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Timmins Stamp Club Column

French Postage Stamps

That France does not lag behind the rest of the world in the recent streamlining of locomotives and the modernization of her railroads, is illustrated by two new postage stamps commemorating the 13th International Railway Congress and the centenary of French railroads. The design on the 1fr30



shows a modern electric locomotive, while the 1fr50 presents a powerful streamlined steam locomotive. Each of the stamps bears the inscription "13e Congres International Des Chemins De Fer."

The Patron Saints of the Slavs

The 100th anniversary of the invention of the Slavonic alphabet was commemorated by a recent set of five stamps issued by Bulgaria. The values are: 1c dark green; 2c dull purple; 7c dark blue; 4c orange; and 14c carmine.



The design on the three lower values shows the two brothers, Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius, Apostles to the Slavs, who jointly invented the Slavonic or Cyrillic alphabet, and who also translated the Bible into Slavonic. The two higher values present the two

LIQUID or PASTE to SUIT YOUR TASTE

ZEBRA STOVE POLISH

brothers preaching to a large audience of intent listeners.

Finland's Uncrowned King

From the rugged little northern country of Finland last year came a new 2-mark blue stamp honouring Finland's popular hero, Field-Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim, who is renowned for having rescued his country from



bolshevism and assuring her independence from Russia.

Mannerheim's 70th birthday, which occurred on June 4 last year, was the



occasion for spontaneous and enthusiastic celebrations throughout Finland. The commemorative stamp shows a profile of the Field-Marshal, is inscribed "G. Mannerheim, 4.6.1937" and was issued on the date of his birthday.

Lying between the two powerful nations, Russia and Sweden, Finland was for centuries the cockpit of a struggle which lasted almost continually between these countries. In 1809, Russia finally annexed the country, which thereafter became a grandduchy of the Russian Empire. There was an increasing undercurrent of feeling among the stubborn Finns, however, demanding a declaration of independence.

In December, 1917, a majority of the Finnish Diet passed the declaration, and immediately the country was divided into two bitterly hostile camps. The "Whites" were opposed to Russia, and the "Reds" demanded continued allegiance to the mother country. Russia, weakened by internal revolution and German invasion, was not equipped to make direct attempts at crushing the revolt, but hoped to prevent secession by promoting a civil war. The "Red Guards", organized with Russian aid, ransacked the country, and soon brought on a bitter civil war.

General Mannerheim, who had served in the German Army, hurriedly organized a "white" army, and also enlisted the aid of the Germans in suppressing the insurrection and maintaining order. On April 29, 1919, he won the decisive victory, in the battle of Viborg, which assured Finland her complete independence.

As a gesture of gratitude, the Finns offered to crown Mannerheim king, but he magnanimously declined the honor. Since then, like a faithful watchdog, he has stood by quietly, keeping one eye cocked for signs of anything detrimental to his country and acting in an advisory capacity to Finnish political leaders. It is related that on the day of his birthday, Mannerheim spent from early morning until late evening granting audiences at three-minute intervals to delegates of various social, military, and welfare organizations which he had created, and on whose boards he has served as a director.

Railway Congress Commemorated by Portrait Stamps from Holland

Although but little larger than the state of Maryland, Holland can show a long and impressive list of the names of her citizens who have distinguished themselves in art, science, and literature. For many years Holland was the cultural and intellectual centre of Europe and provided a safe refuge for the persecuted thinkers of other less tolerant countries. Today she is no less appreciative than formerly of the efforts of intellectual workers, and every year issues a special series of beautifully engraved semi-postal stamps for the benefit of unemployed artists, scientists and authors.

On the 1fr30-1fr50 dark brown stamp in last year's series appears the portrait of Jakob Maris, a prominent Dutch painter who was born in 1837 and died in 1899. Like most of the artists of his country he excelled in landscape painting and is particularly noted for the delicacy of his atmospheric effects. His best known works are: "The Shell Gatherers" (Rykus Museum); "The Bridge" (Frick Museum); and "The Canal in Holland" Metropolitan Art Museum).



