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Canadian Pacific
Jr. C.W.L. Enjoy Merry Sleighride Party, Monday

The Jr. C.W.L. spent a happy evening on Monday, when about thirty young people enjoyed a merry sleighride party. The group routed their journey along the river road past the Rudolph-McChesney Mill, and returned to the home of Mrs. Copps, Cameron street north, to enjoy a warm lunch and a pleasant social evening.

Choose Town Fathers Carefully is Advice

General Public Should Be Very Discriminating in its Choice of Councillors Warns Karl Eyre. Public Often Chooses Glib Candidate Rather Than One Who Could Spend Town Money Well.

The general public should be very discriminating in choosing men to run the affairs of a municipality, said Karl Eyre, on Monday, speaking at the regular luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club.

In private business, said Mr. Eyre, a man can go to a specialist and get advice as to how to spend his money. It was different in town business. The public often did not stop to choose specialists but elected the most glib, regardless of whether or not he was qualified.

Don't elect men you do not know to spend your money, advised the speaker. Caution was necessary and the best type of men should be persuaded to run. It was the duty of a citizen to refrain from gambling with the Town's money by electing unknown men to council.

Mr. Eyre, who served on the council in 1938, said that municipal government was as old as man himself. It was based on tribal law, which, in the British system, extended back into the mists of antiquity.

Under the British system the permanent employee was an important part of the system. We betide the elected representative who ignored the civil service.

Principal function of the council was to collect and spend the town's money. At that, however, it controlled only about 45 per cent. of expenditures. The remainder was spent on education, over which the council had little or no control.

Schools here did not overspend, said the speaker, but in this town we were blessed with more children than any other municipality in Canada.

The tax rate was pretty well set by public demand. If the public wanted improvements it should be prepared to pay for them. One council spent and the next one was forced to pay as payment for public improvements came a year after they were made. Or, at least, the following council was forced to make the first payment.

The minimum tax rate was practically set, said Mr. Eyre. The amount of money which had to be raised to pay for the costs of education and for relief, was constant. There were, in addition, certain set amounts that had to be paid on debenture debt.

Although the minimum rate was set the public should take a keener interest in a maximum rate. One way of doing that was by taking more interest in the men who represented the taxpayer.

One department which could easily get out of bounds, said Mr. Eyre, was the relief department. A member of that department last year, he had the utmost sympathy for the present town employees who administered relief.

Charity used to be borne by a few. Now, all the charity that was emanated from the relief department. In Oshawa, for example, a city of 25,000 people, where relief costs amounted to \$214,000, there were 15 employees. In Timmins \$80,000 was spent and there was only one man and an assistant to administer it.

The average councillor, said Mr. Eyre, received about \$12 a month from the town. To earn that money he must spend about two hours a day on town business.

Dr. Lee Honey thanked the speaker, who was introduced by W. O. Langdon. Dr. Honey said that relief costs in Timmins in 1923 were \$1,200. Today they were \$80,000.

The annual Kiwanis bonspiel will be held at the curling club on Friday and Saturday of this week. Mr. Geo. Drew announced that play would be for the Karl Eyre Trophy. The next club meeting will be on Friday evening, February 17. It will be a curling meeting.

Visitors were Victor Haph, vice-president of the Sault Ste. Marie Kiwanis Club, and W. H. Armitage of Kirkland Lake. Vice-president Phil Kinkel occupied the chair in the absence of the President, J. L. Fulton, who is in North Bay at the T. & N. O. bonspiel.

Arch Gillies extended members an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses in the Clinic room of the town hall on Friday evening.

Irish Digest: A spinster is a woman who knows all the answers but has never been asked the questions.

Mayors' Resolution Will be Considered

Protests Increasing Costs Relief and Secondary Education.

A resolution recently passed by an executive meeting of the Ontario Mayors' Association in Toronto, was considered by the Council on Monday night at a special meeting.

The resolution recommended that Ontario municipalities in preparing their 1939 budgets refuse to budget for or pay in excess of thirty per cent of their actual expenditures for relief.

That in case the two governments contribute less than seventy per cent. towards relief costs the municipalities cut relief to conform to the amount paid them plus the thirty per cent. they are willing to contribute.

That Mayors and Ontario Councils pledge themselves, in the event of an unsatisfactory arrangement with the governments, to use their influence to elect members to parliament whose leader will pledge himself through reduction of relief and secondary education costs to relieve the excessive charges on real estate.

