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## TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

Ten years ago in The Advance: "The inquest into the death of W. A. Pangelly, who died on Friday morning, Oct. 26th, following injuries received late Thursday night last, was held on Tuesday and occupied a more than usual length of time, owing to the fact that some of the jurors were not satisfied that the evidence provided them with all the truth in the matter. The inquest opened at 10 o'clock. Mr. F. C. Evans, of South Porcupine, one of the coroners for the district, presided and Chief Inspector of Mines T. Sutherland, of Toronto was present as mine inspector. The jury empanelled was as follows:—W. G. Smith (foreman), F. M. Wallingford, I. E. Dunn, R. Eddleston, Clarence Burke, S. R. Craft and A. M. Stewart. The evidence showed that the late Mr. Pangelly was injured while working at his usual employment as switchman on the 425-foot level at the Hollinger. It would appear that in some manner or another he was crushed by the cars. No one saw the accident happen so far as the evidence showed. The motorman and others at work in the section gave evidence. The unfortunate man was found unconscious in a place near the ore tipples. Some of the jurors doubted whether he could have managed to get into the

place he was found after the accident without help. After hearing the evidence the jury appeared to have difficulty in arriving at a verdict agreeable to all, but eventually the following verdict was returned:—"We, the jury enquiring into the death of William Arthur Pangelly, find that the deceased came to his death as the result of injuries received at the Hollinger Mine on October 13th, being crushed in some manner, and we believe from the evidence submitted that the accident would not have happened had all the regulations been lived up to."

Eugene Gauthier, a young man of 27 years of age, was drowned in the Matagami river ten years ago, the tragedy occurring about twelve miles up the river from Timmins. The accident was reported to the police here by Wilfred Empey, who drove the gasoline boat for Clouthier. Gauthier and a man named Bertrand, with whom he was engaged at the work of cutting stove wood were passengers on the gasoline boat coming down the river. There was a pointer being towed down by the gasoline launch, and in a spirit of frolic Gauthier and Bertrand left the launch and got on the pointer. Gauthier was standing on a box on the pointer and was fooling when he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. He could not swim and seemed to go down at once. Harnois Filotroult, who was another of the passengers on the launch, saw Gauthier fall off. The launch was stopped at once and turned around, circling the spot where the unfortunate young man had gone into the water. No further trace of Gauthier was found, however, and eventually the trip to town was completed and report made of the accident.

Police court in Timmins ten years ago might almost have been termed a "women's court," the most of the cases concerning women. A woman had a charge of disorderly conduct against her son-in-law, but as he had left town in the meantime, this case could not go on. Another woman had her husband before the court, to see that he lived up to an order to pay to her maintenance and that of her children. The lawyers in the case were left to adjust the matter of payments overdue and see that further payments were made regularly. A whole bunch of women from the township, living in the north end of Balsam street, just outside of town, figured in charges and counter charges. One woman was accused of wilful damage, this damage being alleged to be the throwing of filth upon another woman or girl. Then, on her part, the woman so accused charged several other women with using insulting language to her and about her. The magistrate found that the charges were not laid under the proper sections, and so the cases were withdrawn. The suggestion was made that the women make an effort to live quietly and agreeably among themselves in the neighbourhood where they resided.

Ensign Bond and Mrs. Bond, who had been in charge of the Salvation

Army here for some time, ten years ago received notice from headquarters that they would shortly be transferred to another field. During their stay in town Ensign and Mrs. Bond did excellent work for the Army increasing the numbers of the local corps as well as the value and scope of the work. In addition they made wide circles of friends by their good citizenship and by the kindly and helpful spirit shown to all with whom they came in contact.

L.O.L. No. 2552 held a very successful concert, euchre and dance ten years ago in the L.O.O.F. hall. There was a good attendance and all had a very pleasant time. The programme was a very pleasing one and included a song by Mr. Jas. Geils, very pleasing violin music by Master D. Horwitz, and very cleverly given recitations by Robert Garner. The cards were much enjoyed, and to complete the pleasure of the evening there was a time for dancing, this feature being appreciated by all. The marriage of Miss Viola Constant, daughter of Mrs. B. Doherty, of Timmins, and Mr. Earle R. Lusk, son of Mr. Ernest Lusk, of Ottawa, was solemnized at the St. Matthew's Church rectory on Wednesday, October 17th, 1928, at 2 o'clock, Rev. R. S. Cushing officiating.

The Gold Belt Brewery of Timmins came into operation ten years ago. The first batch of beer made was destroyed in the presence of the customs and provincial police officials. The use of the first batch of beer is forbidden by law on account of danger from poisoning through the use of new copper. Accordingly the first run of the brewery was emptied out, but after that production for consumption proceeded with safety and the approval of the law.

