

### Asking Government Not to Unnecessarily Damage Dominion

#### Care Should be Taken Not to Drive Away Enterprise

(From Globe and Mail)

It is agreed that postwar business and trade and employment for Canada will be better if there is a flow of men with capital and experience into the Dominion? It is agreed that the flow has been distinctly responsible for past progress in the Dominion, steadily recouping the efforts of an increasing population from decade to decade? Have these people and that inflowing capital been treated fairly in the past, and is fair treatment essential to have the flow continued?

Then it is worth while for all who agree to consider intensively with an eye on the future all things Governments do for temporary purposes in this time. The Government has conscripted capital and men for the duration of the war, and whatever helps to win the war will win support from every important element in the population. But when the people of the country confer that great power on the authorities, the latter are expected to exercise it in such a manner that no vital rights are lost and no real interests invaded, except when it is plainly necessary for the sake of the war or the general welfare of the country.

That those rights and interests have been occasionally forgotten is plain from a report just made by a standing committee of the Canadian Bar Association on "Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law," and presented by the chairman, W. S. Montgomery, K.C., of Toronto, to the Midwinter Council meeting. On this page also will be noted a report of the continued insistence by the Canadian Importers and Traders' Association in correspondence with the Finance Minister, Hon. J. L. Lacey, to the effect that the interests and rights of a body of men most important in the Canadian economy are being invaded on a scale more than necessary to help in the war effort, and certainly detrimental to the Canadian effort later. It is not necessary to agree with every argument to see that somebody who knows what it is all about should be advising Ottawa when it makes decisions that necessarily affect lives, jobs and incomes, and not only in our own country either.

#### Do We Turn Our Backs on Private Enterprise?

The Montgomery committee points out that planners for future progress must always bear in mind not only the Canadian situation but the fact that from the dawn of history down to the present time all progress in the continued struggle for subsistence has been based on standards which recognize that earnings or losses depend on the law of supply and demand.

"As long as there are earnings, production is a means of subsistence. The greater the earnings the greater the attraction. The greater the attraction the greater supply. The greater the supply the smaller the margin of profit. The smaller the margin of profit the more unprofitable the undertaking.

"The law of supply and demand therefore, is a corollary. All business through the working of the law has an inherent tendency to become unprofitable. Accordingly all business would probably reach bare subsistence levels if it were not for certain other human attributes which also stem from the same struggle for subsistence. In addition to the more instinct for self-preservation, human beings have inventiveness, human enterprise, courage and initiative. There is always some one who believes that he can produce the same article, or one that is just as good, at a lower price or a better article at the same price.

#### Unfair Legislation Boomerang Hits Back

Unless we are definitely turning our back on standards, which have been the source of all past progress, the committee finds that a good deal of recent legislation in Canada has been of a kind to prejudice the future of Canada. The high costs which share in Canada's situation as a big Northern country with long hauls and extremes of climate, make it necessary to have a capital equipment which will overcome these disadvantages. To keep our costs relatively low, the heavy demands for imported capital of the past should continue in the future, the committee states.

To make this possible, legislative policies should be pursued which will lead people with money to come to Canada, not merely to lend us money but to stay and develop the country. This, says the committee, can only be brought to pass if they feel that Canada offers opportunities as a permanent home.

After referring to current efforts to improve the tourist business and to attract refugees and refugee money, it is pointed out that the latter give a great deal of intelligent consideration to the internal situation in Canada. Actions of governments or legislation which are not friendly to business and to the private ownership of capital, repels them. They do not have to come.

The committee states that this legislation can only be judged by the standards of private enterprise, because no other standards have been set forth. The vague generalities of many socialistic reformers afford no basis for a rational inquiry into ways to serve the foundations for a new and stable social system. If Canada is to continue as a capitalist State, where the private ownership of property is respected, where private enterprise is encouraged, and where personal liberty is unquestioned.

### Twenty Years Ago

(From the Porcupine Advance Files)

