

# The Porcupine Advance

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## UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE NORTH

Manitoba is the first province in the Dominion to take advantage of the Federal government's fund of a million dollars to assist in training unemployed young men. One plan of the Manitoba government is to train youth in forest conservation and improvement work. This wins the hearty endorsement and approval of The Globe and Mail. This Toronto newspaper would like to see Ontario follow the lead of Manitoba. The suggestion of The Globe and Mail is that this province centre on training of youth for forest conservation lumbering and mining. All of which is very well, provided the plan is properly restricted. Unfortunately, however, The Globe and Mail does not appear to be considering any restraint in the matter. "Get Youth into the North"—that is the heading of the editorial in The Globe and Mail. It is to be hoped that it is not the old attitude towards the North that has done so much to retard the development of the North without helping Old Ontario. Indeed, the best way—the only way to help Old Ontario—is by assisting the North—helping this country solve its present problems rather than adding worse ones to further curse the country. The transfer of young men from the South to the North might solve the unemployment problem for the South for the moment, but in the end it could only result in more deplorable conditions for all concerned. Already the North has done more than its share to help solve the unemployment problem. Literally thousands of men have been absorbed in this country's payrolls in the last five years or so. But the trouble has been that the unemployed have been coming here in numbers that make it impossible to place them. Not only have workers in all lines crowded in here, but the same applies to practically every line of business. There is not a single profession or calling or line of business that is not badly overdone. It is not a desirable condition nor one that will eventually prove beneficial to anyone. It has meant that for years past the North has had thousands of unemployed as a burden on the people here. Only the prosperity of the country made the burden at all bearable. The people here, however, have carried on without particular complaint in the matter, but this is all the more reason why they should not be singled out for further impositions and exactions. To judge by the wage scales and conditions, there is no scarcity of workers for the forest industries. Any unusual addition of men to the ranks of mine workers would not be in the general interests nor would it have a tendency to maintain wage scales. The skilled men here in the lumber industry see few jobs going begging. Every experienced mine worker is not employed. Graduates of the mining departments of the universities have their own difficulties in securing employment despite the development of mining in the North. It is true that those of faith and vision see the mining industry in this North expanding and spreading in the future, but the same faith and vision can see skilled men already available for the work that may open up. As for the forest industries, the same situation exists. The Ontario Government's policy in reducing the number of fire rangers and other officials in the forest industries has created some unemployment. Unless the government intends to change its policy in this particular the training of youth in forest conservation and in lumbering does not appear as desirable as The Globe and Mail seems to believe. Any plans for training youth should be very carefully considered before adoption. It is all very well to talk at large about training youth in forest conservation, lumbering and mining. The industries themselves are already doing this at their own expense. Some thought should be given to the placing of the youth after any training plans.

"Get youth into the North!" is a poor slogan. A better slogan would be, "Find employment for the youth already in the North who are unable to get places." Scarcely a day passes without the disappointment of some youth being heard because he has graduated from school or college and is unable to use his training in any employment available.

During the depression there seemed to be a conspiracy in the South to induce all the unemployed to come North for work or business. It would be deplorable if the government should openly become party to any such a conspiracy.

The Globe and Mail is very generous in the matter, but it would be a mistake for the province to be too free at the expense of the North. The Globe and Mail says that the course of instruction is not important. "The main thing is to get the young men acquainted with the North, and with its tremendous possibilities for a career, whether in forestry conservation, lumbering or mining." There are thousands of young men already well acquainted with the North, some of them born here, reared here. They know the possibilities of the North and have high faith in the country's future. They

are liable to lose that faith, however, if they are crowded out of opportunity by government-imported and government-trained men.

Instead of the slogan "Get Youth into the North," how about one for decent roads for the North, and a general square deal for the North. With the proper usage from the South, this North will open up and develop in natural way and provide employment not only in this North but also in the South which supplies so large a part of the goods used in this North. Give the North a chance and it will materially assist in the permanent solving of unemployment.

