

The Porcupine Advance

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

OFFICE 26—PHONES—RESIDENCE 70

Published Every Thursday by:

GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:

Canada—\$2.00 Per Year United States—\$3.00 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Jan. 7th, 1932

SPEAK NOT ILL OF THE DEAD

There is a proverb against speaking ill of the dead. Yet 1931 had scarcely passed into the grave of the years before there appeared a common tendency to besmirch its record. It has appeared impossible for many people to greet the new year with confidence and hope, without at the same time throwing covert sneers at poor old 1931. As a matter of fact there have been few recent years that seem to call for more kindly consideration from the people in general. The year 1931 was so typically human! It had so much of good and bad; so much weakness and so much struggle; it was so much the creature of circumstances over which it had no control; it was so sadly misunderstood. Shakespeare said:—"The evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." It is so with the years! It seems to be particularly so with 1931. The truth is that 1931 was it being remembered for evils beyond its control and all its array of good is forgotten with its passing. People think of 1931 as the year of depression. They forget that it was also a year of rare courage and enterprise and cheerfulness. People think of the sad unemployment that seemed to reach its height in 1931. But they forget that 1931 also saw the noblest effort ever undertaken by any government to guard against hardship for its people. The year 1931 saw the inspiring sight of the Dominion Government issuing a cheque in blank, endorsed by the people, for the relief of the unemployed. That the provincial government fell down badly in its handling of the matter was not the fault of 1931 any more than it was the fault of the Dominion Government. To most people the year 1931 seems inseparable from thoughts of depression, unemployment, discontent and anxiety. The truth is that the year was not only the victim of circumstances in regard to these things. In this regard the dead year but suffers the fate of humanity in bearing blame for things beyond control. In its mixture of good and bad, 1931 was very human, indeed. But in the fact that there was greater good than bad, the old year was still more human. The outstanding feature of 1931 was not depression nor unemployment. The distinctive gift of 1931 was its wonderful weather. A pleasing spring, a happy summer, a wonderful autumn, and a gentle winter! That was 1931—a year worth remembering with affection and kindly regard.

THE PIONEER PASSES ON

Recently there came a story from Moose Factory to the effect that an old resident of that northern district had made the threat that the first regular train to reach James Bay would see him leaving for other parts where he would be free from the evils of the present so-called civilization. No doubt by this time this old resident of Moose Factory has found a new home, far from civilization, where trains do not call nor radios shriek, and where noise and bustle do not make thought impossible. This old resident is a type of the pioneer who made the new North possible, the type that made Canada itself possible. These men, with a strange blend of love and adventure and desire for quiet, seek out the far places of the earth. Because they know nature and love nature, they do not build their homes in deserts or in barrens, and so it is inevitable that others follow them and soon modern life crowds up to their distant places, and again they feel the urge to move along. As the different sections of this new country were "discovered," the pioneers were found to be there already. The encroachments of the flare and glare of modern days sent them north to Moose Factory and beyond. Now their quiet is again being disturbed. They will move to other areas, perhaps to the great lands west of James Bay. Always, there seems to be some new place where they can settle in peace and quiet. It is to be hoped that when the last outpost is invaded by modern civilization that the said civilization will have caught something of the poise, the quiet and the thoughtfulness that the pioneer demands, and that he must have to live his life. The usual type of the pioneer of far places is not an enemy of his kind. He does not hate his fellows. He simply desires a chance for the things that seem more natural to him than the ways of the crowded and noisy town. He hopes for a chance to think as well as to act. He wants the freedom of thought as well as of body that is possible in the forest and in the open stretches. Every country loses much when its pioneers pass on to pioneer elsewhere. But the passing on is inevitable. The grievance of the pioneer is not against men or civilization. It is that civilization will not keep its place and leave the pioneer to his own devices. "I have been moving along all my life," said an old-timer of the Porcupine some years ago. "First, they send in a policeman in the name of the law and order. Next thing there is a preacher along, and then a church. Then come stores and motor cars and noise and haste and frantic excitement over nothing such as all the animals of all the forests could not duplicate even if there were a host of forest fires in progress. The cities are all right, but why don't they stay put. They have chased me half around the earth. It was fine here, but now it's necessary to move on again!" So the pioneer moves on, and with his moving the world also advances.

