

John Frank's House Men Suggest Work for 200,000

Association of Transients Point to Danger of Present Situation and Urge Prompt Action. Urge Two Types of Camps. Should be Small They Say.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—(Special to The Advance)—Works project and training camps to provide work with wages for two hundred thousand men are recommended as the only immediate solution for unemployment in a statement issued today by the John Frank's House Association of Toronto.

Composed of one hundred unemployed men in residence at John Frank's House, the members are transients who come from and have travelled through all parts of the Dominion. Their plan is based to meet conditions which they themselves have experienced.

Cautioning, however, that such camps must be small, if they are to rehabilitate and make self-reliant citizens of the workers, the Association warns against the formation of large camps, such as are urged in the Canadian Corps plan, predicting that large camps would become dangerous breeding places for discontent and that the regimentation, necessary for discipline, would cause serious trouble.

The Association advocates two types of camps—a combined work and training scheme, for men under 25, and a straight works camp for older men. The plan specifies wages of a dollar per day for the younger workers who are receiving training and 35c per hour for the older workers. It suggests a means for training skilled craftsmen and recommends a general housecleaning of government employment bureaux. The complete text of the statement follows:

This statement is written and addressed to you in the hope that the carefully considered opinion of one hundred transient men, typical in every way of many thousands of Canada's unfortunate transients, may prove of value to you in your efforts to bring about a solution to Canada's unemployment problem.

We, the members of John Frank's House, believe that every man should have the right to work and to receive a reasonable living wage for his efforts. We consider that, when potentially employable men are unable to find such work, great harm is done in a very short time both to the nation and to the persons concerned.

At present, many thousands of young Canadians who, during the past few years left the municipality of their "legal residence" and went in search of work wherever they thought it might be found, are unable to find gainful employment. Many are wasting their youth and becoming prospective public charges by working in temporary jobs like serfs for their keep.

Many more are hungry, ill-clad, without permanent shelter. Undernourished or incorrectly fed, lacking preventive medical treatment, subject to merciless exposure to all seasons, their physical condition has suffered badly. Idle, or trekking a great deal of the time, their ability to do things as slowed down. Their plight, and their numbers, represent a situation many times more grave than federal authorities seem willing to admit.

These men set out to seek work at living wages and, despite the unfortunate effects of their experiences, that is what most of them still want. In our opinion it would be a serious mistake to provide them with relief or hospitalization, expect on a very short emergency basis, for such a course, if continued, might convert them into permanent relief seekers. The only answer to their problem is immediate rehabilitation and gainful employment.

Such a solution, on a final basis, may best be found through healthful stimulation of commerce and industry until Canadian business reaches that point where it can provide employment, at living wages, for all who honestly seek it. Such a happy situation, however, may be slow in arriving and at present there is urgent need for speed because idle men become daily less employable.

It seems to us that the only possible immediate solution, which can meet the need adequately, is to be found in the establishing of works project and training camps on a scale sufficiently large to provide gainful employment for at least 200,000 men.

These camps, however, must be small—each with a capacity of 125 men at most—if they are best to serve their purpose in making self-reliant citizens of their members. These camps should be under the control of the Dominion Department of Labour—not of the Department of Defence, and certainly not under the thumb of any self-appointed group of ex-military men or private citizens, however well-meaning.

In direct criticism of existing well-publicized plans for large camps, we submit that large camps become breeding places for discontent. We predict, with confidence based on experience and observation—that the regimentation, necessary for discipline in large camps, would bring immediate and serious trouble from transients. If, however, such regimentation were successful, it would merely increase the difficulty in re-establishing individuals in civil life at the end of their enlistment. In effect, it would fit them for little except continued life in camps or in a standing army. If, however, the underlying purpose of these large camp plans is to increase Canada's standing army, we should suggest, with all sincerity, that the best way to accomplish this would be by increasing the standing army, not by establishing a private army under another name.

To return to our suggestion of small camps, we should recommend that campers be divided into age groups and that the camps be of two types in order to meet the distinctly different requirements of these age groups.

One type of camp—a combined work project and training scheme—should be for men under 25 years of age. In these camps, men should be housed, fed, clothed, and paid a wage of a dollar a day. Their daily schedule should be almost equally divided between honest work, under rigid supervision, on useful works projects, and between training of a vocational and educational nature fitting them to enter primary or secondary industry as self-reliant citizens.

A second type of camp, for men of over 25 years of age, should be established on a straight works camp basis, paying 35c per hour for work honestly done, less reasonable charges for medical care and housing. Here again, for the good of the men, it would be advisable to make a further division in age groups, setting aside some camps for men over 40 years of age.

It would also seem advisable that some plan were used to provide training for men in industries where skilled craftsmen are needed. It is generally acknowledged that, since the break down of the apprentice system in Canada, the source of supply for various types of skilled craftsmen has been cut off. Therefore, we should suggest that a limited number of carefully selected men be chosen from the camps and placed in industry—their salary being shared by government and employer during their training period.

