

# TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

In the Advance ten years ago (in part): "In view of the fact that there has been so much opposition to the plans adopted by the Mattagami Booming Company in regard to traffic on the river, and also no doubt as a result of the publicity given what many of the lumbermen and practically all the settlers considered to be an attempt by the Booming Association to usurp an overlordship of the river, a meeting was called by advertisement over the signature of W. C. Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests "to hear objections, if any, and to draft rules and regulations of the Mattagami Booming Co." This meeting was called for Tuesday afternoon in the Oddfellows' hall commencing at 2.30 p.m. and there were about fifty present chiefly lumbermen outside of the booming company, and settlers along the river. There were also representatives present of the Mattagami Aquatic Association and other individual citizens. Major Hart, of Toronto, was here for the occasion to represent the Government and to conduct an enquiry into the matter. In opening the meeting Major Hart said he was present as the representative of the Government to hear all complaints and gather all possible information in the affair. "This should have been done a year ago," he said, adding that he would suggest that all would treat it as if it had been done a year ago. Miss Kathleen McNabb, stenographer, was present to take down all the evidence and argument in the case so that it could be presented in full to the Government and all others concerned. In view of the fact that the different interests had their several counsel present, Major Hart suggested that the legal men might present their cases for their clients, instead of time and effort being wasted through individual effort. Mr. Frank Kehoe represented the Booming Association; Mr. W. O. Langdon appeared for four independent lumbermen; S. A. Caldwell was present to represent E. C. Brewer and other settlers."

Ten years ago the Timmins Juniors travelled over to Lequios Falls in the N.O.H.A. Junior series and added another win to their credit. The game was a lively one and Timmins made a nice victory, the score being 4 to 2 in favour of the gold diggers.

A meeting of the members of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Timmins was held in the clinic rooms ten years ago, with the president, R. E. Dye, in the chair. Miss Stevens, the nurse, presented her report for the month. It had been a very busy month and February promised to be even busier. The treasurer reported \$595.60 standing in the treasury, less about \$30.00 current accounts yet to be received. He was instructed to deal with them in the usual way when received.

In the Advance ten years ago: "Today Ken Hulme and Jack Forbes are expected to reach North Bay on their

journey from Timmins to Toronto on skis for a wager of \$250.00. According to the terms of the wager they must make the journey all the way on skis and the trip must not take more than twenty days. They were confident that they will make the time necessary to win the bet, and their chances look good. To-day with nine days gone they have the worst half of the trip done. They are both in good shape and quite confident, according to latest reports. The travelling has not injured them in any way and their legs are not affected by the method of travel."

Quite a bit of interest and excitement was caused ten years ago when an alarm of fire was sent in for a blaze that appeared to be in progress at the rear of the Eaton Groceries. The fire had evidently started, or been started, in the garbage box, and the authorities were inclined to think it was of incendiary origin. To keep things both tidy and sanitary, the Eaton firm had a garbage box, fitted with hinged lids, erected against the back of the store building. The box was sheeted as a protection against fire from outside and it was intended to put locks on the lids. The firemen were very prompt on the scene and were able to extinguish the blaze before any particular harm or damage was done.

The annual meeting of the Timmins Post of the Canadian Legion of British Empire Service League was held in the Hollinger hall ten years ago with the president, Dr. Harrison, in the chair and a good attendance present. The reports of the officers of the Post for the year just passed showed the organization to be in excellent condition in every way and a large amount of very helpful work being accomplished. The treasurer's report was particularly pleasing, the Post being in a very satisfactory condition financially and in position to carry on successfully and effectively for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year for the Timmins Post of the Canadian Legion:—Hon. President, H. P. DePencier; president, Austin Neame; first vice-president, Dr. S. R. Harrison; second vice-president, H. C. Garner; sergeant-at-arms, A. R. Thomas; executive committee, Messrs W. A. Devine, W. O. Langdon, W. D. Forrester, J. McLellan, J. A. MacDonald.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Villeneuve ten years ago when their youngest daughter, little Miss Anita, celebrated her eighth birthday. The little folks had a grand time with games, recitations, singing, dancing, etc., while their kindly dispositions and pleasing manners endeared them to their hosts. A very dainty lunch was served to all the little merry-makers, and all had a very happy time from the beginning to the end of the party.