THE ROAD TO EMPLOYMENT

For this section of country it may well be said that the road to employment is the road to Sudbury. For the Sudbury area it is equally true that the quickest road to the relief of those out of work is the road to Timmins. In the past year hundreds from the south were put on the road to Sudbury and Timmins on the suggestion that they might find employment in these towns. Had the Government put men on the road between Sudbury and Timmins to complete the roadway and to join up the mining camps of Sudbury, Shiningtree, Elk Lake, Gowanda, Matachewan and Porcupine, the greater part of the unemployment would have actually been relieved. From the standpoint of relieving unemployment few works would do as much as the building of the road between Sudbury and Timmins. As a measure for unemployment relief the work is fully justified. All who have studied the matter wonder why the Government failed to undertake this work. Perhaps, the reason for the delay may be made apparent some future day. In the meantime it is not too late to undertake this very necessary and desirable work. But it should be commenced at once. The Ontario Government could not make a better new year's resolution than to decide that the work should be undertaken

en at once and the objections of the one or two influential persons opposed should be swept aside. Unless the Government shows its good faith and good sense in this matter it will lose prestige and confidence.

While the construction of the highway between Sudbury and Timmins is urged as a means for relieving unemployment, it is specially desirable for its value to the development of the North Land. As The Advance has pointed out on innumerable occasions, such a roadway would link up by highway all the centres of the North Land. It would give transportation facilities and highway connections to important new mining areas like Shiningtree, Matachewan and the townships between Matachewan and Timmins, where there have been very important gold finds made. For its value to the prospector and the mining industry alone such a connecting road is most desirable.

From the standpoint of the development of the North Land the highway in question seems imperative. It is not too much to say that it would benefit every town and other centre in all this section of the North. It would be of special advantage to Timmins and Sudbury, but this fact should not cloud the fact that the area between Sudbury and Timmins would be benefited even more than either of these two places. Matachewan camp, for instance, would be benefited as much as Sudbury and Timmins combined. The new gold area would have direct and easy communication with the two largest centres in the North and it does not require much thought to understand what a vital factor this would be in the speedy development of the Matachewan area.

Another important feature of the proposed new roadway is the advantage from the standpoint of tourist trade. Such a roadway would mean a belt line of roads for the North. Tourists could go north by one route and return by another. This would increase the attraction of trips to the North and would mean the number of tourists coming to this country each year would be enormously increased. The value of the tourist trade is little disputed these days and so the suggestion that the road would soon pay for itself is not at all far-fetched.

Premier Henry and Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines, are said to favour the construction or completion of the highway between Sudbury and Timmins, recognizing its many benefits to the North. Hon. W. Finlayson a few years ago promised that the work would be undertaken as soon as there was money in the treasury to provide for financing the work. In view of these facts the delay in doing something about the work is difficult to understand. It would appear that there is a very large and inky Ethiopian concealed somewhere in the lumber pile, and the sooner that the black gentleman is routed out and the work of the building of this necessary highway undertaken, the better for the country, the government, and even for the coloured gentleman himself in that old woodpile.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Do the men, who have made great wealth from concessions and privileges granted them from the natural resources of this country, actually advocate that thousands of persons in this land should starve to death? Their propaganda for economy in the spending of money for public works suggests some such idea. Unless work or direct relief is granted thousands must die. Direct relief is neither reasonable nor proper. The only sensible remedy for unemployment is the providing of work. There is need for many public works, and there are many men needing work. The answer to the problem is so simple that only a politician could fail to see it.

Pierre Van Paassen, European correspondent for The Toronto Globe, is authority for the statement that Germany is at present bending all its efforts to prepare for another war with France. Reports such as this are startling in view of the loud talk of peace and disarmament. Mr. Van Paassen, however, has proven himself an observer of rare judgment and coolness. He is not the man to talk war unless there were ample foundation. It should be remembered that previous to the opening of actual hostilities in 1914, the majority of people refused to consider the possibility of war. They spent their time preaching peace, and proving by science, mathematics, economics or whatnot that war was utterly impossible. Because of this the world was caught unprepared for Germany. This should not be allowed to occur again. It may be possible now to prevent designs for another world conflict. In a year or even in a few months it may be too late. The leading nations of the world should investigate the situation in Germany in serious way. If another world war develops under the clamour of peace talk it will be a disgrace to the intelligence of the world of nations, to say the least.

