

# SPORT



## "King" Clancy's Retirement Shock to Hockey World

### WHOLE FABRIC OF AMATEUR SITUATION WAS QUESTIONED

REGINA, Nov. 25—Three of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's "Four Points" for a broader amateur code were cast aside by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada after all-day discussion in which the question of international relations played a prominent part.

Permission for amateur and professional teams to meet in exhibition games at any time if sanctioned by Union branches was granted without opposition, but this was a minor point, restoring a ruling in effect prior to 1933.

Controversy centred about two major proposals and a third of lesser consequence which, it was claimed by die-hard conservatives, would effectively bar Canada from participation in international competition if adopted. This objection was the basis for defeat of the resolutions.

**"Broken Time" Proposal**  
Hockey carried a battle during the morning session and a greater part of the afternoon for a provision athletes might receive payment for time lost while competing. Finally a vote brought defeat 118-40.

Supporting hockey in the "broken time" proposal were Eastern Ontario and Saskatchewan Branches, and the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, with the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association casting six votes against three in favor. Southwestern Ontario did not vote.

An alternative C.A.H.A. resolution would have deleted the words "actual travelling or hotel," which qualify "expenses" payable to athletes.

George Dudley, President of the Ontario Hockey Association, stated the C.A.H.A. wished to make clear if the alternative were adopted it would interpret "expenses" in any way it saw fit. John Muter of Vancouver contended there was no difference in effect between the alternative and original resolutions.

#### Resolution is Defeated

The resolution won additional support from the Alberta and Manitoba branches, the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, which voted fully in favor, and the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Union, but was defeated 92-70. Southwestern Ontario voted against the change.

A clause in the alternative resolution would have provided for "securing of legitimate employment by reason of sports ability." This was one of hockey's "Four Points."

On motion of Judge Jackson of Lethbridge, Alta., Past President of the Union, a committee was established to place the question of broken

time before the International Amateur Athletic Federation for consideration.

At suggestion of Prof. W. G. Hardy of Edmonton, C.A.H.A. Vice-President, the final hockey proposal was presented by Sydney Halter of Winnipeg, President of the Manitoba A. A. U. branch. It proposed professionals in one branch of sport be permitted to play as amateurs in others.

Mr. Halter charged similar resolutions had been "talked out" at previous annual meetings and he asked its fair consideration.

"I submit the bugbear of International Amateur Athletic Federation interference does not exist," he said.

"We have on our rules a provision whereby an out-and-out professional can apply to the A.A.U. of C. for reinstatement after three years' absence from competition. He is then eligible to compete with amateurs."

"Then why have we not had from the I.A.A.F. wholesale suspension of Canadian athletes? That organization pays no attention to reinstatements. It is clear our definition of an amateur is acceptable to them."

#### Basketball Problems

Walter Hardwick, C.A.B.A. President, brought up the British Columbia basketball problem. Baseball in that Province was an outlaw sport. A number of basketball players would like to play baseball, but because the teams, over which the A.A.U. had no control, included men regarded by the Union as professionals, basketballers could not compete and retain their amateur standing.

Mr. Hardwick said 350 athletes were affected.

Mr. Halter said amateur baseball in Manitoba had been "killed" because professionals in other lines were not permitted to play. According to the strict letter of the A.A.U. constitution, the Manitoba branch would be justified in suspending all members of baseball teams playing with professionals in a suburban league, but the branch refused, in the interests of sport, to take such action.

#### "Intermingling" Defeated

The resolution was given a favorable ballot of 90 to 72, but a two-thirds majority is necessary to pass constitutional amendments, and the proposal for "intermingling" was defeated. A vote of 102 in favor would have effected the change.

Those in favor were the Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Thunder Bay, Eastern Ontario and Maritime branches, the lacrosse, hockey and basketball associations, and the Western Canada Inter-Collegiate Union.

No statement as to reaction of the hockey association to defeat of its major proposals was forthcoming.

On recommendation of the Relations Committee, suspensions of Tom Ritchie and Bill Christie, Ontario athletes, were continued to June 1, 1937. They had been suspended for arranging to compete in Barcelona, Spain, without Union permission.

The meeting adjourned until later, with prospects major business would be completed and the meeting would be concluded soon.

With reference to press reports

### RETIREMENT OF KING CLANCY IS SHOCK TO SPORT

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—A blistering shot from a faceoff in the game between Detroit Red Wings and Toronto Maple Leafs last Sunday, which entered the Leaf cage, today caused one of the greatest figures in National Hockey League history to announce his retirement from active duty on the big team's ice ponds.