It was felt, said the letter in which the resolution was contained, that the time had come for municipal governments to take a resolute stand against the oppressive burden of relief costs and the increasing cost of secondary education.

Such resistance would not be effective until municipal governments united in their efforts to control these expenditures.

The resolution will be given further consideration at a future meeting of the Timmins Town Council.

Behind Him The Terror



Isadore Celnik is being held in Buffalo after attempting to enter the United States in a rowboat from Canada. The 35-year-old Jewish refugee fled Germany after a term in a German concentration camp. "They beat us because we were Jews," he said.

Send Recipients Who Refused Work to Jail

Three Relief Recipients Convicted on Charges. Two Sent Down for Month Each. Refused Construction Work is Charge. "I'll Plead Guilty This Time," Says Drunk.

Three Timmins relief recipients, Edgar Taillefer, Fred Asselin and Arthur Groulx, were convicted in police court on Tuesday before Magistrate Atkinson. Charge against them was that they refused work when it was offered to them and thereby became vagrants. Taillefer and Groulx were sentenced to serve thirty days in jail at Halleybury. Although convicted Asselin was released when he told the magistrate that he had a job.

Relief Officer Fred Martin told the court that Taillefer had been on relief and that he and his family had received \$40 from the town during the month of January.

He received a call that six men were needed for highway work and, among others, called Taillefer. Transportation was arranged but the accused did not go. Later, he said, that the reason he did not go was that he did not think he could make enough money.

Asked about wages Mr. Martin said that they were to be paid \$2.80 a day with 50 cents deducted for transportation to and from Timmins.

Delbert Murphy, superintendent of the government employment bureau here, told the court that he had had an order for six men from the McNamara Construction Company. He called Mr. Martin. The men were supposed to leave on a Wednesday. Taillefer failed to show up. Minimum wage on the job was 35 cents an hour, said Mr. Murphy. A man who works hard could earn more.

He had been on relief since last spring, said the accused man. He was told that he would have to take the bus from Timmins at 7:30 o'clock in the morning instead of earlier as he anticipated. They had to go to Dugwal. He figured that by the time they got there, there would be no use going to work as he would not get a full eight hours. Consequently he did not go.

"I have been spending the past week sending poor fortunates who can't get work to jail," said Magistrate Atkinson. "It is a kind of relief to send someone who could get work but won't take it. Thirty days."

Circumstances were the same in the cases of Asselin and Groulx. They too were told that there was work at Dugwal and they too refused to go.

In the case of Asselin Mr. Martin said that Mayor Bartleman told him that the town would take care of his family until he was earning and would

Added \$1,850,000,000 to Canada Riches in 5 Years

What the Mining Industry has Done for the Dominion. Hon. T. A. Crerar Urges Closer Study by People of the Place of Mining in the National Economy.

The following is the full text of an address given a few days ago by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines for the Dominion.

Five Years of Canadian Mining Progress
It has been my privilege on various occasions during the past few years to point out the extent of some of our natural resources, and the part their development is playing in our national welfare.

To-night let us review briefly the growth of the mining industry since 1933—a period that is not only sufficiently long to allow for a comparison of the growth of the industry, but embraces a length of time when, due to disturbed conditions throughout the world, progress in almost every direction has been at a standstill.

It has been estimated that Canada has produced during her entire lifetime minerals valued at slightly more than seven billion eight hundred million dollars. Of that total, approximately 24 per cent has been produced since the end of 1933. This means that newly created wealth to the extent of one billion eight hundred and fifty million dollars has been poured into the economic structure of Canadian enterprise during the past 5 years. The effect of this infusion of new wealth at this particular time must be evident to all. In fact, the London Economist, a journal that enjoys a world-wide reputation as an interpreter of political and economic developments, in commenting upon what it describes as "Canada's escape from the severity of the American recession" directs particular attention to our mining industry, more especially to our gold production, and to our exports of base metals.

Yet, even as recently as 10 years ago there was a tendency on the part of many Canadians to regard the industry merely as an incidental feature in the Dominion's economy, important enough perhaps, but worthy of little serious attention. Nevertheless, at that time its foundations had been laid. Huge deposits of base metals were being developed. At Trail, at Plinfilon, at Sudbury, and at Noranda, large metallurgical plants had been erected, and Canada was showing promise of becoming one of the world's leading producers of nickel, copper, lead and zinc. Our gold output had been increasing steadily, and when an impetus was given by the increase in the price of gold, prospecting activity spread to all sections of the Dominion. By 1935, in the very face of world-wide depression the industry set a new record in the value of production. It repeated the achievement in 1936, and again in 1937, in which year metals and minerals to the total value of over 457 million dollars were produced.