Twenty years ago in Timmins hockey fans were joyful. In this matter history repeats itself in the past years. One heading of the Front page of The Advance twenty years ago reads:—"Porcupine 3; Timmins Falls 1; on Falls Ice There was a special note of pride in these words, "on Falls ice. To beat the Papermakers on their home ice was something fine, twenty years ago. It wasn't done very often. Another heading told the glorious tale, "Porcupine Wins Fourth Straight from the Falls." The sub-heading of the latter article suggested very properly that Timmins had the championship of the Northern group well in sight, and was just about to clinch it, which was duly done, as will appear in these columns later. About four hundred went over from here to the Falls for the game, while about two hundred from the Falls came over here for the match on Timmins ice. This was proof that hockey was supported well by both towns those days, in view of the size of the places then. At the Falls game the Timmins line-up was:—Goal, Worters; defence, Spring and Lake; centre, McGuire; McCurry; left, Campbell; right, Brown and Cox spares. The Falls had:—goal Corbould; defence, Brydge and Bennett; Centre, Boucher; left Joliet; right Campbell; Long and Fahey, spares. Practically the same line-up played in the game here. At the Falls game every man on the team played great hockey; the Advance singling out McGuire and Worters for special mention. At Timmins the final score was 8 to 2. The game here was fast and clean. "The one incident to mar the game was the hitting of Worters in the face by a stick, Boucher being put off for five minutes for this," said The Advance at the time. "Another comment by The Advance was, "One of the secrets of the striking success of the Porcupine hockey team is good fellowship existing between all the players and between them and the officials of the club. Coach Reynolds and Manager McGrath ("Smiling Joe") have also been eminently successful in securing the whole-hearted support of the boys; they all like them and are working with them to put up the best brand of hockey they can." A reference to the games from The New Liskeard Speaker was published, the speaker being of the opinion that the Falls was sadly lacking in combination work.

In connection with hockey and other sports here, it is interesting to note that The Advance twenty years ago protested in regard to the hockey specials. The Advance pointed out that the T. & N. O. Railway made \$700.00 of \$80000 easy money from a hockey special to the Falls a few days previous to the publication of the protest. The Advance thought the attitude of the railway was "Blending sport in this part of the North." The railway asked a guarantee of \$307.50 for the train the money to be put up in advance. If this guarantee was not reached in the tickets sold for the special the full amount of the guarantee was held. But if, as in the case in question, this amount received more than doubled the guarantee, the railway took it all. It was a clear case of heads we win, tails you lose, from the T. & N. O. standpoint. The excuse of the T. & N. O. was that the rule was laid down by the Canadian Passenger Association of Canada that settled the rule. To this The Advance replied was the same twenty years ago, "that it would be to-day:—Sport here makes a lot of business for the T. & N. O. Sport up here helps the people and the country. The T. & N. O. should help sport, not bleed it. Geo. W. Lee is not a piker, and he should get away from these tin-horn passenger association rules and give the boys up here a fair chance and a fair show."

The Advance twenty years ago noted that the local board of health was doing special work for the benefit of the public health and welfare of the town of Timmins. The plan of having a provincial health nurse permanently stationed here was proving of unusual advantage to the safeguarding of the health of the people in general. Twenty years ago the local board of health had

### ADDRESSES POLICYHOLDERS MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA



R. O. McCulloch President of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, who addressed the policyholders at the Seventy-First Annual Meeting at Waterloo.

"a public health column" in The Advance, thus being one of the pioneers in this form of service and advice to the public. One of the features emphasized was the need for prompt reporting of contagious and infectious diseases. The Advance made the comment:—"A live board of health means a healthy town. And that's Timmins!"

"There was another wreck on the T. & N. O. last week with the usual prologue and effect," said The Advance twenty years ago. "Some cars went off the line; no one was hurt; but traffic was greatly delayed. The Saturday night train reached here Sunday morning about 6 a.m. The trainmen said "Good morning," but the people here said "Good Night!"

The annual meeting of the Timmins Board of trade was held in the Hotel Goldfield on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, 1921, and took the form of a banquet and get-together event. There were about 100 representative citizens present, while a number of others sent in regret at being unable to attend. In his presidential address, D. Ostrosky was very optimistic for the year 1921. He said that the year 1920 had been largely one of reconstruction, but 1921 promised to be one of prosperity and progress. The bank clearings for 1920 totalled over seven million dollars. The freight and passenger returns for the year were nearly three-quarters of a million and were exceeded by only one town in Ontario of anything like the same size. Mr. Ostrosky reviewed the work of the board of trade in 1920. He pointed out that the proposed North Land Highway had first been introduced to the Associated Boards by a member of the Timmins Board of trade Geo. A. Smith, and had received its first support and its first financing from the Timmins board of trade. The secretary-treasurer, D. W. O'Sullivan, presented his report, which showed a balance on hand of \$197.03 after some extra expenditures during the year.

### Canadians Once Were Thrifty People With No Easy Living

Salt Herring, Pork the Food Staples, With Molasses as a Luxury.

With all the present inspired talk about reducing the standards of living, economizing, sacrificing comfort and so on, for the war effort, there is a timely touch to recalling the days of the long ago when Canadians living on a simple and more robust fare than is the case to-day. An account of the older harder days is given by W. J. Gorman in The Northern Miner last week:—

**Hard and Frugal Living**

There is a great deal of talk in the papers about tightening the old belt, getting down to hard pan, cutting out the luxuries, putting away the car, rationing gasoline, eliminating silk garments, reducing imports of non-essentials. Yes lots of verbal and editorial comment which skates around the edge of a situation which has not yet developed but which used to be universal Canada and not so long ago at that.