In the death of Hon. Geo. E. Foster last week, Canada lost one of its most gifted orators. Until a short time before he died at the age of 84 years, he was able to sway audiences, to convince and to enthuse by the spoken word, a gift few men possess, and one that appears to be less common these days than in earlier days in Canada. It is as an orator that Hon. Sir Geo. E. Foster is likely to hold his highest reputation in history. In a day of orators, Blake, Brown, D'Arcy McGee, Laurier, Ross, to mention a few at random, Foster stood above them all in sheer talent in the use of speech. He lacked the personal charm of a Laurier, and the magnetism of many of the other leaders, but his art as an orator was remarkable. In broad topics apart from the political arena he was especially effective. None who heard his address on democratic government will forget his emphasis on the sentence that democracy ever trembles on the thin edge of peril. His gifted words made all see democracy as a living thing on the verge of being cast to the abyss of death. History has proved the truth of the picturesque phrase of Hon. Sir Geo. Foster. As a statesman, an educationalist, a writer and a patriot, Hon. Geo. E. Foster may well be remembered, and his own ringing words, sometimes keen-edged and cutting, will linger in the memory of all who heard him at his best, a best that stretched across a half a century or more.

A writer in "Health Logic," a London, England, journal dealing with matters of health, suggests that men of the revolutionary type are simply individuals whose minds have become abnormal, their general health having a special effect on their dispositions and doctrines. It is further argued that abnormal times have a tendency to breed abnormal individuals and to make them more assertive and noisy than they would otherwise be. The writer apparently would send the communists to hospitals rather than to jails, which may be a kindly way of viewing things, but scarcely warranted by the facts. While the communists act as if they had a number of pains in their persons, there is a method in their madness that entitles them to little sympathy as sick folks. Their attempt to use the ignorant and the uninformed and hide behind these unfortunates, the fact that the agitators are nearly all making an easy living from the dupes they gather round them, and their general disregard for others and high respect for themselves, leave them in little different position than other law-breakers who seek to live at the expense of the world in general. There is the type of malady that suggests quarantine behind bars for the safety of the rest of humanity.

Gold Bright Spot in Mining in Ontario

Copper, Nickel and Silver Had Lower Production, but Gold Mining Showed a Pleasing Increase in Production.

The following article by W. H. Looze, B.Sc., chief of the mining metallurgical division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, should be of special interest:— Gold Camps the Bright Spot in Mining Production from the gold camps of Ontario provided the one really bright spot in the Canadian mining industry in 1931. Taking advantage of the low commodity prices and the premium resulting from the exchange situation, the gold mines are bending every effort towards greater production. Output for the year totalled 2,034,959 fine ounces which, when valued at the standard of gold, \$20.671834 per fine ounce, was worth \$43,099,926. Kirkland Lake, with a production of 1,054,017 ounces displaced the older Porcupine camp as Ontario's greatest gold-producing camp, and the Lake Shore is now Canada's leading gold mine. The mines of Porcupine produced 962,688 ounces in 1931. The Howey mine in Red Lake is the largest producer outside the camps already mentioned; during the year production was started at the Parkhill and Minto in the Michipicoten district.

Development work is being carried on in the Matachewan area as the Ashley-Garvey property; at the Moss mine west of Port Arthur a 100-ton cyanide mill is being built and promising new discoveries are reported from Red Lake near the Howey mine, from Beardmore and Little Long Lake northwest of Port Arthur, and from Swayze township lying between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways about 125 miles northeast of Sudbury.

Good Copper Harvest Copper production in Ontario amounted to 111,249,250 pounds, as against 127,718,871 pounds in 1930 and included copper in blister copper made at Port Colborne and Copper Cliff and copper in matte exported by the International Nickel Company and the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. Converter copper made in Ontario is now refined by the Ontario Refining Company, Ltd., at Copper Cliff, which company is jointly owned by the International Nickel, American Metal, and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Companies.

