

The Porcupine Advance

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GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A reader asks: "Who is Gandhi?" Gandhi is the George Bernard Shaw of India, strong on talk, weak on clothes, and with a remarkable ability to get himself talked about.

Despatches in regard to the meetings of the fish and game committee refer to Sioux Lookout as "Sault Lookout." It certainly is not "Sault Lookout." So far as the rest of this North is concerned it is a case of "Sault! Everybody else Lookout!"

There is general regret at the delay in providing work for the unemployed in this province. The situation is serious and it was hoped that as soon as the Dominion Government had done its part, the province would be ready to proceed with active work. One of the best means of providing employment in this area would be a commencement at once on that much needed road—the highway between Sudbury and Timmins that would make a belt line of roads linking together by roadway all the centres of the North, and giving transportation facilities to very promising mining areas, as well as doubling the attraction of the North to the tourist.

Visitors at the Porcupine Fair last week were greatly impressed with the possibilities of this North Land in agricultural and horticultural lines. To some of the visitors from a distance the displays of live stock, poultry, grain, vegetables and flowers were astounding revelations of what can be accomplished in this district. The mines and the timber wealth of the country have in large measure overshadowed the farming possibilities so far as the average man is concerned. Events like the Porcupine Fair and the Timmins Horticultural Society show are invaluable in adding true colour to the picture of this country.

There are reports that the communists throughout Ontario intend to hold more of their silly and annoying parades on September 30th. At present the communist agitators plan to have one of these parades in every town where it can be conducted on Sept. 30th. It is not too much to say that to display the offensive banners of these aliens, or for them to attempt any parade, is a direct incitement to loyal citizens to breach of the peace. Everyone is heartily sick of these ingrates and their nonsense and abuse. They should be given to understand in no uncertain way that they have already trespassed too far on the good nature of the people.

In sentencing the hoodlums who recently participated in a riot at Kirkland Lake to terms in jail, Magistrate Atkinson conferred another benefit on the people of the North Land. For a considerable time groups of these alien agitators have caused annoyance, irritation and damage to the towns of the North Land. Their unreasonable "demands," their assertive ignorance and their perverted disregard for the rights and opinions of others have been a menace to the peace and order of the places where they congregate. Their open defiance of the police is also to be censured. Fines have little effect on their attitude, because their poor stupid dupes pay the fines imposed by the law. If jail terms do not teach some sense and decency, they at least release decent folks from the annoyance of the offenders during the time the jail sentences are running. Defiance of authority, disorder and rioting would not be permitted among small groups of Canadians. Why permit it among cliques of foreigners with no purpose achieved except a soft, fat, living for the agitators. Jail terms for communist hoodlums will be popular with ordinary people.

BRITAIN WILL MUDDLE THROUGH

There were many who were alarmed and shocked at the announcement coming on Monday from London, England, regarding the drastic measures taken to avert a financial crisis in the British Isles. Most people did not understand the situation nor what it might mean, and they depended largely up on the blackness of the big headings in the newspapers. These sounded very serious when read aloud. Britain was taking the harsh measure of dropping the gold standard! The bank discount rate had been increased! The stock exchanges were closed for a few days! There had been nothing as bad since the panic of 1929! This last sentence seems to offer some hope. Britain survived the panic of 1929, and many a panic before. Britain will survive the present crisis and come through it all with renewed strength. Britain will "muddle through." Often her sons wish that Britain would not "muddle" so much, but always she has "muddled through." During the war the gold standard was suspended in England and other more arbitrary measures were taken to uphold British credit and support the Empire. At that time there were men here who were discouraged to the point of hopelessness, but those who had studied history and the story of the Empire and its people today were certain that character and pluck would carry the Old Land through the crisis. Even the foreign nations admitted that Britain would muddle through. She did! And she will again!

In the official announcement made by the British Government it is pointed out that since the middle of July funds amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000.00 have been withdrawn from the London market. Gold holdings of the Bank of England now amount to some \$650,000,000.00, and, having regard to contingencies which may have to be met, says the official announcement it is inadvisable to allow this reserve to be further reduced. The statement points out that there will be no interruption in ordinary banking business, and there is no reason why sterling transactions should be affected in any way. In other words business will be carried on at home as usual.

The crisis seemed to arise from the disposition of foreign nations to liquidate their sterling assets, regardless of their intrinsic worth. As an offset to this the British Government is discouraging investments by British capital in foreign ventures at the present time.