Canadian have a tradition of hard and frugal living. A few generations back people did not think they were enduring hardships when in the winter they ate salt herring and black molasses, salt pork, boiled potatoes and home made bread with green tea and brown sugar thrown in as luxuries. The vitamin had not been discovered or even suspected. The girls had no silk stockings or things, the few fur coats in the country were fashioned out of buffalo hides or sheepskin, shapeless but comfortable. The family transportation burned oats, the lamps consumed coal oil and the heating system consumed wood from the back lot.

What you ask, was salt herring? Well it came in barrels holding about forty down and reached the nearest general store in carlots from Nova Scotia. The large or well to do family bought the fish a barrel at a clip, the small or less prosperous household was content with half a barrel and there were even some poor people who bought a dozen at a time. No storekeeper welcomed an order for a half a barrel of herring, because this necessitated his digging a full barrel out of the snow on the back platform of the store and sawing it in two. The brine was very very cold. To cook a salt herring it was necessary to "parboil" it a couple of times to get

### Presbyterian Church W. A. to Have Hot Supper, Feb. 25

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church was held on Thursday evening at the manse, 156 Tamarack street.

Following the opening exercises, thirty ladies answered the roll call. The treasurer reported \$20.35 realized by the Spiffire Tea.

Plans were made to hold a hot supper in the Oddfellows' hall (place of worship) on Tuesday, February 25th, and announcement was made that the regular meeting of the knitting circle will be held on Thursday afternoon, February 13th at the home of Mrs. Robert Taylor, 279 Tamarack street.

An invitation was extended by Mrs. Howard to the Auxiliary, for the use of her home at 17 Maple street south, for the March meeting on Thursday, March 6th.

At the close of the business, a social hour was enjoyed, during which a lunch was served by Mrs. K. Howse, Mrs. C. Robertson, Mrs. J. MacRay and Mrs. J. Ralph.

### Wants Planes Rushed



Taking issue with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and appealing for "national unity in support of the president," Thomas W. Lamont (above) declared that prompt and unstinted U.S. aid to Great Britain would assure the defeat of Germany. Lamont a partner in J. P. Morgan and Co., urged speedy passage of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, "with whatever amendments may be essential," and said the country should prepare itself "for anything, possibly war."

the sea salt out, and then stew it in the pan. Any mother would have had a hard time getting a present generation child to eat one, yet in the older days men, women and children downed two or three for breakfast.

Blackstrap molasses was a treat. It came in hogheads from Bermuda and stood in the back room of the store where in January, it lived up to its reputation for stowth. The clerk put a two gallon pail under the spigot and went away to do something else for a couple of hours. This molasses was great stuff to dunk home made bread in. It also flavoured gingerbread and dark cookies of all kinds deliciously and stickily. A dot of molasses on a plate of porridge melted and ran over the edge to make a delectable dish.

Salt pork was the real summer standby, everyone having stored a barrel or more in the cellar. Along towards fall the remaining chunks swam around in the bottom of the barrel in brine and were fished out with a bay hook. After a couple of years this pork became somewhat tough but it was always edible. They used to fry it as hard as a board and on the plate the salt stood on the meat in crystal. Knives and teeth were sharp and stomachs powerful.

After one of these winter herring meals a couple of mugs of green tea, generally laced with brown sugar, served to slake the thirst. The tea was thoroughly boiled and would float a two inch nail. Of course there was also maple bushes put up every spring and hUSBanded throughout the year for special occasions.

Nearly everybody in small communities kept a cow so that there was plenty of milk, sometimes butter from the same source. The family garden filled the cellar with enough potatoes, turnips, carrots, onion and such to last throughout the winter. Eating the seed potatoes was the last edge of disaster in any household.

Providing the family wardrobe was a simple procedure. The housewife proceeded to get general store and bought enough woolen and cotton cloth of various kinds to wrap up the family. Itinerant dressmakers moved from house to house and provided the expert touches where needed and the men of the family went at intervals to the village tailor. The boys got fitted out at home in wiled garments the result of maternal inspiration. The trousers invariably ended well below the knee and developed a beautiful bar shortly the lads always looked as though they were about to take off. A great many things were knitted in the woman's spare time, of which there was a great deal, due to the lack of social engagements and movies. Where the women's hats came from was a deep mystery, carefully preserved to this day and with reason.