The 5c-3c deep green shows a picture of Franz de la Boe Sylvius (1614-1672), who was a distinguished professor of medicine at the University of Leyden. The subject of the 6c-4c brown violet is the Dutch poet and dramatist, Joost van den Vondel (1587-1679), who wrote many plays on biblical themes.

By far the most famous of this group of Dutch celebrities, however, is Anthony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723), whose portrait appears on the 12c-3c dull blue. Van Leeuwenhoek was born in the old city of Delft and lived there all his life as a humble janitor in the town hall. He was a man of little education, cantankerous, stubborn and unsocial, but through some curious chance he became interested in grinding and toiled for years until he succeeded in making the first and finest microscopes of his time.

Leeuwenhoek's researches with the microscope opened up a new world for scientific investigation. He gave the first complete description of the red blood corpuscles and he was the first man to see those most infinitely tiny and yet infinitely deadly of all living creatures—microbes and bacteria. His matter-of-fact reports to the Royal Society of London, written in quaint and rambling Dutch astonished that group of learned scientists, some of whom still believed that eels were spontaneously generated by the morning dew. It is interesting to note that Leeuwenhoek's account of "that minute and despised creature, the flea", in which he showed that the pupa of the flea is often attacked by mites, inspired the following famous verse by the great English satirist, Jonathan Swift: "So naturalists observe a flea Has smaller fleas that on him prey

Her Finger Joints Began to Swell

Perfectly Straight at 63—Thanks to Kruschen

Nearly twenty years ago, this woman was attacked by severe rheumatism. Now 63, she tells how Kruschen restored her to health, and has kept her free from rheumatism all these years—

"In 1918, an attack of 'flu' left me with severe rheumatism, and I was in bed three months. When I got up I could only hobble around with difficulty and pain. My finger joints were beginning to swell, and were very painful. I was told that nothing could be done for the swelling. A friend recommended me to try Kruschen Salts, which I did with very satisfactory results. To-day, at 63, my fingers are perfectly straight. I am free from rheumatism, and can do all my own housework." — (Mrs.) M.W.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen have the power of dissolving the needle-pointed crystals of uric acid which settle in your joints, causing them to swell, ache and inflame. Other ingredients of Kruschen assist Nature to flush out these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Sir Auckland Geddes and the War in Spain

Some Opinions From Judith Robinson on the Matter

(By Judith Robinson in The Globe and Mail)

Whoever wins in Spain, a Geddes cannot lose. The simple faith emerges as a cornerstone of British foreign policy.

Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, P.C., is the younger brother of Sir Eric, who is dead. He used to be a medical student at Edinburgh University. He used to be a professor of anatomy. He used to be principal of McGill University. He used to be a Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry (that was in the South African War). He used to be Director of Recruiting and the Brains of Lord Derby, who needed them (that was in the British War Office and the Great War). He used to be Minister of National Service and then of Reconstruction. He used to be British Ambassador to Washington.

But now he is only a company official, just chairman of the Rio Tinto Mining Company (Inc. G.B.).

Since his brother, Sir Eric, died, Sir Auckland Geddes is generally recognized as the largest living example of what a diet of Carlyle in youth can do for a Scot of good mind, a good presence and unlimited vitality. Like Carlyle, the chairman of Rio Tinto believes in supermen and their right to rule. He also believes in Auckland Campbell Geddes. In support of the second belief it is only fair to note that to go from medical school to the Privy Council of Great Britain took Sir Auckland only seventeen years, and that he was under 40 when he got there.

Sir Auckland is 59 now, but he does not look it. According to his latest photographs, the only lines upon his face are lines of mirth. He is nearly always photographed smiling; a jovial, pranksman's smile that radiates the superman's boundless faith in the stupidity and futility of the run of mankind. The other main features are a forehead like the Dome of the Dunlop Observatory, a chin like a side-view of Edinburgh Rock, and a small pair of eyes about as merry as a microscope.