## THIS FREEDOM

There is lots of freedom of speech about freedom of speech. But that's about all. As soon as somebody makes free to say something, somebody else rises up to object. It would be amusing, were it not so disgusting, to note that the fact that the very people who howl the loudest about freedom of speech, kick the hardest as soon as some speech is freed contrary to their opinion. Reference was made recently to the college professor who was so free with his speech. There was one set of people who wanted to discharge the professor, and another set who wanted to hang the people who wanted to free the professor from his position. There was a regular circle of freedom of speech, but most of the combatants were using freedom of speech to condemn freedom of speech. To parody one of the old sedatives, "this is the sort of thing that makes fascists."

Now there is another sample of the fact that freedom of speech in this country proves that there is no freedom of speech. It is only a few short months ago that a certain Mr. Roebuck was fiercely striving for freedom of speech for communists. He even helped change the law of the Dominion so that this freedom of speech would be the more assured to the reds and the pinks and the yellows. Now this same Mr. Roebuck scores a judge for a little freedom of speech. In an address Judge Wearing, of London, made mild suggestion that the Ontario government having cancelled power contracts in a way that some people felt was a violation of vested rights, and the Dominion government having failed to disallow the provincial legislation for political reasons, it looked as if some people believed the sum total of the result was injurious to Canada's credit, or words to that effect. Mr. Roebuck expresses the opinion that the judge had no right to such freedom of speech. Apparently, Mr. Roebuck, who called the blessings of Heaven down upon the communists in their freedom of speech, would not only punish the judge for his past freedom of speech, but would also see that no judge in the future should exercise any such freedom of speech. It must be all very confusing to those who really believe there is such a thing as freedom of speech. Has a communist more freedom of speech than a judge? If so, how come? Has an Attorney-General more liberty of expression than some of his subordinates? If so, give reasons in detail. Mr. Roebuck should know something about freedom of speech because he has encountered it from all angles. He has used it himself, while denying it to his subordinates under pain of no longer being his subordinates with pay. Then the premier, who has given the province's most outstanding example of how free speech may be made, showed Mr. Roebuck that his freedom of speech must have limits or penalties would follow.

So far as The Advance can figure out the matter freedom of speech consists in this country of the right to say anything you like so long as you are expressing everybody else's opinion whether you like it or not.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

An optometrist says that eye slowness of blondes makes them less safe as motor car drivers. In other matters it is not the slowness of their eyes that makes some blondes so dangerous.

Had the near riot in Timmins last week been staged before the Old Home Week, there would have been grounds for the suggestion that it was only a dodge to advertise the town in some of the city dailies.

It is to be hoped that the council is not waiting until after the new town hall is built before putting more oil on the streets.

There are fashions in wedding rings as in most other things. A hundred years ago wedding rings were very narrow and light. Then the fashion was for broader and heavier ones until fifty years ago the rings were so big as to appear unwieldy. Since then both broad and narrow rings have followed as the fashion of the day. The present trend is said to be for more substantial rings. It is to be hoped that the fashion will be for substantial and lasting weddings.

Britain changes kings or premiers and still carries on as usual.

What is the spirit of the North? It is easier to give examples than to explain. The people of the little town of Val D'Or fighting and conquering a fierce fire, with only an old-time bucket brigade to do the work, may be quoted as one sample.

There are some people who are inclined to belittle the work and efforts of service clubs. Even



## "Mother Was Irritable"

"She couldn't seem to interest herself in anything. Her eyes wouldn't let her read for long and her head ached when she did much knitting or fancy work. Her pottering around the house nearly drove us mad. Proper glasses prescribed by Mr. Curtis restored our happy home. Mother is perfectly content now."

Glasses are inexpensive

at

### CURTIS

OPTICAL COMPANY  
14 Pine St. N. Phone 835

## Gold Rush Now on in Geraldton District

Area Staked up in a Hurry. Old-time Excitement Over Finds.

From Geraldton in Northwestern Ontario comes the story of an old-time gold rush. It started last week and resulted in so much staking that the area is just about staked solid. The area is on the C.N.R. about 30 miles east of Geraldton. It has been looked upon for some time as favourable territory for staking and prospectors have been giving it some attention right along. Reports last week however, roused the special interest and excitement. Every free man around Geraldton who knew anything about prospecting (or even thought he did) went out on the trail with visions of staking a great mine. The rush is said to have started from reports following finds by Freddie Powers, Art Ward and Len Morrow. Freddie Powers not only brought in to Geraldton impressive stories of gold showings but he had samples of rich ore to back his story. The gold ore is described as a rich concentration.