The farmer took his wheat to the mill for flour; the villager bought his at the general store, along with rolled oats, rice and lard. There was not a packaged food in the country's million pantries, nor was there any fruit apart from that picked for nothing, preserved or dried in the summer and fall. There was not a can of anything anywhere. Unless it might be axle grease or coal oil. Bottles for vinegar and the likes were easily come by and jugs likewise; the head of the house brought enough

### Swedish People Generous to Norwegians and Finnish

(From Montreal Star)

A fine example of the persistence of the humanitarian spirit in times of stress and danger is furnished by Sweden to her unfortunate neighbours, Norway and Finland, the one a victim of German and the other of Russian aggression.

In spite of the fact that Sweden lies under the shadow of German wrath if she should do the smallest thing to incur German hostility, the Swedish people have not hesitated to show where their sympathies lie. To Finland have gone 2,200 live pigs to farmers only, and who have settled elsewhere. Fertilizers, seed, machinery and implements have also been given. Tools and machinery and special workshops have been given so that refugee Finnish machinists might resume work. Sewing and knitting machines and 2,000 bicycles have been added to the list. To make up for the loss of homes, either abandoned or burned by the invaders, the Swedes have given to Norway and Finland no less than 2700 pre-fabricated houses which are now in use. In addition, Swedish money has provided six children's homes in five different Norse towns and cities.

In view of the heavy losses suffered by a country which normally had a very heavy export business which has been badly crippled by the war; and finally in view of the precarious and uncertain position in which any small country within easy reach of German capacity finds itself these days, Sweden's unremitting assistance to her less fortunate neighbours is a fine example of unselfish generosity.

### A GOOD STEP

The much boomed boxing match between Manslaughter Mike and Pete the Paralyser was not proving a very exciting affair. There was a great deal of cheering and holding, and the crowd was becoming ratty.

After a few more painful rounds, when the participants were still clanking dazedly, they came a despairing wail from the ringside: "Sit it Pete. Is step suits yers."

### SENTIMENT AND MONEY

He had just proposed and been accepted. Now he was slipping the ring on her finger. "Oh, Jack," she murmured sweetly, "you don't know how much this means to me!" "Ay," replied the young man, "and ye don't know how much this means to me, either!"—Globe and Mail.

### HOPEFUL

Domestic—I hear that you need a cook? Mistress—Thank you, but I have just hired one. Domestic—Very well, I'll call again tomorrow.—Globe and Mail.

### Meeting of the Women's Association, United Church

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Association of the Timmins United Church was held in the basement of the church on Thursday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. Geo. Drew, in the chair.

Discussion centred around the anniversary supper which will take place on Saturday, February 15th, and detailed plans were made by the members. After the routine business, Mrs. Mason gave an excellent report on the Victorian Order of Nurses, and three C. G. I. T. girls gave accounts of their activities, which proved very interesting to the members.

### Try the Advance Want Advertisements

first permanent settler. When a post office was opened a few years later, it was naturally named after the station, and through no request of the Kruger family. I think this was done in various places along the T. & N. O. Railway.

"The only regret that I have is that a number of settlers north of this place have not been a credit to the locality, as they have been a burden to the government. If the question of changing this name is one of patriotism, it would probably be in place at this time to say that Sergeant-Major W. A. Kruger, of Ottawa, who served in the Boer War, and also in the last Great War and various other places during his services of 33 years with the Canadian militia, is a son of the late August Kruger and naturally a brother of the present Kruger brothers residing around this place.

"Trusting this may explain the origin of this name and settle the subject, which has been a considerable grievance to some people for some time."

### Why Krugersdorf Was Given the Name It Bears To-day

Krugers Came from Renfrew County and Were Loyal British People.

When some people in the North contracted the epidemic disease of changing place names and wanted the name of Krugersdorf altered to something else, The Advance suggested that Krugersdorf was not German but a name from the Netherlands, and so surely, not offensive in any way to the most loyal Canadian or other British heart. A letter published in The New Liskeard Speaker, last week from Mr. P. J. Kruger gives the origin of the name, "Krugersdorf," and incidentally suggests why the name should not be changed. Mr. Kruger's letter is as follows:

"Would you kindly grant me a little space in your paper to try to explain how the name of Krugersdorf first originated. August Kruger of Renfrew county, and his wife and five sons were the first permanent settlers north of Englehart, settling there on the 21st of May, 1905, six months or thereabouts prior to the laying of steel north of Englehart.

"Owing to that, when the government took over this section of the T. N. O. Railway in 1908, it was deemed appropriate by the Commission that this little station be named after the

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Timmins, Ontario, February 7th, 1941.

A. L. SHAW, Clerk.

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