

# The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A letter appearing in The St. Mary's Journal-Argus last week suggests that the merchants of the "Stone Town" are also much annoyed by the people spitting on the sidewalks. This is almost unbelievable. The feeling in the North Land generally is that in the good old Southern Ontario towns the folks seldom do less than expropriate.

Statements in outside newspapers, apparently published with official inspiration, are very misleading, to say the least, in reference to the proposed so-called conference in regard to the route to be advocated for the Trans-Canada highway through Northern Ontario. There appears to be effort made to leave the impression that New Liskeard board of trade is the only one in the North Land actively opposing the idea of a conference with the representatives of Northwestern Ontario. Timmins board of trade is equally opposed. Kapuskasing and Hearst are also reported as being of the opinion that no such conference is needed. Matheson is understood to hold a similar view. Kirkland Lake has not been heard from in the matter at the time this is written, but Kirkland Lake men have been heard recently to express themselves in no uncertain way. To those who may argue that a conference may do good and cannot possibly do any harm, it should be noted that the people of Northwestern Ontario are fighting among themselves in the matter of a route for the highway. The people of the Sault Ste. Marie district want the highway to be built along the north shore of Lake Superior, where there are a number of rocks that it is thought, perhaps, may be sold to tourists, perhaps on the same principle that enterprising gentlemen in New York and Chicago used to sell the city hall to visitors. Sault Ste. Marie is probably more interested in the juicy contracts that would be awarded in the fair city of steel if the rocky road is selected. On the other hand the people of Sudbury, Chapleau, Hornepayne and other centres look upon the route along the north shore of Lake Superior as impractical from the standpoint of costs and the possible development of the country traversed. Thus, it is a case of Sudbury and north of that city versus Sault Ste. Marie and the Algoma spirit of aggressiveness. The idea of the "conference" is to eulchre this section of the north into throwing its weight with one faction or the other. This would be undesirable enough under ordinary conditions, but in view of the fact that the people here believe the Ferguson highway route to be the logical one and the most economical and useful, it is doubly reprehensible at present to support any route but the logical one, because support of either of the other routes would mean the side-tracking completely of the Ferguson highway as the route for the Trans-Canada highway. Every feature of the matter was very carefully considered at the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade meeting at Cochrane some months ago. There has not been a single new factor of any sort arising since. The argument that the North is divided has no bearing on the subject. That is not the fault of this part of the North. Sault Ste. Marie, for instance, has been the one to start the disparagement of other parts of the North, even going so far as to publish an un-called-for attack upon the T. & N.O. tending to prejudice the province as a whole against the provincial railway and this part of the country. A so-called conference, it may be added will only add fuel to the fires of disparagement between the rival sections, unless the delegates from this section of the North are prepared to "compromise" by disavowing their own well-considered views. The very fact of holding a conference will be used to suggest that this part of the North Land has a weak case, while the fact is that all the argument is on the side of this part of the North and most of the publicity for the Sault Ste. Marie section. There is no doubt that Sudbury and other towns in the area should have access to the Trans-Canada highway. At present that may only be done by a feeder. This part of the North would be quite happy to see such a feeder built, but it can scarcely be said that it is honest to build a feeder and call it part of the main line. The so-called conference will not represent the North in any way and it is difficult to see how it can do anything but harm.

Recently a letter was written by a prominent citizen of Timmins to Hon. Wm. Finlayson, protesting against the recent reduction in the pay of the men employed in this section on relief work on the roads. The reply of Mr. Finlayson is an astonishing one. He maintains that the rate of pay has not been reduced, though the hours have been. It will be hard to make the man who formerly received \$3.00 per day and now gets only \$2.40 accept this statement in any gracious way. All the theory in the world does not put back the sixty cents per day that he has lost, and when a man in this age of the world is receiving only \$3.00 per day he certainly has high cause to know if sixty cents per day is deducted from his pay. Hon. Mr. Finlayson further suggests that the amount of money to be expended is limited, and so the idea of the reduction in pay is used to suggest that the money will go further under this plan. Hon. Mr. Finlayson must have slept some years ago with a former editor of The Toronto Globe who persistently asserted that under the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States the farmer would get more for his produce, while the consumer would pay less. His argument was that the duty would be done away with and both would be able to pocket it at the same time. Hon. Mr. Finlayson's logic seems to be of the same brand. The fact of the matter is that even \$3.00 per day is not enough pay for labour to-day, when the worker has to forego the occasional wet day, the holiday and the other inevitable cuts upon his wages. There seems to be little sense in expending money for so-called relief and yet leaving the worker in such position that after he has done his work and secured his pay he still needs further relief to be able to live. The suggestion of A. F. Kenning, M.P.P., that all labour under government auspices be paid 37 1/2 cents or 40 cents per hour seems the fair and reasonable one. It is to be hoped that the Minister of Lands and Forests will reconsider the matter and see to it that fair wages are paid. It would be unfortunate if the only employees of the Ontario Government on relief work were those who are simply forced to accept a pay that is not a living wage. Hon. Mr. Finlayson should give the question further consideration and then no doubt he will agree that whether wages have been reduced or not \$2.40 per day is certainly not a living wage in this age of the world. Hon. Mr. Finlayson does not ap-