Ten years ago the many interested spectators at Dalton's Farm, where the P.S.C. members were doing their training on their big new hill, were treated to a very unusual spectacle, but one that proved both interesting and gratifying. A young lady, disputing the generally accepted superiority of the male sex in ski jumping, took occasion to demonstrate casually that such professed superiority is at least open to question. While the young lady in this case, Miss Alma Tarrlo, on the staff of the Homer L. Gibson Co. had always been known as a good skier, having won most of the previous year's races in her class, it was with a feeling of condescension that the newer crops of jumpers were telling her about the terrific speed obtained on the chute and the long-lasting thrill that the big flight through space gave them. Keeping her intentions to herself she climbed up to the top and when no one was there to stop her she hurriedly fastened her skis and called out the usual warning, "Ready." Down she came

that steep incline, and her jump was as nearly perfect as any witnessed on the hill.

Ten years ago the Kiwanis Club held its regular weekly luncheon and for the occasion the famous Westminster Glee Singers, who were in town two days under Kiwanis auspices, were the guests of the Kiwanis. The two special features of the meeting were the singing of the Kiwanis favourite songs, and talk on music by Mr. Edward Emmscombe, organizer and director of the famous glee singers. At first the Kiwanis were a little hesitant about their singing in view of the presence of the Westminster Glee Singers, who had proved such wonderful vocalists, and who have certainly achieved such perfection in choral singing. But the visitors were so kindly in their attitude and joined so heartily in the singing of any of the selections they knew or could pick up that soon everybody was singing as usual and a good time was had by all.

There was a large attendance at the dance held in the Hollinger Recreation hall ten years ago under the auspices of the Caledonian Society of Timmins and all present had a very pleasant time. A varied and popular programme of dancing was carried through, the music being very effectively supplied by J. Ormston and his orchestra. At the interval refreshments were served by the ladies of the Society.

The Birrell Bell concert in the Goldfields theatre ten years ago attracted a large crowd and was well worthy of the attendance and the appreciation given. Mr. A. J. Downis was the chairman for the occasion and piloted the programme through in very effective way. The programme was an excellent one and met with very general approval. Indeed, there may be said to have been two programmes, either one of which would be considered as well worth while. The first part of the programme comprised selections by the orchestra, a mandolin quartette, violin duo, violin duet, guitar and mandolin solo and the popular play "Ici On Parle Français." The second part of the programme was devoted to the clever work of children from five to ten years of age. Every number on this part of the programme was unusually good and deserved the enthusiastic applause given.

Among the local items in The Advance ten years ago:—"Mr. W. Nicholson, manager of the Timmins branch of Gamble-Robinson Ltd., is on a business visit to Minneapolis, Min." "His many friends in town and district will regret to learn that John Archer, Sr., is seriously ill at his home here, and all will wish him a speedy and complete recovery."

## Canada Should Find Work for Its Youth

### Way to Fight Communism and Fascism, Says Col. Drew.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—A challenge to Canada to find work for its youth or go the way of Italy and Germany in fighting the consequent bolshevism was issued at Toronto this week by Colonel George A. Drew, Ontario Conservative leader.

Addressing the Canadian Club at luncheon in the Royal York Hotel, Colonel Drew declared that with proper measures, "Canadian youth can be given a hope that will enable them to face the future with the confident cry of the youth of other nations, 'Hail, victory.'"

"We must be prepared to think and act with courage. We must offer our young men and our young women at least what is offered to youth in the dictatorship countries," he said.

Declaring that Canada "must recapture some small part of the pioneer spirit of our forefathers," he called on the country to "plan and work with youth's courage and energy." In this way, he claimed, "we can build a prosperous and contented nation."

"The question is not whether we can find work for them. We must find it. The question is how soon we can find it," he asserted.

**Morale Preservation**  
The most important problem facing this or any country today, Colonel Drew contended, was "the crisis of preserving the morale of our youth." Though Canada was "a glorious land of opportunity, there are young men and women who actually face the future with despair in their hearts," he said.

Turning to communism, he said that as at the present time in Europe, so for thousands of years past, dictatorship had been invoked as a temporary measure when the democratic workings of society broke down. The European dictatorships, he added, differed from those of the past in that they denied the temporary nature of that form of government and sought to persuade their followers they were "something almost divine."

Though the threat of communism had brought authoritarian governments in Germany, Italy and Portugal, Colonel Drew declared that, "behind it all is a background of unemployment. Without unemployment, communism could never gain any following among the youth."