Blister copper made at Anyox, British Columbia, by the Granby Consolidated and that made at the Hudson

Bay Mining and Smelting Company from Sheppit-Gordon ores is also treated at this refinery.

Nickel is a necessary constituent of many alloy steels, and the drop in steel output was reflected in the lower production of this metal, which amounted to 66,103,521 pounds, as against 103,768,857 pounds in 1930.

Silver Output Drops Silver output at 7,086,222 fine ounces, as against 10,205,683 fine ounces for last year, is remarkable when it is realized that the price of this metal dropped to the lowest point ever recorded. The average price in February, 1931, was 36.773 cents per fine ounce; prices fluctuated between 27 and 29.5 cents until November, the average for that month being higher at 32.222 cents.

Lead production in Ontario was only a little more than half a million pounds. The Kingdon mine at Galetta, in Carleton County, after substantial annual outputs for the past number of years, ceased production in April on account of the low price obtained.

Natural gas output was slightly under last year, but the amount of crude petroleum produced was greater than in 1930. The other non-metals, with the exception of salt, showed declines, and the structural materials group deflected the depression experienced in general construction.

CORNISH SOCIAL CLUB TO HOLD SOCIAL ON JANUARY 14

The Cornish Social Club will hold a social on Jan. 14th in the Hollinger Recreation hall. There will be quartet singing, duets and solos, also Cornish reading. The social is for all Cornish people or people of Cornish descent. Will members kindly bring refreshments. The pie social has been postponed till Jan. 28th.

WAIT FOR SNOW TO COMMENCE WORK ON HAILEYBURY AIRPORT

The Haileyburian last week says:—"Work on the Haileybury airport will commence as soon as there is sufficient snow for winter roads, it is stated this week. Arrangements have been made for a supply of timber to be secured from settlers in the neighbourhood but it requires sleighing for the hauling of this and the stone necessary for the building of the breakwater. There is perhaps sufficient ice on the bay now for the work to start, but there is no sign of snow on the roads, and until this comes there will be no active work done, it is announced."

Kitchener Record:—"A man can't think of anything he needs, and a woman can't think of anything she does not need."

Marriage at St. Anthony's Church on December 29th

At St. Anthony's church by Rev. Fr. Theriault on Dec. 29th, the marriage took place of Lucien Groulx to Miss Jeanne Groulx. The bride wore a white satin dress with overlace, and with hat and shoes to match. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and roses. Miss Tessie Roy was the bridesmaid and wore a white satin dress, with hat and shoes to match. Mr. Urgel Groulx, brother of the groom was the groomsmen.

After the ceremony, supper was served at the home of Mr. Wm. Spinks, 75 Way avenue, step-father of the groom. Over sixty guests were present at the supper. After the supper a reception was held and dancing, singing, etc., were enjoyed. Lunch was served at twelve o'clock there being over a hundred guests present then.

The couple were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable presents, including a purse of money. The groom has been a resident of Timmins for over eleven years and both he and the bride have wide circles of friends in town.

Among the guests from out-of-town were:—Mrs. G. Gaudette, Iroquois Falls, and Mr. O. Leroux, Cornwall, Ont.

Schedule for the Second Half Ostrasser League

The following is the schedule for the second half of the Ostrasser five-pin league. Under each date the first-named team plays on alleys 1 and 2; the second-named on alleys 3 and 4; and the last-named team on alleys 5 and 6. This schedule should be cut out and preserved for reference. All games are on Mondays.

- Jan. 11—Strikes vs Spares; Fouls vs Blows; Splits vs Headpins.
Jan. 18—Headpins vs Fouls; Splits vs Strikes; Spares vs Blows.
Jan. 25—Splits vs Spares; Headpins vs Blows; Strikes vs Fouls.
Feb. 1—Strikes vs Blows; Headpins vs Spares; Splits vs Fouls.
Feb. 8—Splits vs Blows; Spares vs Fouls; Headpins vs Strikes.
Feb. 15—Splits vs Headpins; Strikes vs Spares; Fouls vs Blows.
Feb. 22—Spares vs Blows; Headpins vs Fouls; Splits vs Strikes.
Feb. 29—Strikes vs Fouls; Splits vs Spares; Headpins vs Blows.
March 7—Splits vs Fouls; Strikes vs Blows; Headpins vs Spares.
March 14—Headpins vs Strikes; Splits vs Blows; Spares vs Fouls.