He was the last of the three bright, practical Scots of the British War Cabinet to recognize that, for all practical purposes of Government, the City not Westminster, Threadneedle Street, not Downing, is the place for a practical Scot to be. At least, he was the last to move from Westminster after recognition set in. Mr. Reginald McKenna was first. He had been Mr. Asquith's Chancellor of the Exchequer. He moved to the Midland Bank as Chairman in 1919, and stayed there.

Sir Eric Geddes moved next. He moved in 1921 into the chairmanship of

And these have smaller still to bite 'em And so proceed ad infinitum!"

the Dunlop Rubber and Allied Companies. Though the office carried with it none of the uniforms he had enjoyed as Major-General in Charge of Transportation of the British Armies in France and as First Lord of the Admiralty, though it promised little of the publicity he had enjoyed as the most-photographed member of the Imperial Cabinet, he moved and also stayed.

Not till 1924 did Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes follow his brother's example and forsake Washington and an officially Governmental career for a simple chairmanship in the Rio Tinto Mine Company. But he since then has never looked back to the Foreign Office. He doesn't have to. He just has to send around.

For the Rio Tinto Company is a large and important company interested in the production of Spanish copper and iron ores. When Sir Auckland lets it be known, as he did the other day in London, that he has no fear that a victory for General Franco in Spain will mean the domination of Spain by either Germany or Italy, the New York Times gets the news by wireless.

The gist of the wireless despatch was that Sir Auckland, having, as Chairman of Rio Tinto, maintained "fairly close and friendly relations with General Franco" since the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, is confident. His faith is that the Spanish Insurgent leader would as soon double-cross his warlike allies as bomb Barcelona. He believes Rio Tinto alone holds the key to Franco's heart.

As reported in the Times, the Geddes argument is that Spain will be prostrate when the war ends; that the need will not then be for Italian armies and German technicians, but for cash, credits and markets; that the City of London alone can supply or guarantee all three, and that the hope of benefits to come will influence a victorious Franco far more strongly than gratitude for benefits received.

The argument, it will be seen, mirrors the mind of Sir Auckland, who, as a scientist, reduces all things to a common denominator and as a realist puts General Franco's common denominator very low indeed. He may be right. For if anybody knows General Franco, it should be the Chairman of Rio Tinto. A few prejudiced observers accuse Sir Auckland of knowing General Franco too well. Had it not been for the intimacy, so profitable to them both, these observers hold, the British neutrality policy would not have been so uniformly useful to Franco as it has proved to be from the beginning of the war in Spain.

There are others who maintain that Sir Auckland's knowledge of all men, including his friend Franco, is subject to an unfortunate limitation: the limitation of the scientific mind. His weakness, they hold, and the real reason why he forsook the catch-as-catch-can of politics for the more congenial atmosphere of the board-room, is that he could never learn to allow for human variations from the lowest common denominator. He leaves out of his calculations the foolish enthusiasms, the swift passions, the unreasoning fortitudes and the wasteful heroisms of common men and women. Long ago, when he was still officially in politics, the old London Morning Post summed it up: "Sir Auckland," it said, "knows everything about human anatomy and nothing about human nature."

It might be so. And if it is, we are all of us likely to live to regret the day that British policy in Spain was based on the Geddes formula rather than on the old-fashioned ideas about freedom and democracy that no superman really believes in any more.

Millar Will be Tied for Time by Litigation

Distribution of the proceeds from the Millar will received an indefinite setback at Toronto on Monday, as the result of appeals lodged against court rulings already handed down.

Counsel for Mrs. Pauline Mac Clark and Mrs. Lillian Kenny entered notices of appeals to the Supreme Court of Ontario against the judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Middleton eliminating the women.