The official statement concludes with these words of courage and firm faith:—"His Majesty's Government are securing a balanced budget and the internal position of this country is sound. This position must be maintained. It is one thing to go off the gold standard with an unbalanced budget

and uncontrolled inflation; it is quite another thing to take this measure, not because of internal financial difficulties, but because of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital. The ultimate resources of this country are enormous and there is no doubt that the present exchange difficulties will prove only temporary."

The hoarding of gold in the United States and France, especially in the former, no doubt has had effect on the situation. It is an odd fact that the United States that had apparently enriched itself at the expense of the other nations of the world should to-day itself be on the verge of panic because of the poverty of so many of its own people. It seems to be a sample of the abuse of the capitalistic system and the folly of that abuse. What applies to nations applies to individuals in the nations who become so rich that they are poor.

There is this hopeful sign that Great Britain not only "muddles through," but usually manages to take such steps as to avoid the same crisis twice. There were scores of illustrations of this during the war.

TO MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD

"What will be the effect on this country of the present situation in Great Britain?" is a question frequently heard to-day. Without paying too much attention to the economists and financiers, whose opinions are more or less discounted at present, because of their apparent futility in cases of crises, the general opinion seems to be that the situation in Britain will have little or no effect on Canada's finances. Canada's financial standing is good and behind it all this country has a wealth of resources.

This particular part of Canada might be seriously affected by a general adoption of the plan of suspending the gold standard, but this situation is not likely to occur. The dropping of the gold standard in Britain is a temporary measure only. The United States, France and other nations are not likely to follow the plan of dropping the gold standard. Premier R. B. Bennett this week announced that the Dominion of Canada proposed to maintain the gold standard. "What Great Britain may do is for the Government of Great Britain to determine," Mr. Bennett is quoted as saying. "As for Canada we propose to maintain the gold standard."

There is little doubt but that the evil situations that overtake the world periodically are due in large measure to the greed and stupidity of those in high finance. In this country of Canada, for example, there is enough for all to live well and prosper. As The Ottawa Journal points out food is being burned or otherwise destroyed, and yet people are starving, and the world full of economists. The Journal refers to specific instances of destruction of food in different countries where there is actual want. Reference might also be made to Russia where goods are produced under conditions of virtual slavery and then sold at less than even their actual unfair cost, thus adding to the difficulties of other nations in a considerable measure. From an economic standard that is as wicked as destruction of goods. In fact it is destruction of lives without purpose.

Probably economists should not be too harshly condemned. It would seem that in the complicated condition of the world to-day that simply to study the situation would be to contract such a headache that further thought would be difficult.

The slogan, "Buy Empire Goods" emphasized at the recent conventions of the British Empire Service League suggests one big help to Canadian and other British people at this time. The Empire is rich in resources and can be practically self-supporting. There has been perhaps, too broad an outlook, and too much thought for the world in general. If Canada can make herself prosperous, if the Empire can bring back prosperity within its far-flung borders, there will be more accomplished for the world than any other way.

"A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"

The play, "Daddy Long Legs," presented at the Goldfields theatre last week was one worthy of special mention for the attractive story it told and the excellence of the acting, not to speak of the charming personality of the leading actress, Janet Gaynor. It is also worthy of note for a lesson it conveyed, if progress and happiness are desirable in this world. The story of the play touched on the life of a girl who was without relatives or friends and whose sad fate it was to be held in an orphan asylum. There was no suggestion of cruelty in the home for the youngsters. The home itself was a beautiful one, and the food and clothing were sufficient. There was a sort of military discipline necessary but no deliberate harshness or neglect. Yet the children seemed cheated out of the rights of childhood. The heroine was sad and lonely, even when a kindly trustee gave her the one great ambition of her life, a college course. Indeed, her success at college was no more than a heartbreak to her. She had no relatives, no friends, no loved ones with whom to share her triumph, and all seemed futile and but ashes in the mouth. All the youngsters, and the heroine in particular would have been much better off with much less than they had in some ways, had they been given a little of what they craved—what all youngsters crave—a little special notice, a little affection, a knowledge that they have friends who care.