As a hockey world sat back stunned Frank "The King" Clancy, ace defenceman of the Leafs, who has been an untiring dynamo on Ottawa and Toronto squads for more than 15 years, brokenly announced he was hanging up his skates definitely and for all time. He was not in the Leaf lineup tonight against New York Rangers at Madison Square Garden and vowed he would never again take up his defence post unless his services were requested for a charity game.

Ebbie Goodfellow, another Ottawa boy, convinced "The King" he was rapidly slowing up last Sunday. There was a faceoff in the Toronto end and before Clancy could get to the sturdy Detroit star, the latter rifled the puck into the Toronto net.

#### TREATY-MAKING POWER REVIEWED

LONDON, Nov. 25—The point was raised before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that there was a difference between Canada's treaty making power and her capacity for performance of treaties by means of legislation.

The Privy Council is hearing argument concerning three measures passed by the former Canadian Conservative Government, seeking to determine whether they are ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada.

Both Lord Atkin and Lord MacMillan, Privy Councillors, indicated it was a question whether Canada could perform a treaty where legislation was needed. The former said a treaty could be made on the advice of His Majesty's Ministers in Canada.

The measures in question are the Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

#### SELASSIE PROTESTS

LONDON, Nov. 24—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia protests to the League of Nations today against Austro-Hungarian recognition of Italian occupation of his kingdom. The protest was made in a letter to Joseph Avenol, secretary general of the League.

#### PLACED ON DEFENCE

MONCTON, Nov. 23—Magistrate W. F. Lane today placed Wm. Lavoie, charged with having contraband liquor in his possession, on his defence, refusing to grant the application of W. E. McMonagle, counsel for the accused, for dismissal of the information.

concerning certain charges alleged to have been made C. E. Higginbottom relative to looseness in handling ocean tickets by the Olympic Committee, the following wire was despatched by Mr. Higginbottom:

John Leslie, Secretary A.A.U., Regina, Sask: I never made any statement regarding looseness in handling of ocean tickets. Inform meeting.

### RANGERS TROUNCE LEAFS 5-1; BRUINS-CHI TIE

MONTREAL, Nov. 24—Montreal's National Hockey League teams, Canadiens and Maroons, battled through overtime to a 2-2 tie here tonight in their second intra-city clash of the season. Close to 9,000 fans watched the fastest game seen on Montreal ice this year.

Division of the points pulled Canadiens to within one of the idle New York Americans, leaders of the Canadian Division of the league. Also it left Maroons with a record of only one victory in seven games.

Canadiens came from behind twice to finish with a tie. They scored both goals on long shots and almost won the same way as Alex Connell cleared far-out drives poorly around

the Maroon cage.

Maroons, by far the speedier of the teams, lost their chances of a second victory mainly through the brilliant work of Little Wilf Cude. Cude gave an outstanding performance, having no chance on either Maroon goal. He kicked out five close-in shots during one two-minute period of the third period when Canadiens were a man short.

#### Take Drubbing

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Punching home four goals in the opening period and adding another in the third, New York Rangers tonight defeated Toronto Maple Leafs 5-1 to climb into a tie with Detroit Red Wings for leadership of the United States section of the National Hockey League. Some 10,000 fans saw the teams battle at a furious pace with superior marksmanship of the Rangers enabling them to ring up a substantial lead in the first 15 minutes. Art Coulter, Ott Heller, Phil Watson and Alex Shibicky were the successful snipers.

There was no scoring in the hard and close-checking second frame but the New York Blueshirts quickly added to their lead soon after the start of the last session. Neil Colville scoring in less than three minutes.

Toronto's lone tally did not come until after the half-way mark when Pep Kelly banged a hard angle shot into the Ranger cage.

#### Get Points

BOSTON, Nov. 24—Ray Getliffe and Bill Cowley past performers in the Maritime Provinces, gained Boston Bruins a 1-1 overtime tie tonight against Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League.



PERCE LESUEUR

Perce Lesueur, widely known in sports, is heard on the Imperial Oil coast-to-coast hockey broadcast every Saturday night when he interviews celebrated American and Canadian sports announcers. Perce was an outstanding hockey goal tender and was for nine years with the famous Ottawa club. He also managed, coached and refereed in professional and amateur leagues while his activities, in addition to hockey, included soccer, lacrosse, rugby, tennis, basketball, lawn bowling, curling, golf and track and field sports. At the same time, he has written feature articles and several books on various branches of athletics. During the past four years Perce has been a sports announcer and commentator, and is the originator of the Hockey Question Box, which he conducted during the intermissions of senior O. H. A. games at Hamilton and other cities.