We should also suggest a general housecleaning of government employment bureaux—a matter which is sadly overdue—so that they might be able to give aggressive and efficient assistance in finding employment for men at the conclusion of their camp work.

—Transient Unemployed Men of JOHN FRANK'S HOUSE

Still Asking Aid for Prospectors

Discussion of Question Continued by Writer.

(From The Globe and Mail)

The trial balloon sent up by this department of The Globe and Mail on Jan. 26, suggesting Government aid to prospecting, has had the desired effect, and comment, pro and con, has come from all directions, clear west to the Pacific.

Let us say here and now that the suggestions were not our own and that we said at the time only that we believed they "contain at least the live germs of a policy that could be adopted with reasonable assurance of benefit to the industry and the country at large."

As a general proposition, we are as strongly against Government interference and subsidization—in wheat, metals or anything else—as even the most outspoken critics of the plan suggested. In this case, however, it is not straight subsidization. We look upon return of a part of the taxes wrong from the mining industry as a very different thing and merely an effort on the part of Government to invest a small part of its income has been derived. It is very certain that if something be not done to stimulate prospecting, and that very shortly, Government will soon be minus a very appreciable part of its annual intake and will be devising still further refined and tortuous methods of taxing the general public to make up the deficit.

We regard the fear of political influence, as suggested by some critics, as one that does not deflect the regard with which the public universally looks upon the various departments of mines in the provinces affected. In every case they have proved that their personnel can be trusted and that the ever-dominating desire has been protection and sensible encouragement of the prospector, miner and operator.

And now, turning to one of the more emphatic critics, let us take up the comments of a well-known weekly mining journal of this city, which jumps into the fray flourishing a battle-axe. "Subsidize the Prospector? Not! No equivocation there! And then it goes on to say that the less interference in government the better, and mentions patronage, graft, political pressure, criticism from the uninformed politicians and other dire developments as predictable.

But the real cream on this milk of criticism lies in these quotations: "Governments have already done considerable damage to the prospecting and mining industries. We are all familiar with the regulations which have interfered with the distribution of mining securities. These regulations made the mistake of distinguishing between the prospector and his partner, the grubstaker or backer, who are really an inseparable team. If the backer is unable, through pooling and other regulations, to make money, his prospecting partner is finally in the same box."

And then, a little further on: "The government, through its regulation of the sale of securities, has some responsibility."

We submit that these remarks can only apply to the Securities Act and its administration and therefore have our complete endorsement. But the Act is on the statute books of this and other provinces. It cannot be expunged or modified in time to do the prospector much good this year, or next, even if seems very unlikely, and we are there-

WHOLE COMMUNITY HAPPY AT PURIM BALL



The Purim Ball on Monday night held at the Palais Royale proved more than ever a genuine community event and a delightful affair to all. Above at the left is a group taken in the hall. From left to right: Mr. Wm. Kaplan, of Regina, Sask.; Miss Sue Morris, of Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. Uly Levinson, of South Porcupine. At the top, right, is shown Mrs. Irvin Rosner (centre) as "Queen Esther" for the year, and her ladies-in-waiting, Miss Bernadette O'Brien (left) and Miss Evelyn Leeman (right). At the bottom those in the group, reading left to right, are: Mr. and Mrs. A. Fessenden, Mr. Allan Deeth, Miss Eileen Carriere, Miss Evelyn Leeman, Mr. Clyde Lendrum. (Advance Photo and Engraving)

To Prove Once More That Gold is Where You Find It

(From Toronto Telegram)

We were talking to a real old-timer yesterday.

He was telling us about the dark days in 1912 when the big London, England, mining firm withdrew from Porcupine camp.

There had been heavy selling in Hollinger and the price dropped from around \$7 to around \$4. (This was before the five-for-one split.)

Then the London firm made its announcement. It was selling all its Hollinger and withdrawing from the Porcupine camp because its engineers had decided that the ore would not go to depth.

That was in 1912—27 years ago. After all, gold is where you find it, despite the engineers.

To-day's Stocks

Listed	
Afton	3
Aldermac	40
Ashley	8 1/2
Aughtie	65
Base Metals	21
Beattie	1.38
Bidgood	24 1/2
Bobjo	18
Brulon	11.00
Brulon Porcupine	50
Buffalo Ankerite	14.00
Canadian Malarite	97
Castle Threeway	1.00
Central Patricia	2.43
Central Porcupine	9 1/2
Coniagas	2.00
Coniagium	1.50
Dome	31.50
Eldorado	1.85
Falconbridge	5.25
Gillies Lake	10 1/2
Glenora	3 1/2
Goldale	23 1/2
Hardrock	1.47
Hollinger	14.80
Howey	29
Hudson Bay	34.50
International Nickel	51.75
Kerr Addison	1.88
Kirkland Lake	1.47
Leitch	70
Lake Shore	48.00
Little Long Lac	3.05
McLeod Cockshut	2.90
Macassa	5.20
McIntyre	54.50
McKenzie Red Lake	1.20
McWatters	55
Mining Corporation	1.60
Moneta	1.17
Naybob	79.25
Nipissing	1.71
O'Brien	2.95
Pamour	4.00
Paymaster	48
Pickie Crow	5.25
Pioneer	2.59
Preston East Dome	1.52
Premier	2.15
San Antonio	1.50
Sherritt Gordon	1.09
St. Anthony	.03
Sullivan Con.	.90
Sudbury Basin	2.45
Sylvanite	3.35
Siscoe	1.17
Teck Hughes	4.35
Waltie Amulet	6.70
Wright Hargreaves	8.60