pear to be the sort of man that would want to further add to present hardships by paying a rate of pay that will not provide a decent living.

In an address at Toronto last week Dr. A. H. Desloges, director of hospitals for the insane in the province of Quebec, told a public meeting that automobile drivers should be tested mentally, as well as for defects in sight and hearing. Certainly, some of them need it.

A number of newspapers have been giving considerable prominence to the case of a Cobalt man who was out of work and who was offered an outside position at bush work but naturally felt that his son, who was also among the unemployed, would be more capable of doing the work and undergoing the hardships that might be involved. The son at first agreed to accept the position but later refused to take up the work. His excuse was that it would necessitate his leaving town and he positively would not do this as it would force him to discontinue taking lessons on the violin. This case is well substantiated, but in any event there are known to be many similar absurdities arising in dealing with the unemployed. Even unemployment will not confer good sense upon some men. But too much should not be made of incidents like that of the Cobalt violinist. In work, or unemployed, he is an oddity and far from an average sample of citizen. In days of prosperity that type of young man is accepted with a sarcastic laugh and not a second thought given him. The burden of his upkeep in one way or another is spread over so many in prosperous times that there is no burden of any moment involved. The average unemployed man, however, is unfortunate for the time being, rather than indolent or senseless. In mentioning cases like that referred to, it would be well to consider other cases that reflect more highly on the average man. The care with which numbers of men in town performed odd jobs in the past few months in earnest desire to support themselves and the sincere gratitude they gave for any favour or consideration extended them should not be forgotten. Neither should it be forgotten that during the past year or two for week and even months at a time men have tramped daily to the mines, to the employment agencies, to the lumber industries, earnestly seeking work. Some of the attempts of men to accustom themselves to work for which they had little aptitude was pathetic, yet indicative of the good sportsmanship of human nature in general. The odd case of foolishness or unreasonableness on the part of an unemployed man should not be unduly featured, without equal emphasis being given to the honest man who patiently and earnestly has tried to make the very best of his unfortunate position. It appears at present as if better times are approaching, with less unemployment and less hardship to many good people. In welcoming these better times it should not be forgotten that after all the majority of men conducted themselves like men.

An Ontario man who is said to be boasting call himself the "King of the Bootleggers" is being sued for the payment of notes totalling several thousand dollars. His defence is said to be that he should not be called upon to pay the money alleged to be due, because it was the consideration agreed upon for liquor illegally purchased. It would appear that the so-called King of the Bootleggers has a regard for the law that will astonish people in general, but few will be surprised at the sportsmanship thus displayed.

Many people will regret that it has been necessary to hold a municipal election this year. The election will cost in the neighbourhood of \$1500.00 and as there are no issues of outstanding importance, it might have been practical to save this \$1500.00 without injury to any interests. The \$1500.00 could have been expended in other directions perhaps with greater advantage to the town. Of course, there are many thoughtful citizens who believe elections are worth whatever they may cost because of the interest they arouse in municipal matters and the advantage thus coming to the town. There is one good feature about the present election, however, and that is that no matter which candidates are returned there will be a good council for 1931. Mayor Geo. S. Drew has been returned by acclamation for the mayoralty. Five of the members of the present council—Messrs A. G. Carson, Alfred Caron, J. T. Chenier, Dr. Honey and R. Richardson are candidates again for seats at the council board. During the past year the municipal council has done good work. The financial position of the town has been materially improved, as will be noted by the reference made by Councillor Richardson, who is the chairman of the finance committee. This was the work that this year's council was expected to accomplish—the improvement of the town's finances. It will be agreed that this work has been well done. Accordingly, it is safe to say that any or all of the members of the present council, having the experience, may be re-elected with satisfaction to the town. Among the other candidates there is also excellent material for the council board. Two of them—Messrs J. Morrison and D. Laprairie,—gave good service to the town as councillors in years past. The others, Messrs J. T. H. Chateauvert, K. Eyre, A. G. Luxton and S. C. Platus have served the public in other capacities at different times. Against none of them can anything be said fairly in detriment to their standing as good citizens. The choice resolves itself largely into a matter of personal preference and opinion. The town will be well looked after by any choice the people may make from the list on the ballot papers on Monday.