In The Advance ten years ago:—"The woman found at her home on the south extremity of Spruce street, in Tisdale township, on Wednesday morning last week, with her skull fractured, her jaw broken and other injuries, is still living at the hospital here though her condition is still critical. It will not be known definitely for a week or so whether she will have a chance to recover. She has shown some improvement and at present appears to have a fair chance of recovery. There is no doubt, however, as to the serious nature of her injuries. In addition to the fractured skull, part of her jawbone was smashed and shattered so completely as to leave her without a jawbone on one side. The injuries were evidently done with the back of an axe and she has told the police that the injuries were inflicted by her husband. Apparently the assault took place late Tuesday evening or early on Wednesday morning. Her refusal to give the man fifteen dollars that she had and that he wanted to use in a gambling game is given as the reason for the assault."

At the meeting of the Women's Missionary Society at the United Church ten years ago the chief feature was an address by Rev. Mr. Lappala, the minister to the Finnish people in Timmins and district. Rev. Mr. Lappala, spoke of Finland and the Finnish people, and his address was both interesting and illuminative. He outlined the conditions and troubles in Finland at the time of the rebellion there. On account of the attitude of the church at that time the church in Finland had lost much of its standing and popularity with the people of the new republic.

The first indoor band concert for the season was held ten years ago in the Goldfields theatre, and proved a very decided success from all viewpoints. The theatre was filled to capacity and the programme given was noteworthy for its excellence and for the variety of musical numbers that made general popular appeal. It is seldom that an audience has the opportunity to hear four different voices on the same programme as pleasing and gifted as the four vocalists whose numbers contributed so much to the programme's success. The instrumental numbers were equally outstanding and won very decided popular approval.

Ten years ago Mr. Wilfred Salley left his automobile parked on the street in Schumacher and on his return found the good old car had been badly damaged through a blast set off in the work of excavating for new sewers at Schumacher. The car was parked by the side of the street about seventy-five feet from where the work was in progress, but something about the blast went literally differently to what was expected and pieces of rock were literally showered around. One big chunk of rock landed on top of the car and went right through to the back seat. Had there been anyone in the back of the car they would have heard the birds sing all right when that rock landed, as it would weigh around ten pounds.

The regular weekly luncheon at the Kiwanis Club ten years ago was an especially interesting and successful event. The menu served by the Empire hotel was particularly pleasing and won many compliments for the service and the menu alike. The visitors for the day included Mr. Jas. Ashton, of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Ottawa, and Mr. Rawson, of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Board in this district. Rev. J. D. Parks introduced Rev. Mr. Lappala, the speaker of the day. Rev. Mr. Lappala's address on Finland and its people was listened to with the deepest interest, and was generally considered as one of the very best addresses given at the club for some time.

Among the local news in The Advance ten years ago were:—"Mr. Norman Catton, travelling representative of the Cunard Line, is in town this week on business." "Fire Chief Borland was called south last week on account of the serious illness of his brother." "Mr. H. E. Montgomery was called to New Liskeard this week owing to the serious illness of his father."

## Mining Community at Yellowknife Bay

Some Facts About Interesting New Community.

With so many references these days to the mining camp at Yellowknife, the following information from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should be of more than passing interest:

Yellowknife Bay is situated on the north arm of Great Slave Lake. It was named after the Yellowknife tribe of Indians, a tribe whose numbers have dwindled to about 150. They were named after the knives of native copper which they once carried.

The prospect of new discoveries of minerals in this area has caused an increase in population, mostly miners and traders. In order to accommodate the incoming settlers, the Department of Mines and Resources is endeavoring to plan an orderly settlement by surveying an area of approximately forty acres to be subdivided into 125 lots.

During the winter months there were 350 people in the settlement and since the spring break-up the number is increasing. Already a drug store, a post office, three wireless stations, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment, a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, several small stores and restaurants and a hotel are located at Yellowknife. Two licenses to operate motion picture theatres have been issued. A lawyer has opened an office in the settlement.

Yellowknife is accessible by both water and air. The bay provides a good aeroplane harbour for both winter and summer use.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories are now supplying silver, gold, copper, lead and radium ore to Canada's vast mineral industry. Last year's mineral production from this northern area was valued at close to four million dollars, a gain over 1936 of 1½ million dollars.

## Romantic Story of Beautiful Island

Bureau of Statistics Deals with Soft Fancies as Well as Hard Facts.

In a recent issue of The Advance reference was made to the idea that romance and interest and pleasing fancy are encouraged in unexpected places, and that supposedly "dry as dust" departments of government are often touched with the genius of imagination and the charm of beauty. Special reference was made to two departments of the Dominion government—the National Revenue Department and the Bureau of Statistics. The following paragraph from the Bureau of Statistics gives proof of the idea:

"It is a beautiful story concerning Beausoleil Island in the Georgian Bay, a rare place that only a comparatively few have visited in person but many of us have seen only in our dreams. It is the largest of the Georgian Bay Islands National Park and is about 2,700 acres in extent, more than four square miles.