Digest and Review: On the occasion of George IV's visit to Edinburgh, the king toasted Sir Walter Scott, who afterwards begged for the monarch's glass to keep as a relic. In the excitement of having his request granted, Scott sat down on the glass and broke it!

New Yorker: Yellow Springs, Ohio.—They are now Mr. and Mrs. Appleberry, though no priest married them. They just stood up, amid spectators, and recited a pledge of co-operation. To make it legal the Reverend Potter rose as Appleberry placed a ring on his beloved's finger and pronounced them man and wife.

Creighton and Froot Tied for Nickel Title

Will Meet Again To-Morrow Night in Swenson Cup Play-offs. Winner Meets Porcupine-Kirkland Victor.

In a best out of five game contest to decide the championship of the Nickel Belt League and the winner of the Swenson Cup, Froot and Creighton are fighting a bitter contest. Froot took the first game by a one goal margin and the second game ended in a draw. The teams meet again tomorrow night. Winner of the series will meet the winner of the Porcupine Camp-Kirkland Lake series.

Creighton was two minutes from a Swenson Cup win in Friday's N.B.H.L. playoff which wound up a 1-1 overtime draw with Froot. A thrown stick in the last two minutes scored Froot's goal, the award being made by the referees. The officials ruled Hogarth, Creighton winger, threw his stick inside the Creighton defensive zone as Grant bore in on Sargent, Creighton goalie. Grant, a Froot defenceman, had been in the penalty box just before that when Rozzini scored Creighton's goal.

Ernie Mosher, Creighton coach, protested violently on the awarded goal. He stepped out to centre ice and argued with Referee "Dutch" Hamel who escorted him over to the league secretary, Sam Buder, for confirmation of the rule. Mosher stood in the box, after the secretary read the rule awarding a goal and made his way back to the team box when a penalty stopped play.

A casualty of the first period was Jim Dewey, Froot centreman, whose left thumb was broken. Dewey was forced to leave the game with the break, which came when Nicholson slashed at his stick on a rush. The break was the second on Dewey's left hand this season. Minus Dewey the Froot attack did not spark Friday.

It was typical playoff hockey. Both teams checked like leeches and waited for the breaks. Brilliant goaling by both Carey and Sargent made the scoring a mighty tough job. Defensively both sides made strong showings. Tuppiling was a standout for Creighton in general effectiveness. The Graham-Lavigne defence with Froot slowed Creighton's first line, Nicholson particularly, to a walk in the first frame.

Japan Has New Bicycle Manufactured from Fibre

A bicycle with main parts made entirely of fibre and stiff paper materials was recently announced here, says the Japan Times Weekly, as being ready for the market, and is causing a considerable sensation in bicycle manufacturing circles here. The bicycle, which is likely to revolutionize the entire bicycle manufacturing industry, is the first of its kind to be produced in any country, and involves a frame of fibre (also saddle and other minor parts) and mudguards of stiff, hard paper material.

Although the price of the new bicycle has been placed at 60 yen (a yen is about 28 cents) for the present, it is expected to be reduced substantially when mass production methods become possible in its manufacture.

The "paper bicycle" has been named the "kokusaku-go" and is the direct result of the shortage of iron and steel materials which has practically killed the manufacturing end of the industry. Some six months' research was required to perfect the strange but practical and timely innovation.

New York Daily News: Harlem has a professional house de-haunter. For a fixed fee, he will sleep in any house supposed to be haunted and do whatever is necessary to scare off the spooks.



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Tickets to U.S. Destinations sold subject to Passengers meeting Immigration Requirements of U.S.A. GOING and CANADA—RETURNING.

Bargain Excursion tickets NOT GOOD on Pool Trains Nos. 6 and 15, between Toronto and points East thereof.

Bargain excursion tickets to Peterboro good only on C. N. R. exclusive trains between Toronto and Peterboro.

Bargain excursion tickets NOT GOOD on "The Northland"—Trains 49 and 50.

RETURNING

Leave destinations up to and including Monday, March 6th, EXCEPT as follows: From Windsor up to 12.50 a.m. Tuesday, March 7th. From Jellicoe, Geraldton, Beardmore, Nakina, Tashota and Long Lac, up to Wednesday, March 8th, 1939.

Children 5 years of age, and under 12, when accompanied by Guardian Tickets Good in Coaches ONLY No Baggage Checked

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