Roger W. Babson, the noted economist, in a recent magazine article again emphasizes the fact that proper advertising effort on the part of business men and firms can lift the present depression. "I see in current conditions the call for advertising. There's nothing wrong with the patient but poor circulation. Money is being held instead of circulated. Advertising is ideally fitted and competent to accelerate the situation," says Mr. Babson. There are some business men and others who dispute this view. It is worthy of note, however, that these people are the ones feeling the most the pinch of hard times, while those who practice what Mr. Babson is preaching are affected the least by the present undesired conditions.

Last week there was an incidental reference in The Advance to the fact that, however slowly it may appear, the world is nevertheless advancing surely and conditions are certainly improving. As a confirmation of this there may be quoted the article in the current issue of the printed monthly letter sent out by the Bank of Nova Scotia. In discussing the present conditions the monthly letter emphasizes the fact that the executives of business and industrial firms have obligations that involve responsibility for the livelihood of others. "We cannot confine ourselves each to the problems of his own business." That is a new and improved philosophy of business. It is surely a great improvement over the older idea that gave rise to the saying, "corporations have no souls."

The settlers need roads.  
The need of the North Land is still "roads for the settlers."

## PICTURE MADE IN TEMAGAMI AT GOLDFIELDS NEXT WEEK

The "Silent Enemy," the Special for Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 1st and 2nd, said to be a Particularly Attractive Offering.

The special feature at the Goldfields theatre on Monday and Tuesday of next week, Dec. 1st and 2nd, should have particular interest for all in the North Land, for this picture was made in the North, being filmed in the Temagami forest reserve. On numerous occasions The Advance has referred to the advantages offered by the North for the filming of pictures. This country has wonderful scenery and other attractions that can not be duplicated elsewhere. The Advance has argued that this is the land supreme for picture film making, and the offering here next Monday and Tuesday is said to bear out this argument. The picture to be shown at the Goldfields next Monday and Tuesday is entitled, "The Silent Enemy." Some parts of the picture were also made farther north than Temagami, but the whole picture is essentially a Northern one. One review of this picture says:

There have been pictures galore giving the white man's version of Indian life, but "The Silent Enemy" is the first and only one of its kind to show the Indian as human, just as he lived, worshipped, struggled against tremendous odds, made love and wrung a living from primitive nature.

As a living record of a dying race, "The Silent Enemy" is hailed as a great epic motion picture. And, more than that, it is a thrilling picture of nature, wild animals and wild people, in their native haunts. It is comparable only to such great films as "Chang" and "Grass." And yet, like "The Four Feathers," it has a romantic story, acted by the Indians themselves, descendants of American chiefs, which is as exciting as any studio-made motion picture could be.

Thousands of hunger-maddened caribou in their great migration over the Barren Lands of Northern Ontario; a nerve-tugging fight between mountain lion and bear; a horde of timber wolves attacking a majestic moose in the great Temagami Forest, are only a few of the natural thrills captured by William D. Burden and William C. Chanler during

their two-year trek into the North. Many of the Indians who take part in the picture are living today the same kind of life, fighting the same battle against hunger with the same primitive weapons their ancestors used centuries ago. With one or two exceptions, none of them had ever seen a moving picture camera before Burden and Chanler inspired them to make this great story of reality, "The Silent Enemy" is the ever present menace of hunger, the constant companion of the nomadic Ojibways. A lovely Indian girl is the heroine and the story is her fight to win the man she loves over the forces of starvation and superstition. "The Silent Enemy" has been hailed as a tremendous achievement by the New York reviewers and by scientists and students of Indian life everywhere. It is an intense, human drama, in the strangest environment, surrounded by the most curious circumstances ever conceived.