## Canadian President of the Kiwanis International

F. Trafford Taylor, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canadian lawyer, is the 1937-38 president of Kiwanis International. His election was announced last week at the closing session of the 21st annual convention of the service organization. Last year he was vice-president of the International. He was first elected to the International board in 1934. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Kiwanis for Western Canada district in 1930-31. President Taylor has practised law since 1914. He is a K.C., and has won other honours in his profession.

## Mining Firms Again Active in the Temagami District

A despatch from Temagami says that there is continued mining activity throughout the Temagami district, and companies scratch the surface in several townships, firmly believing that valuable ore is hidden away in the rocky terrain.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting, behind the New Golden Rose Mine in Afton township, are reported to be doing much surface work in Briggs township. There is also work going on at Iron Lake in Chambers township and at several other points in the area to the west of Temagami.

While nothing official has been announced, it is believed many large mines are interested in the Temagami district, and it is said some are even backing the preliminary work in the hope of striking something worthwhile. The recent slump in the stock market did much to hamper work in the Temagami area. One experienced man stated recently that had the slump not occurred, at least 15 fairly large concerns would be working in this region.

such people, however, will have to give a bow to the West Toronto Kiwanis for their notable service to the city of Toronto in the matter of Casa Loma. This castle was built by a man of wealth. The cost of maintenance of Casa Loma, however, eventually became so serious a financial drain that the residence had to be taken over by the city in lieu of unpaid taxes. The municipality found Casa Loma a modern version of the proverbial white elephant. The residence could not be sold; for no one with that much money failed to see that it was a burden foolish to assume. The property could not be rented at any fair figure, because a small rental with the heavy taxes would constitute an exorbitant rental fee. It seemed impossible, indeed, to even give away the property. The West Toronto Kiwanis Club, however, came forward with a pro-

## Lumber, the Natural Element in Building

Why Wood is Considered the Ideal Building Material.

Lumber is the natural element from which to erect homes, as well as most types of buildings, and is oftentimes cited as "The Indispensable Material of Civilization," says Walter L. Whitacre of Columbus, Ohio, in "Wood Construction."

Lumber is easily worked. Lumber is conveniently available, relatively cheap.

Lumber is light and strong. Lumber is one of the BEST forms of insulation.

Lumber weight for weight is as strong as iron.

Lumber has warmth when put into a home.

The forests are nature's playgrounds, and when you bring wood from the forests into your home, you are still in nature's playground.

The oldest and most renowned homes of our country are made of wood, and the majority of them never heard of a termite.

74.5 per cent. of the homes in America to-day are constructed of wood. Good lumber does not cost. It pays. Hence, a good building is the product of a good architect, a good contractor, a good craftsman, using good material.

The difference in the cost of a good home ranging from \$6000 to \$9000 or more, through the use of the best material for the particular places where

it should be, is so small that everyone can afford the best.

The use of good lumber and first-class mechanical construction means a better home and a very much better equity. Such an equity suffers less depreciation than does one resulting from cheap material and cheap construction.

The satisfaction of knowing that you have a good house is one of the biggest thrills of life. You are proud of your home, and it has the highest resale value should you desire to dispose of it. The upkeep is light and the cost of heating it is almost enough less in a period of two to four years to more than offset the little added costs involved in building it.

North Bay Nugget:—The Dionne quintuplets have been extending their acquaintance with the peoples of other parts at the rate of 2,500 daily in recent weeks and are likely to have their daily callers number well over 5,000 in the mid-summer months.