Small wonder, then, that Canadians in every walk of life are to-day beginning to appreciate the importance of mining to our national welfare, more especially when it is realized that this growth has taken place during the most difficult years of Canada's history.

Because of its particular rapid growth, our mining industry has perhaps contributed more than any other single Canadian industry towards opening up new fields of employment, not only directly but indirectly. Back in 1934, the industry afforded direct employment to 73,500 workmen, with a total payroll of over 88 million dollars. In 1938 the number employed had increased to approximately 112,000 and the payroll had grown to 140 million dollars. Thus, it is estimated that more than 38,000 new jobs have been directly created by the mining industry in the past 5 years. Actually, it is probable that the number is much larger, as the foregoing figures do not include prospectors or those employed by small mining syndicates.

It is impossible to estimate the increase in the number indirectly employed as a result of the industry's growth. Nevertheless, the demands of the industry for supplies and equipment has kept pace with its growth, with a consequent increase in employment in those industries supplying materials and services. In 1934 our mines expended for supplies and equipment, including freight and electric power, approximately 75 million dollars, and in 1938 this amount had increased to 125 million dollars. An

To Wed U.S. Air Ace

"I'm too interested to be nervous," claimed Miss Allene Ann Gausby, of Hamilton, formerly of Toronto, as she waited recently while her fiance flew to a new world's speed record.



H. Lloyd Child, chief test pilot for Curtis Wright Aeroplane Company, of Buffalo, the husband-to-be, flew a new pursuit plane at the record speed of about 600 miles per hour. Miss Gausby and Child met last summer at a Muskoka tennis tournament.

Open Night at Central School on Friday, Feb. 10

As noted last week in The Advance, Friday evening, Feb. 10th, is to be "Open Night" at the Central public school. Parents and others interested are invited to attend on this occasion, to see what is being done at the school by the pupils, to meet the teachers, and to discuss with the teachers any problems or questions there may be in reference to the pupils or their progress at school.

This "Open Night" should add to the special interest of this week—"Education Week."

Many Activities by the Ladies' Auxiliary

Number of Events Being Planned for the Coming Week.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion held its regular general meeting in the Legion hall on Monday evening, with the president, Mrs. Hardy, in the chair, and a large number of members in attendance.

The members discussed plans for a five hundred party to be held at the home of Mrs. J. Shaw, Laurier avenue, on this (Thursday) evening. Mrs. Shaw will act as hostess to the members of the Auxiliary.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, the members will hike to the home of Mrs. Ernest Price, at Mace Mines. Mrs. Price has extended an invitation to the ladies to visit her home and enjoy a happy weiner roast.

On Monday evening, February 13th, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion will entertain at a whist drive in the Legion hall, and on Tuesday evening, February 14th, Mrs. Robert Hardy, president, has extended an invitation to the members and their husbands to be present at the Legion hall on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardy are popular in Legion and other circles in town, and their many friends will extend to them the best wishes on this occasion.

On February 20th, the members are holding a five hundred party in the Legion hall, of which pleasing arrangements are underway.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Ladies' Auxiliary met at its usual social afternoon in the Legion hall, and plans for the future events were discussed.

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Interesting example of how the demands of the industry affect manufacturing is given in the case of grinding balls. In 1935 the production of those balls in Canada amounted to 17,000 tons, valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, and in 1937 the output had increased to 28,000 tons, with a value of one and a half million dollars.

Equally important is the contribution of mining to the growth of other manufacturing industries. Ten years ago the smelting, refining and fabricating industry was in tenth place, according to value of production, among Canadian manufacturing industries. Last year it was well in the lead, with a gross output exceeding 200 million dollars. As a result, our exports of base metals in 1938 amounted to 125 million dollars, compared with 66 million dollars in 1934.

Moreover, a close relationship exists between mining and the chemical industry, as many chemicals are derived from minerals. At present the value of chemicals manufactured in Canada is in excess of 100 million dollars annually. Each year has seen some spectacular (Continued on Page Three)