## Very Pleasing Social by Daughters of England

On Thursday evening last in the Hollinger hall, a very large attendance was present to enjoy a social evening arranged by the 1930 officers of the Daughters of England. The ladies excelled themselves in the arrangements for the evening. There were songs, games, dancing and musical numbers. The refreshments were of a very high order and plenty to satisfy everyone; in fact several cakes had to be sold, the proceeds being placed towards the Christmas Tree fund. Among the ladies giving so much time to the event were—Mrs. S. Wheeler, Mrs. J. Pye, Mrs. Goode and others. The artists contributing to the programme were—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. T. Richards, Mrs. R. Stroud, Miss L. Grant and Mr. T. Fisher. All these rendered vocal numbers and were insistently applauded, the programme being too long to allow for encores. Dances were given by Miss Rose Lucas and Miss Forrester; whistling solo by Master Lucas, and guitar solo by Mr. Spanton; Old Country dances such as military two-step waltzes, etc. were the order, W. A. Devine officiating at the piano for the entire event. Chocolates and cigarettes were passed around during the evening. The games included: "Whistle and Biscuit," "Chewing gum contest," and the "Donkey game." All these were keenly contested and nice prizes given to the winners. A very pleasant evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, the ladies being given words of praise for the happy time.

The brokerage office of R. E. Jackson & Co. at Rouyn has been closed, the Rouyn-Noranda camp now being without any brokerage house, while at one time there were four stock market offices there with private wire service connection with Toronto and Montreal, as well as a local correspondent for another house.

## Special for December

OUR ONE AND ONLY  
Combination  
Permanent  
Wave  
regularly \$15.00 for  
**\$10.00**

Make Your Christmas Appointments Early

## Vanity Faire Beauty Shop

Bank of Commerce Building  
MRS. LONEY MRS. CHITTENDEN  
Operators

## For Sure Results Try Our Want Ad. Column

### "Here's How I'm Fixed"—

"If I live to old age I'll be able to enjoy a well-earned rest."

"If I should die earlier my good wife will have an income for life."

"If accident or disease lays me aside permanently before I'm sixty or even for a period of three months or more, I get a monthly cheque until I get better."

"If, later on, I urgently need cash, The London Life will lend me money."

"If my circumstances change I can adjust my policy to suit, without even medical examination."

"How's that for real life insurance protection?"

"The cost? Why, it actually works out at less than 2%, because the premium is only \$202.00 a year for \$10,000 protection and the annual dividends reduce this considerably."

"It certainly is different and I'm glad I've got it!"

When interested in life insurance ask the London Life representative for a Jubilee Policy. It is the kind described above and he is the only man who can give it to you.

# London Life

Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"  
HEAD OFFICES - LONDON, CANADA  
Policies "Good as Gold"

J. R. McGERRIGLE, District Representative  
BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING TIMMINS, ONTARIO

**FRUITS DOMINION STORES GROCERIES**

LIMITED

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS"

**RARE VALUES — AT LOW PRICES**

**QUALITY MEATS**

At 26 Third Avenue  
and 17 Wilson Avenue

Round Steak  
23c lb.

Brisket Boiling Beef  
12c lb.

Trimmed Loins of Pork  
For Roasting  
27c lb.

Shoulder Pork Roasts  
22c lb.

Milk Fed Chickens  
34c lb.

**PEAS** New Pack Good Quality **3 Tins**

**CORN**

**TOMATOES** **29c**

**SALMON** Choice Red Cohoe **1-lb. Tin 25c**

**BUTTER**

Our Famous **BRAESIDE BRAND** **34c lb.** Finest Creamery Sweet and Pure

**We Continue Our FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALE**

**FISH! FISH!**

Fresh Fillets of Haddie  
2 lbs. for 39c

Atlantic Mackerel  
15c lb.

Fresh Cod Fish  
2 lbs. for 35c

Sea Herring  
15c lb.

**FRESH MILLED ROLLED OATS** 20-lb. Bag **73c**

FOR FINER PASTRY **CRISCO** 1-lb. Tin **23c** 3-lb. Tin **69c**

DELMONTE OR ROSEDALE **PEACHES** No. 2 Tin **19c**

CAMPBELL'S **SOUP** Tomato Only Tin **10c**

FOR FINE FABRICS **LUX** Large **19c** Small **3 for 25c**

OUR OWN **TEA** Special Blend **3 lbs. \$1.00**

And for Your Christmas Baking

Lemon and Orange Peel ..... lb. 19c

New Valencia Raisins ..... 2 lbs. 35c

Recleaned Currants ..... lb. 15c

Monarch Flour ..... 7-lb. Bag 32c

Bulk Cherries ..... 1/2 lb. 23c

Golden Dates ..... 2 lbs. 25c