## SIMMS, HOOKER & DREW

INSURANCE IN ALL BRANCHES  
REAL ESTATE

Houses and Lots for Sale on Terms

DOMINION BANK BUILDING

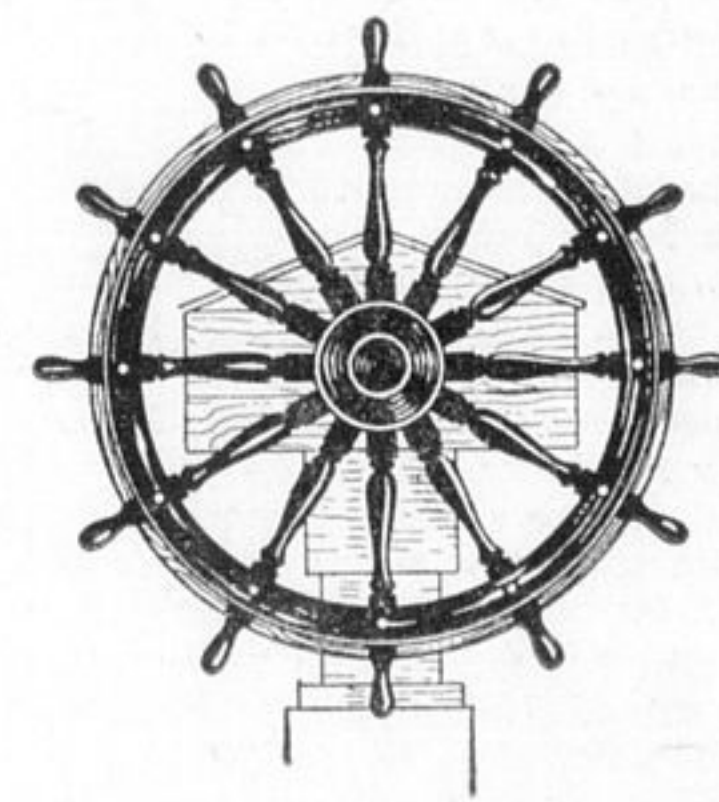
Opposite Goldfields Hotel Block  
TIMMINSPHONE 112  
Residence—PHONE 138

## Automobile Accident the Cause of Forest Fire

According to a despatch from Kirkland Lake this week, a good-sized forest fire resulted from a motor car accident near the town of Yorkton on Monday and Fire Rangers from the Swastika headquarters had difficulty before the blaze was extinguished.

Trying to pass another car, Albert Shean of Kirkland Lake drove his car off the road, down an embankment and twenty feet into the woods, where the car took fire and was destroyed. The flames leaped to the nearby underbrush and soon a sizeable forest fire was blazing.

Shean and a passenger, Miss Marie Tessier, were thrown clear of the car and Harold Shaw, of Cobalt, another passenger, was hurtled through the roof of the car twenty-five feet away. Miss Tessier was cut on the thigh, but otherwise there were no injuries.



## What is the object of Government control?

The best method of determining the merit of any system of government control of the sale of brewed malt beverages is to apply this simple test.

If the system aims at *coercion*, at making people "good" against their will, it is not only undemocratic but, experience has shown, it will fail.

If the system aims at *education*, at making it easier for people to learn self-control, it is on the right track.

Any insistence that the consumption of these wholesome, mildly stimulating beverages should only take place in private behind shut doors, cannot give people the opportunity to learn to use them sanely, decently, and to their own advantage.

When, on the other hand, they are available in public places, under proper control of course, education begins, for then *public opinion* discourages excess.

Unfortunately it takes time to repair the ravages of prohibition. A whole generation were deprived of the opportunity of learning moderation. So there are still abuses, which government control corrects.

A careful study convinces us that a sound public opinion is growing in favour of reasonable and temperate enjoyment. The present system in fact is proving successful.

In the meanwhile prohibition extremists use the behaviour of the victims of their own legislation as an argument for repeating their fatal mistake.

• This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

## Halifax Editor had Good Idea of Election Results

(From Yarmouth Telegram)  
Speaking about election forecasts: At 4:35 p.m. Tuesday, George Farquhar, editor of the Halifax Chronicle, was writing a front page editorial for Wednesday, which said among other things:

"The people have spoken. The verdict is decisive. A clear cut, sweeping and decisive mandate was asked for, and a clear cut, sweeping and decisive mandate has been given."

There was a lot more of it, but the point is this: When the returns were all in six hours later Mr. Farquhar didn't have to change a word.

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