisfactorily applied to the preservation of such perishables as meat," said Dr. Rentschler. "The refrigerator preserves them if kept cold enough, but this is invariably attended by loss of moisture and flavour and often, even in very cold refrigerators, by the growth of mold."

The average retail dealer sells from 500 to 1,500 pounds of meat weekly, buying usually once a week, and is faced with the problem of preserving the balance of stock not sold. This is usually accompanied by storing in a walk-in type of refrigerator.

Such refrigeration is only fairly efficient in preserving meats, Dr. Rentschler asserted, adding that the new lamp, which has taken five years of study and careful testing, has fully demonstrated its ability to protect such dealer supplies. They are held to be of particular benefit in refrigerated showcases.

Tests have also been made in the baking industry, where the lamp has been put to practical use by several companies anxious to prevent spoilage on fruit cakes. Similarly, moisture sealed into the waxed bread container quickly induces growth of bread mold. But this is now preventable by exposure before wrapping to ultra-violet illumination.

Bowmanville Statesman—It wouldn't be natural without a trouble or two, but always something interesting is coming along.

Northern Towns Need Some Protection from Rackets

(An editorial in The Northern News on Tuesday of this week.)

In Timmins a better business club has protested the admission to that town of travelling carnivals, and is asking the town council and those of adjoining municipalities to take the matter up.

Here it was not necessary to force council's hand. Last year and this year a definite stand was taken against travelling carnivals, which are not to be confused with legitimate circuses which provide real entertainment, and have not the undesirable gambling and "gyp" features of the carnival.

The North, and South, too, needs protection against more than carnivals. In Toronto there has been a great controversy over the fact that the fire department there proposed to put on a big show with the aid of professional promoters.

Sometimes the latter are associated with carnivals, sometimes they stage other forms of entertainment. But in most cases their contracts are so written that they are assured of a big percentage, while the organization which hires them, to say the least of it, loses what it pays to them, and has little left in proportion from the gross.

Numerous organizations in Kirkland Lake are usually approached at this time of the year by professional promoters ready to stage anything from a dog fight to a pageant of Empire.

There are some very legitimate attractions which can be secured for community club work, but any propositions advanced by promoters should be studied with the utmost care.

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