"In connection with Beausoleil Island and the region as a whole there are many interesting legends, one of which concerns an Indian Wigo or medicine man by the name of Kitchikewana who as a result of internal strife in the tribe left the Algonquins and wandered south to Georgian Bay where he associated himself with the Beaver Indians. This tribe was in great distress owing to lack of food and taking pity on them Kitchikewana decided to make suitable waterways from which they might procure an adequate supply of fish. With his great strength he scooped out the Great Lakes system. While in the process of excavating Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, huge boulders which impeded his work were tossed by him toward the mainland. Some of these boulders falling short splashed into the water, thus creating the famous Thousand Islands.

"During his labors in the construction of this great waterway Kitchikewana is supposed to have made Beausoleil Island in order that he might have a place to rest, and the imaginative visitor may see depressions where his shoulder blades and hips rested while he lay down to sleep. Legend further relates that when Kitchikewana fell and later died, the Indians not knowing how to bury such a huge body towed it to another island close by, where they heaped dirt up over it instead of digging a grave. This is supposed to account for the curious elevation of land some 150 feet high near Beausoleil Island, which is known as the Giant's Tomb."

"Limtindon Gleaner: Newest use to which rayon is being put is in the fabric, replacing cotton. Two of the largest tire manufacturers have discovered that rayon is a better substance for binding rubber than cotton because it is more heat-resistant. A tire on an automobile wheel whirling along at 50 to 60 miles an hour often produces a temperature as high as 220 degrees which bakes the cotton cord and lessens the life of the tire. Experiments seem to prove that heat makes rayon stronger instead of weakening it. Should rayon replace cotton in tire making, it will mean the loss of a market for 283,750,000 pounds of cotton annually.

"Mr. Carl Proctor, of the Imperial Bank staff, has returned from spending his vacation at his home in New Liskeard." "Born—in Timmins, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Craig, 114 Main avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1928—a daughter (Corá Edna.)"

## Timmins Stamp Club Column

Founding of the Japanese Empire

Every country has its national holiday. In the United States it is Independence Day, July 4, anniversary of Continental Congress' adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In France the people celebrate July 14th, Bastille Day, in memory of the fall of that famous fortress and the outbreak of the French Revolution. The people of Canada make a holiday of July 1st, anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada by the union of various separate British Colonies. And in Japan, the national holiday is February 11th.



But whereas the U.S., French and Canadian holidays commemorate events which occurred respectively in the years 1776, 1789 and 1867, that is only yesterday to the Japanese, who claim that their own holiday is the exact date upon which their empire was founded, by the emperor Jimmu Tenno, 660 years before Christ!

Anyone who has tried to learn something about his own great-grandparents recognizes the tremendous difficulty of obtaining reliable information about the recent past. But such a problem never bothered the Japanese. About 50 years ago, the government chose this auspicious date for the announcement of a new constitution, and forthwith proclaimed the date a national holiday.

But 2,500 years, to borrow the words of the popular ballad, "is a mighty long time"; and scholars who busy themselves with debunking official hokum have another story to tell. The exact date is really unknown; the name of the Empire's founder was not Jimmu Tenno at all, but Kami Yamato Thare-biko; and as for the true origins of Japan, they are and must remain shrouded in legend.

The legend which is as good a story as anyone could ask for, tells how long

ago the children of the Sun Goddess descended to earth from the plains of Heaven, and thereafter wandered towards their shining mother in the East. This would indicate, if anything, that the Japanese race originated in China and migrated eastward to settle in what is now Japan. The theory gains plausibility from the Japanese's own name for their country, Nippon, which means "Land of the Rising Sun."

From their first settlement in one of the southern islands, the Japanese, under the war-like chieftain Jimmu Tenno set out to conquer the islands to the north, opposing them were tribes of hairy savages called the Ainus. Finally, tiring of warfare and resorting to guile, Jimmu asked the savages to make peace with his people.

The Ainus still survive in Japan, much as the Indians survive in America. They have a language, habits and tribal customs all their own. And now, as in ancient times, they love to gorge themselves at banquets.

So Jimmu Tenno prepared a great

banquet for his friends the Ainus, and when they had stuffed themselves, so to speak, to the very tonsils, the Japanese fell upon them and butchered them. Jimmu Tenno thereupon became the first Emperor, from whom, the Japanese claim, their present Emperor Hirohito is a direct descendant!

As chief warrior and Emperor, Jimmu Tenno established the religion of Shinto, which today is still the official religion of Japan. So it is quite appropriate that the Japanese, on a postage stamp commemorating the 2,500th Anniversary of their Empire, should place their beautiful Shinto shrine of Kasuga-ni-Miya.

Picton Gazette: More people than baseball fans will be interested in a remarkable co-incidence reported by the Fact Digest. In a recent game, Ben Cantwell of the Boston Braves was at bat. A fast ball skidded off his bat, and, out of the 32,000 persons in the park, it struck his wife.

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## TOWN OF TIMMINS, NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a By-law was passed by the Timmins Town Council on the 25th day of July, 1938, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of Thirty Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars and Ten Cents, (\$30,295.10) for the purpose of Sewerage Construction works, and that such By-law was registered in the Registry Office of Cochrane in the District of Cochrane on the 24th day of September, 1938.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1938.

H. E. MONTGOMERY, Clerk



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