It was a true picture of too many homes for children. It was not a true picture of such homes as those maintained by the Oddfellows, the Moose and other fraternal associations. These friendly societies recognize the value of interest and affection in building good citizenship. Neither was it a fair showing of a Children's Aid Shelter. The Children's Aid Society is largely founded on the idea that the child needs a true home, with all that the term implies in interest and affection. A little girl was brought to the District of Cochrane Children's Aid Society Shelter one time. The youngster was sent with the sad thought that she would not live through the winter. A nervous trouble threatened to end her life. She looked ill and worn. And what a noisy place to put a nervous child. The little girl recovered full health and strength and grew bonny and bright. It was not the food nor the clothing nor the medical care nor the nursing. It was the attention, the interest, the love that the matron and others gave. Youngsters grow gay and healthy and happy under a little affection, and particularly if they have been starved for thought and care. The thought that somebody cares, that somebody is interested, not only builds and upholds healthy bodies and healthy minds in the youngsters but it also makes for the growth of good citizenship. The youngsters are strengthened and supported by the fact that they know they have friends and a home. And it is surprising how many there are who care; how many are helping the growth of good citizenship by interest in the children who would otherwise feel friendless and lone. Every week there are many visiting the Shelter, leaving many gifts but the greatest gift of all they give is their interest and thought. The hope of the Children's Aid is to secure good foster homes for all the children in the care of the Society, but in the meantime the youngsters have a real home of their own, and the kindness and thought of so many people help to make it so

Swimming River for the Sunday Service

Preacher Makes Trip Across Abitibi on Sunday by Swimming so as to be Able to Hold Church.

During the past week considerable attention has been given to Geo. Young, Margaret Ravoire and other more or less noted swimmers who have been up from Toronto to visit this North Land. Without finding any fault with the notice given the visiting swimmers it may not be out of place to say that the North Land has at least one swimmer nearer home that is deserving of applause and acclaim for brave work in the water, not for any money there may be in it, but simply because it seemed in the line of duty. This swimmer of the North is a preacher who makes use of his talent in the water to transport him safely across the Abitibi river so that he may hold church services on Sunday during the summer. On more than one occasion there have been suggestions in The Advance that the settlers might be accommodated in some way so that the rivers might not prove so great a handicap to them. The incident of the preacher who swims the Abitibi to enable him to hold church services on Sunday is quoted as another argument along this line. The story is told in the following despatch sent out last week from Cochrane:—

"Settlers in the townships of Blount and Leitch, northwest of Cochrane, are trying to persuade the Provincial Government to provide them with a ferry across the Abitibi river, and they are quoting the experiences of the United Church minister who serves the section in support of their arguments. They claim the preacher has been compelled to swim the broad stream at times in order to reach designated points at which he conducts services, but so far they have not been able to get any assurance from Queen's Park that their appeals will be answered in the manner they desire.

"It is alleged that the minister in question was compelled to swim across the river on four separate occasions prior to a recent Sunday, because of the absence of other means of transportation. Each time, he divested himself of his clothes, bundled them in his raincoat, secured the package somehow to his back, kept the string between his teeth and made the trip to keep his appointment. One Sunday the minister thought himself fortunate, as an old canoe was available, but without a paddle.

"Securing a board, the preacher started out against a strong north wind which carried him upstream, but the ancient craft could not negotiate the river very long, and its lone occupant found himself compelled to resort to

the use of his arms and legs again. At that particular point, one settler said, the current is very strong and the river more than 200 yards wide, requiring a strong swimmer to make the trip in safety. This man also is authority for the statement that the minister never has complained, evidently regarding these things as all in the day's work, but the layman wondered what church headquarters in Toronto would think if they knew.

"It is claimed the government sent a man to count how many people crossed the river in the private row-boat and canoe available in one week, and reported that the number did not justify a ferry service. The private craft are kept under lock and key, it is stated, and the settlers maintain it is a question of how many people would cross if it were possible to do so. Members of the congregation served (they are small in number) are said to consider it a shame a man should have to risk his life to preach the Gospel in this country and age, and would rather go without services than have the minister take what are believed to be unnecessary chances."

MILLION DOLLAR CONTRACT FOR ABITIBI POWER LINE

(From the Sault Star) The contract for the erection of the power line connecting up the powerhouse at Abitibi Canyon with Hunta on the Canadian National Railway and on to Smooth Rock Falls and Iroquois Falls has been awarded to Lang & Ross of Sault Ste. Marie. This morning K. G. Ross of that firm was unable to state what the contract would involve from a monetary standpoint, but it is estimated that construction and material costs will run well over \$1,000,000. It is calculated the job will take over 10 months to complete.

The line will have steel towers carrying the high voltage lines from the powerhouse at Abitibi Canyon on to Hunta, where it will connect up with the Hydro Electric system going on to Sudbury. At Hunta, the line will branch, one arm going to Smooth Rock Falls and the other to Iroquois Falls. At both places paper mills are in operation.

At Abitibi Canyon, the construction of a powerhouse is being carried out by the H. F. McLean Construction Co., Montreal. It is estimated that the power project at this point will cost approximately \$23,000,000.