### CAPITALS OUT FOR FIRST OF ICE WORKOUTS

With their first game of the newly-formed Southern New Brunswick Hockey League only one week away the Fredericton Capitals are expected to take the ice for the first time tonight. Cold brisk weather during the last two days here has made numerous floodings on the natural ice rink possible. The Capitals will journey to Moncton Dec. 2 to meet the Maroons in the league opener.

Although no contract for a coach has as yet been settled by the club it was the feeling among the members of the club that "Larry" McLean, former coach of Fredericton and U. N. B. teams, was the likely choice. "Larry" would be out with the team for the first practice.

For the 1936-37 season the Capitals have returned to the old green and white colors of several years ago and when they step on the ice for their first game will be decked out in new uniforms of white jerseys with green trimmings and green and white striped socks.

#### MARYSVILLE

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 25—Friends of J. E. MacFarlane will regret to learn he is confined to his home with illness.

Percy Minue has returned from Campbellton where he has been engaged in construction work for the past three months.

Friends of Mrs. Everett Vye will regret to learn that she is confined to her home suffering from neuritis.

## SEAL HARBOUR GOLD MINES COVERS ONE THOUSAND ACRES

### Interesting Description of a Mine in Which Many Fredericton People Are Interested

The property of Seal Harbour Gold Mines Limited consists of 1,000 acres of ground stretching two miles east from the port of Goldboro, 100 miles east of Halifax. Two miles to the southeast is the tiny fishing village of Seal Harbour. The mine is reached by motor road, 52 miles from the Canadian National Railway at Antigonish on the north coast of the province, or from Halifax along the scenic Eastern shore road, 185 miles in length. A third motor road runs directly from the industrial town of New Glasgow. A coasting steamer from Halifax calls weekly throughout the year at Goldboro.

The Company's property covers the strike of the principal gold deposits for a distance of two miles. Two adjoining blocks of claims cover separate deposits, not yet fully investigated, each of which may develop in due course into separate mine.

#### History of the Property

The Seal Harbour mine was first established in a small way 35 years ago on a discovery made by a prospector, Percy J. White, who made a second discovery 25 years later that led to the present mining activities. In the first period the owners mined in an irregular way through a deposit 60 feet wide, searching for the high-grade pockets which alone could be made to pay in their little 10-stamp mill. They had no idea that this wide deposit offered the basis for a large-tonnage, low-cost operation that would be a great deal more profitable than their desultory search for high-grade. Their costs became too great at 100 feet depth, and the little mine was abandoned.

In 1925 White made his second discovery, the Percy belt, 12 feet wide with ¾ ounce of gold to the ton. This lay dormant until 1932, when Charles Baycroft examined it and at once saw its possibilities. He optioned the property, started to mine the ore and mill it in an adjoining stamp-mill, and incorporated Seal Harbour Gold Mines. For 18 months the development was financed mainly by a private group and the gold recovered from the test-mill.

In January, 1935, Irving, Brennan & Co., undertook to complete the development of the mine and to finance the construction of a modern mill. This objective was reached in September of this year, and the mine is now launched as a highly profitable venture.

#### Geological Features

There is a popular idea that the gold mines of Nova Scotia are all narrow, and that many, if not all, are of the "saddle-reef" type. The Seal Harbour deposits are wide and are 1,000 feet distant from the saddle-like structure of the anticlinal axis. It is possible that the pre-conceived idea has been largely responsible for the neglect for years of the wide Seal Harbour deposits and other similar deposits in the province. While the Seal Harbour mine is the first to become established with a modern mill on these wide deposits, there is now evidence that it is by no means unique and that other Nova Scotia gold mines based on similarly wide deposits will follow.

The gold deposits of the Seal Harbour mine occur in steeply tilted beds of slate and quartzite with an east-west trend and a dip to the north of 75 degrees. Certain parts of these beds are mixed with gold-bearing quartz in an irregular way, and this mixture of quartz and rock constitutes the ore. The deposits vary in width from 7 feet to 60 feet and pitch westward at 20 degrees, being about 100 feet deep from top to bottom. They have now been exposed to view from the surface to a vertical depth

of 300 feet, comprising an inclined length of 700 feet. This structure is quite different from the gold deposits of northern Canada and has the advantage of a remarkable regularity and continuity due to the fact that the quartz has come into the rock because of a long flexure or fold which may continue for many thousands of feet.