Toronto Globe:—"Yet, fifty years hence old-timers will look back to 1931 and talk about 'the good old days.'"

Annual Meeting of Horticultural Soc'y

To be Held in the Town Hall, Timmins, on Friday Evening of Next Week, Jan. 15th, at 7.30 p.m. All Interested Should Attend.

Announcement is made this week that the annual meeting of the Timmins Horticultural Society will be held in the town hall on Friday evening of next week, Jan. 15th, at 7.30 p.m. The chief business of the evening will be the receiving of reports for the past year and the election of officers for the ensuing term.

There should be a large and enthusiastic attendance at this annual meeting. The Timmins Horticultural Society is one of the organizations in town that has given valuable and desirable service for some years past. Its influence in the beautifying of the town and in its encouragement of horticulture has been especially successful and beneficial. Its 1931 exhibition was not only an impetus to horticulture in the district but to the visitor it was one of the best advertisements this section of the North could possibly have. The officers and members of the society have spent much time and effort in making the Horticultural Society a success and a benefit to the town and district and the movement deserves the wholehearted support of all. R. Elston is the president of the Timmins Horticultural Society and T. A. Skelly, the secretary, and these officers, and the other members of the committee, and the members in general, have shown a commendable energy and earnestness in the welfare of the organization that deserves the support of all.

ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 12TH, OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Porcupine Agricultural Society will be held in the school house at Golden City on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1932, at 8 p.m., for the receiving of reports for the past year and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

LANCASHIRE FOOTBALL CLUB BENEFIT DANCE, JANUARY 16

The Lancashire Football Club is holding a benefit dance in the Hollinger Recreation hall on Saturday of next week, Jan. 16th, with dancing commencing at 8.30 p.m. The Club Royal orchestra will provide the music and there will be a good time for all. All interested in football are asked to attend the dance, enjoy a good time, and help a good cause.

DOMINION STORES LIMITED. WHERE QUALITY COUNTS. SPECIAL VALUES FOR JAN. 7-8-9. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PORK and BEANS 2 NO. 2 SQUA TINS 15c. HIGH IN FOOD VALUE FANCY QUALITY PINK SALMON 1 LB. TIN 11c. MADE BY EXPERT CHEFS CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 25c. THE SOAP THAT WHITENS CLOTHES P & G SOAP 10 BARS 33c. EXTRA VALUE BLUE RIBBON Cocoa 2-LB TIN 29c. BLUE RIBBON Coffee 1-LB TIN 49c. McCORMICK'S BUTTER 4 lbs. of Fresh Crisp Biscuits in Each Caddy SODAS 45c. A FANCY CHINA TEAPOT 29c. THE HEALTH SOAP Lifebuoy Soap 3 CAKES 19c. GOOD QUALITY RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY OR BLACK CURRANT JAM 32c. QUICK OR ORDINARY QUAKER OATS 21c.

MEATS. SMOKED HAMS half or whole, lb. 19c. CHUCK ROAST OF BEEF, lb. 8c. BONELESS POT ROAST OF BEEF per lb. 10c. PEAMEAL BACON by the piece, lb. 18c. BACK BACON half or whole, lb. 17c. SEE OUR MEAT COUNTER FOR OTHER SPECIALS. FINEST QUALITY Fruits - Vegetables. GRAPEFRUIT FINEST QUALITY EXTRA LARGE TWO FOR 25c. EATING APPLES DELICIOUS PER DOZEN 29c. CELERY FRESH, CRISP CALIFORNIA Buy it by the pound Per Pound 17c. ICEBERG LETTUCE CRISP, FRESH LARGE FIRM HEADS EACH 17c. CABBAGE SOLID HEADS PER POUND 4c.