Work on the new line will be started within a month's time but this will depend on the speed with which material is got into the starting point of the line.

The next regular meeting of the Timmins town council will be held on Monday, Sept. 28th, commencing at 4 p.m.

Miss H. I. Rowlandson, A. T. C. M. Teacher of Piano and Theory Former Pupil of Frank S. Welsman and Leo. Smith of Toronto Conservatory of Music. at 50 First Avenue, Timmins, Ontario

Rushes into Matachewan District Ten Years Ago

In view of the recent series of rushes into the Matachewan area and the many special finds reported in that new gold find the following little item from The Advance of ten years ago may be of passing interest. The Advance of Sept. 21st, 1921, says:—"An Indian named Bernard was responsible for another "rush" in the prospecting line recently. He sent half a hundred prospectors this time scurrying into the Duncan Lake district in what may be termed the Matachewan area. Some days ago Bernard came into Elk Lake bringing with him samples of quartz, which contained gold in regular spectacular values. He showed his usual reticence and mystery but it was found that he had staked half a dozen claims. After he had gone back to his find, a little diplomacy discovered that six claims had just been recorded in the Duncan Lake district. Prospectors did not take long to put two and two together, and then the little rush was on. About twenty prospectors left Elk Lake, and about thirty from Gowganda and Fort Matachewan. Some months ago this same Indian started a little "rush" into Midlothian township, following some discovery he was supposed to make there. This supposed discovery proved somewhat of a fizzle in the end, but the new find at Duncan Lake is believed to be something worth while. At any rate the prospectors are head and ears up about it. If it should also prove to be a frost, there is a possibility that there may be another good Indian."

It may be added that ten years ago there were some good finds in the Matachewan area, just as there were in the Porcupine area. The prospectors did their part all right, but the prospects were nearly all dropped sooner or later because of the impossibility of securing finances for development. At the present time, however, there appears to be a good

chance of sufficient money being invested in Matachewan to assure it being developed into a good mining field. Prospectors are fairly well agreed that Matachewan has the goods, and their faith in the territory is proven by the series of rushes there have been into different sections of the field in recent months.

Standard Brands Expand Throughout Dominion

Corwin Wickersham, president of Standard Brands Limited, has recently announced a programme of expansion for the company that includes new office buildings in both Montreal and Halifax and new, larger premises in Edmonton and Saskatoon. He further states that this expansion is a direct result of the steady growth in popularity of all Standard Brands products since the merger of Fleischmann's Yeast, Chase & Sanborn, E. W. Gillett & Co., Limited, and Royal Baking Powder, two years ago.

The new building in Montreal will serve as headquarters in the Montreal district for all divisions of the company. It will provide increased storage facilities for all products, and at the same time permit of the concentration of all activities, other than manufacturing, under one roof. This new structure completes, for the present, the development plans started in Montreal, just over a year ago, when the new, million dollar Fleischmann's Yeast plant was erected at Ville La Salle.

Similarly in the Maritimes and West, the new, larger quarters being taken over in Halifax, Edmonton and Saskatoon are part of the company's plan to provide improved facilities for the sales and handling of Standard Brands products in all parts of the Dominion.

Miss Anne Monck, of the Lake Shore Mine office staff, of Kirkland Lake, and Mrs. E. C. Ross, of Orillia, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Monck, of Timmins.

DOMINION STORES LIMITED "Where Quality Counts" CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL GROCERS. These Special Values Are Effective Sept. 24, 25 and 26. CALAY SOAP 3 Cakes 17c. DOMINO TEA 39c PER POUND. RIDEAU CHEESE 14c HALF POUND PKG. OXO CORDIAL 6-oz. Bot. 45c. LUX FLAKES 3 for 21c For Finer Fabrics 17c. BRUNSWICK SARDINES 5c PER TIN. Meats: YOUNG ROAST OF PORK, lb. 14c. SMOKED HAMS half or whole, lb. 25c. CHUCK ROAST OF BEEF, lb. 6c. SHOULDER ROAST OF BEEF, lb. 9c. STEW BEEF, lb. 5c. SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL BREAKFAST BACON half or whole per lb. 20c. PICNIC HAMS shankless, lb. 18c. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: GRAPES FINEST QUALITY CANADIAN 6-qt. basket 37c. BEETS, CARROTS AND TURNIPS Per lb. 3c. EATING APPLES FANCY B. C. WEALTHYS per case \$2.75 per dozen 25c to 39c. ORANGES CALIFORNIA SUNKIST LARGE SIZE per dozen 39c.