The ore deposits at present under development are five in number, namely the Percy belt, 20 feet wide, New belt (30 feet), Parlington Slate belt (7 feet), Donkin belt (60 feet), and Forte belt (11 feet). It is likely that other such belts will be found as more ground is explored.

#### Underground Development

The mine has now three levels, at 100, 300, and 400 feet depth respectively. Above the 100-foot level, the high-grade ore has been largely removed, but there is about a year's supply of low-grade ore remaining.

The principal mining operations now under way are on and just above the 300-foot level, where five belts named above are being worked to yield 200 tons of ore a day. Between the 300-foot and 100-foot levels is three to four years' supply of ore for the 200-ton mill. It is intended to leave a pillar of ore at the top of the 300-foot level to keep out the surface water which comes through numerous openings into the 100-foot level. The ore in this pillar will be recovered eventually.

The third level at 400 feet has been only recently established and a drift is being pushed out westward toward the ore, which is about 700 feet distant from the shaft at this horizon.

#### Values

The vital point of the average value of the ore now developed has had the closest attention of the management throughout. The test mill, of 25 tons daily capacity, was operated for over three years and 10,000 tons of ore were treated before the erection of a modern mill was decided upon. Of this, 4,000 tons came from the development of the 300-foot level. This 4,000 tons showed a value of \$7 to \$8 per ton, which agrees with the combined results of the recent and the former milling for the 100-foot level. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that the ore between the 300 and 100 foot levels will average \$6 for better.

While it is impossible to predict with certainty to what depth these deposits will continue with their present volume and values, it is interesting to note that they are wide and of better average value at 300-feet than at 100 feet. There is thus good reason to believe that similar values and volume will be found on the 400-foot level, and probably on other levels below that.

#### Plant

The plant constructed during the past summer is modern and efficient in every detail, as evidenced by the fact that the operating cost has now reached the management's objective of \$2.50 per ton. Power is provided by four Diesel engines of 800 horsepower combined capacity. A large air compressor is direct-connected to one of the engines, and the others generate electricity which operates all the rest of the machinery in mine and mill.

The ore is hoisted in two-ton ships in balance from a 300-ton ore pocket into a 200-ton bin in the steel headframe. From here it is fed to a crusher in a separate building—the only place in the plant where there is any dust. The crushed ore is taken by a large conveyor up to the mill bin, containing a day's supply.

The ore is ground in cyanide solution in a rod mill, at the outlet of which is a Denver jig. This makes a

(Continued on Page Two)

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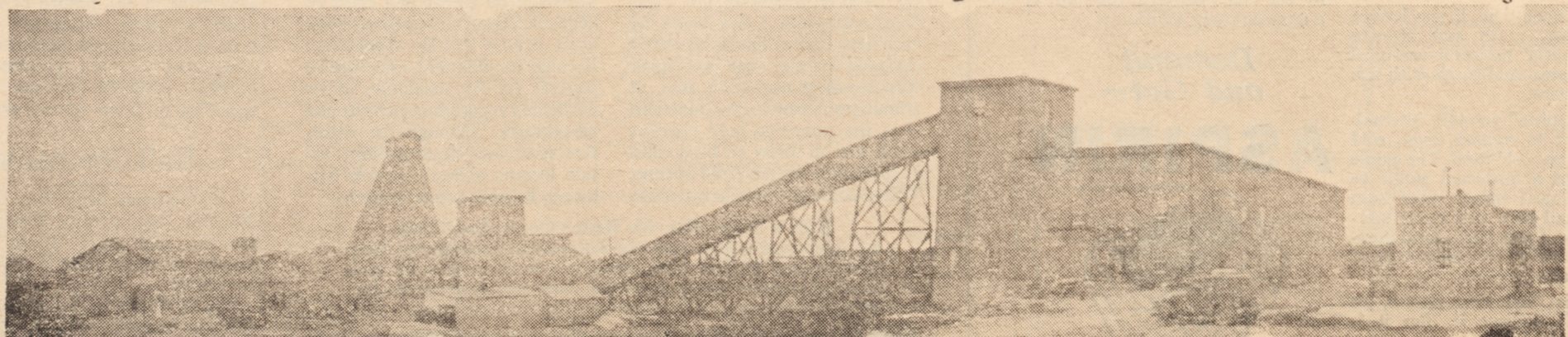
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