Even greater delay in the distribution is likely to result from the notice of

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appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada that Millar's next to kin are not entitled to share in the moneys. This notice of appeal has been given by Benjamin Luxenburg, K.C., but up to date application which usually follows the notice, has not been made. In the result of the application being sustained, the case of the next to kin would be heard before the Privy Council.

Postoffice authorities, the Minister said in a written statement replying to questions placed on the order paper by Her-mas Daslauniers (Lib., Ste. Marie-Montreal).

The Minister said that all mail matter for the Sherbrooke organization was intercepted and sent to the Postoffice Department in Ottawa.

The action was taken after he had obtained opinions from his own departmental solicitor and from the Department of Justice "that the scheme of membership indicated in lottery tickets and literature issued by this association was illegal," the Minister said.

"There has been a standing order in effect for several years against the Irish Free State Hospitals Sweepstake denying this organization the use of the mails," he said.

(Tickets are sent from Canada by agents here to various agents in England and Ireland).

Mr. Deslauniers also obtained an order of the House for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and reports between the Government or any officer or person with respect to the Sherbrooke sweepstake.

Montreal Star:—Cats' whiskers, coconut shells, and glass are being used in making new novelty woolen yarn in England.

Canada Stopping Sweepstakes Mail

Letters Held if Identified, Says Hon. Mr. Euler.

Ottawa, April 6.—The Federal Government is using Postoffice Department Regulations in an attempt to halt sweepstakes in Canada, and two Quebec organizations and the Irish Free State Hospitals Sweepstake have been denied mailing privileges in Canada, Hon. W. D. Euler informed the House of Commons on Monday.

The Army and Navy Veterans' Sweepstake, Montreal, and the Sherbrooke Hotel Dieu Benefactors Association, Sherbrooke, have been denied mailing privileges after investigation by the

Curtis Drug Co.

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DRUGS	PATENTS
Reg. 20c Flaxseed 1 lb.13c	Carter's Liver Pills23c, 69c
10c Epsom Salts 5c	Vicks' Vapo Rub43c
25c Camphorated Oil15c	Vicks' Nose Drops43c
25c Castor Oil15c	Alka Seltzer29c, 57c
40c Boric Acid25c	Mentholatum 29c, 55c
15c Iodine9c	Bayer Aspirin22c, 39c, 98c
35c Cascara23c	Scott's Emulsion53c, 98c
25c Glycerin19c	Eno's Fruit Salts47c, 79c
	Absorbine Jr. 98c, 1.95

English Health Salts With Free Glass 39c

Bynova With Malt and Cocoa, Egg and Milk—With Free Sample 79c

Princess Hollywood Toiletries CREAMS, LIPSTICK, POWDER, EACH 15c

Colorite Hat Dye - 15c - 25c

Neo Chemical Food 1¹⁵ - 2⁴⁵

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Pinaud's New Easter Colognes all the newer perfumes Large Size98c	Pinaud's New Lilac Vegetal Specially bottled49c
Yardley's New Introductory box of Toilet Items \$1.50	"Evening in Paris" Face Powder with free perfume! \$1.10

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NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE



As Sir Harold MacMichael, new High Commissioner for Palestine in succession to Sir A. J. L. Wauchope, left London for Palestine to take up his occupation. Sir Harold has had a distinguished career and has acted as Governor and Commander in Chief of Tan-

ganyika Territory. He has been a keen sportsman and in 1901 won the public schools fencing championship. Our picture shows Sir Harold photographed at Victoria Station with his wife and daughter before they left for Palestine.

Modes of Spring for Senior Misses



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\$5.00

GROUP 2
 New High Front tie styles in black or brown—perforated, stitched or simple designs. Also many attractive ties in blue suede or blue suede with wine trim. Sizes 3-9. Widths AA-C
\$3.50 & 4.00

GROUP 3
 For school or casual wear we feature smartly styled black calf ties with walking height military heels. Sizes 3-9 in A-D widths. You'll like these! prices too
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