He quoted a young Nazi who had wound up his explanation of the governmental conditions that had preceded Hitler in Germany with the remark: "Before Hitler we had almost as much confusion in Germany as you have in Canada."

Huntingdon Gleaner: "Susie," a tiny Pekinese, put a gunman to flight when his mistress was attacked at Woolhara, a suburb of Sydney. The dog's owner, Mrs. K. E. Fester, was getting out of her car when a man stepped up, leveled a revolver at her, and tried to seize her handbag. Immediately the dog jumped from the car and tackled the gunman, who turned and ran.

## Heads Press Gallery



Robert W. Lipsett, The Toronto Daily Star's correspondent in Ottawa, who has been elected president of the parliamentary press gallery for 1939.

## Dome Produced \$601,430 in the Month of January

Dome Mines, Porcupine district, reports production for January at \$601,430 from milling of 51,620 tons of ore for average recovery of \$11.65 per ton, comparing with \$602,520 from 50,000 tons and average of \$12.05 in December. In January, 1938, production was \$640,622 from 50,700 tons for average of \$12.64.

Gross production since commencing of mining operations in 1912 now amounts to \$95,583,148.

## Possession of Gold May be Legal Here

### Law in the Matter Reviewed.

In some countries at the present time it is illegal for anyone to hold gold in their possession, the reason for this being that the government has called in all gold for state purposes. This, however, is not the situation in Canada. This is made plain by the following article on the financial page of The Globe and Mail last Friday:

### Possession of Gold Not Illegal in Canada

Some days ago we were asked if a citizen of Canada is free to own gold and to quote the wording of regulations covering such ownership.

Subsequently, we applied to the Minister of Finance for the necessary details and have received the following from Deputy Minister W. C. Clark, under date of Jan. 23:

"The private ownership of gold is not and has not been declared illegal in Canada.

"However, Section 28 (2) of the Bank of Canada Act provides that the Governor in Council may from time to time thereafter require every chartered bank, or every other person, to transfer to the Bank any and all gold coin or bullion held in Canada which is owned by such chartered bank or by such other person; and the Governor in Council may authorize all measures deemed necessary or expedient to enforce any such transfer and to impose and recover penalties in respect of any neglect or refusal to make any transfer so required."

"Section 29 of the same Act provides that whenever gold is sold by transferred to, held as reserve by, or deposited with the Bank pursuant to subsections Nos. 1 or 3 of Section 25, Section 26, or Section 28 of this Act, the value of said gold shall be computed on the basis established by the Currency Act at the date of the relevant transaction."

"With reference to your second question concerning issue of currency against gold holdings, I would advise that the note, issue provisions of the Bank Act permit the chartered banks to issue notes up to the amount of their unimpaired paid-up capital at the time that the Bank of Canada commenced business (March 11, 1935), subject to annual reductions of 5 per cent. for a period of five years and of 10 per cent. annually for a period of five years.

"There is no provision relating to gold-holding against note issue; in fact, at the time of commencement of business by the Bank of Canada, all chartered banks were required to transfer their gold holdings in Canada to the Bank of Canada.

"Prior to the 1934 revision of the Bank Act, the chartered banks were allowed to issue notes up to the amount of their unimpaired paid-up capital and in addition might issue their own notes, dollar for dollar, against deposits of gold or Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserves.

"During the crop-moving period, Sept. 1 to Feb. 28, they were allowed an excess issue equal to 15 per cent. of their unimpaired paid-up capital and res. fund. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was charged by the Government on this excess issue.

"I think that your reference to a 25 per cent gold coverage for note issue must be the provision in the Bank of Canada Act which requires the Bank of Canada to maintain a reserve in gold coin and bullion of not less than 25 per cent. of its note and deposit liabilities."

To clarify the gold-holding situation in the United States, we have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for regulations and citations to the Act under which they have been made. The information received from that quarter will be published on this page when available.

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## Goodyear in Canada Improves Earnings

### Annual Report Issued This Week Reveals Strong Position.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—A net profit of \$2,228,679 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, and an excellent liquid position are revealed in the financial statement of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, and subsidiary companies. The report was presented by A. G. Partridge, President, at the annual meeting at Toronto this week.

The net profit of the year represents an increase of \$294,531 in comparison with 1937. Operations of the combined companies resulted in earnings of \$2,737,587 for 1938 after deducting all manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses, income and other taxes, but before providing for depreciation. After allowing \$528,798 for depreciation of buildings and equipment, the net profit was \$2,228,679. This was equivalent to \$7.49 a share on the common stock, compared with \$4.14 a share in 1937 and \$4.73 a share in 1936.

The total of all taxes paid, or to be paid, by or through the companies during 1938 amounted to \$1,255,077, compared with \$1,216,276 in 1937.

Total current assets, with inventories and holdings of government bonds valued at the lower cost or market, stood at \$9,501,341 at Dec. 31, 1938. Total current liabilities were \$531,638, leaving net working capital of \$8,969,653, an increase of \$47,905 in the year.

The current assets were made up of government bonds, \$2,130,440 in accounts receivable, and inventories of \$4,361,358. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was more than 17 to one. Total assets amounted to \$22,838,895 and there were no bank loans.

An interesting feature of the Goodyear report is a full page illustration of Charles Goodyear who discovered the secret of vulcanizing 109 years ago, giving the world the gift of rubber as we know it today, and after whom the company was named.

There were many highlights in the address of the president, Mr. A. G. Partridge. He referred to several of the new products of the company, pointing out, for example, that the new G-100 tire will greatly reduce road shock, as it is made with cotton cords differently processed than ever before.

Reference was also made to the "Double Eagle," designed for those who make long fast drives. Special mention was made in Mr. Partridge's report of the Goodyear Life-Guards tire. Of this new tire, Mr. Partridge said: "Last year, I told you that we were going into the manufacture of Goodyear 'Life Guards.' The 'Life Guard,' which is a Goodyear invention, is a double inner tube with the innermost tube made of two plies of fabric. When a blow-out occurs the air escapes from the rubber tube, but the innermost fabric tube retains sufficient air to carry the car until it can be brought to a safe and steady stop, and, in many cases, can be run to a nearby service station, eliminating the chance on the roadside.

"Many thousands of these 'Life Guards' have been sold and there is on record no one single instance of a

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"LifeGuard" having failed to prevent an accident after a blow-out."

Mr. Partridge touched on national policy, showing the importance of maintaining fair protection for Canadian industries. In this connection he made some statements that are decidedly worth consideration by all. Among other things he said:

"The Canadian Automotive Industry showed a 20 per cent. drop in production in 1938 compared with 1937 and total sales of new cars, trucks and buses in Canada in 1938 dropped 15.9 per cent, while exports dropped off 12 per cent.

"In spite of this decreased business and in the face of our unemployment situation, over 15,000 automotive units were imported in 1938 because the lack of sufficient tariff protection does not make it economically possible for certain United States manufacturers to manufacture in Canada nor for the Canadian manufacturers to make in Canada certain models which they sell here.

"It must be generally admitted that our proximity to the United States, with its large volume of production, its industrial capacity and its relatively low unit cost of production places the manufacturer of similar articles in this country in a particularly vulnerable position, and an increase in the importation of foreign made products which could be made here, can only result in reducing the sale of similar made in Canada products, with a corresponding reduction in the employment of Canadian workmen.

"If the automotive industry, the rubber industry and many other secondary manufacturing industries are to continue and prosper in Canada, they must be protected against mass production manufacturers in certain countries and low wage scale manufactur-

ers in other countries."

After giving the number in the employment of the automotive industry, and referring to the others finding employment indirectly through the industry, Mr. Partridge said:

"It would seem that the elected representative in our various Governments could be of more value to the Country if they devoted their time to finding ways and means of increasing Canadian business and putting our unemployed to work, thereby reducing taxation, rather than to more or less heated controversies relative to their authority in their respective spheres and on ways and means of raising more revenue, then spending these revenues in many cases unwisely, in non-productive and non-constructive ways.

"I am pleased to note that within the past few days some of our banking statesmen have been publicly expressing themselves along similar lines, a fact which is most encouraging.

"Leadership in this direction is particularly needed at this time when we are faced with so much uncertainty throughout the world, especially as we continue to be shut out from more and more export markets which we have enjoyed in the past. Country after country has been closed to your own Company and all other Canadian Rubber Companies and recently New Zealand, which has been a good market for us for many years, has materially restricted our opportunity for exporting to that country. It is high time that our Governments consider the situation for Canada as a whole rather than provincially, sectionally, or on any other basis."

Milverton Sun: "I'm quite fed up with this place," said one convict to another. "Just because I hit the warden with a shovel the governor won't let me attend choir practice."

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