

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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COSTLY AND IMPRACTICAL

The Advance has been consistently and persistently opposed to direct relief, the dole, charity or any other form of compulsory pauperism as a pretended relief from the existing depression as it is called. It seems to be clear that any form of direct relief can only make matters worse. The most that direct relief can do is simply to keep life in the bodies of the people unfortunate enough to be unemployed and so unable to provide for themselves. The victims of present conditions can scarcely be expected to appreciate life as no more than an existence by the charity of the public or the state, without hope of betterment or any chance for change or progress. The pronouncement of Premier Geo. S. Henry of Ontario that no one in this province shall be allowed to starve is too narrow in its meaning to appeal to Canadians. Canadians ask no more and no less than to be allowed the opportunity to support themselves. Direct relief and all other forms of charity are repugnant to the spirit of the average Canadian. Among the workers of this country, only the alien can accept with any satisfaction the idea of direct state relief. Direct relief with all its demoralizing and discouraging tendencies makes no appeal to the average Canadian.

The excuse given by the Dominion and provincial governments for substituting direct relief for the opportunity for men to support themselves through employment is that public enterprises designed to provide work last winter proved too costly. Few people will doubt the fact that public works sometimes require more expenditures than are justified. There are always grafters, large and small, to cause such a condition. The remedy, however, does not lie in cancelling the public enterprises but in weeding out all chance of graft or undue profit. To the suggestion that employment plans last year involved a staggering amount of money it must be replied that direct relief promises to be even more costly to the country. It is true that the present plans seem to be designed to leave a greater burden on the municipalities, but as the municipalities have already reached or passed the limit of their resources in the way of providing relief, the Dominion and provincial governments will be forced to take the greater share of the financing of any sort of relief. In the end it will be found that the expenditures for direct relief will be sensational, while the country at large will have nothing to show for it all except life in the bodies of many who will think it little comfort to know that no one actually starved, no matter how closely they came to it, and how little of contentment they found in a life of misery perpetuated by the state.

The appalling cost of direct relief is evidenced by the case of Hearst. This town was pauperized by its valiant attempt to care for a group of transients fastening themselves upon that town. When these transients, inspired by alien agitators, threatened to loot stores unless direct relief was continued to them, the province was appealed to and a grant of \$500.00 was made to assist. Within a week a further grant of \$500.00 was demanded by the transients. Demands have been presented suggesting that at least \$500.00 per week be given for the relief of the unemployed at Hearst. The fact that the provincial government has given \$1,000.00 for the transients at Hearst is taken by the alien transients as proof that they have found one of the easiest rackets that any gang could hope to secure. Unless there is a very decided change the position of the town of Hearst will be truly alarming. With \$1,000.00 of provincial money expended in addition to local charity, the situation to-day is infinitely worse than before. It will continue to increase in its menace. The Hearst correspondent of The Northern Tribune last week said:—"In line with the apparent policy of the government to continue this form of relief, representations have been made of the need for further funds. The precariousness of this policy is becoming more apparent every day, and the end of the matter is exceedingly problematical." The governments should very seriously consider these words from Hearst and the Hearst situation itself. It seems to be proved completely by the case of Hearst that direct relief is costly, impractical, useless and utterly impossible. To attempt to follow similar plans elsewhere throughout the North would be a calamity. At least so far as the North is concerned, direct relief is impossible in practice. With all the necessary work crying out to be done in this country it appears to be the height of folly not to use employment on public works as the one and only possible and practical cure for unemployment.

SELLING JOBS A MEAN CRIME

Among Canadians and other Britishers in the mining camps of the North there is a very general feeling that men should be ready to work, and on the other hand it is felt that nothing should be placed in the way of their right to be employed. Canadians and other Britishers have a very rooted objection to being expected to purchase the right to a job. Among certain foreign peoples, however, the sale and purchase of the privilege of a job is generally believed to have become a regular business and an established custom. From time to time there are rumours and reports that foreigners are able to secure agreeable employment by the payment of specified sums of money, while Canadians and other Britishers are left without work. These rumours and reports rouse the bitterest resentment. Trafficking in the right to work seems one of the most contemptible forms of crime to the ordinary man. At the present time it seems particularly despicable, and any guilty of this mean form of graft would find little sympathy from the average Canadian. The Canadian worker is strenuously against any such practice. The mining companies have also repeatedly expressed their utter disapproval of any such tactics. Certainly there is no advantage to the mines in any such despicable form of graft. The mines are the direct losers if any such trickery is allowed to exist. Time and again the mining companies of the North have shown their objection to the idea of having jobs for sale. They want it understood that no worthy man needs to pay anything for a position he can fill, and no mine can afford to employ the kind of man who finds it necessary to pay for the privilege of working. Despite the fact that both mines and men are openly and utterly opposed to the traffic in jobs, reports will not down as to the prevalence of the graft among the certain aliens. It remained for the Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Limited, of Kirkland Lake, to attack the evil in open and manly way. It may be said that rumour has credited this particular mine with little of this type of unfairness. The Wright-Har-

grees, however, is apparently determined that it will have none of this sort of thing and that directly and indirectly, openly and otherwise, it intends by every means in its power to make it plain that work is not for sale at the Wright-Hargreaves and that merit is the only way to secure work at the property. In the last issue of The Northern News the Wright-Hargreaves had a public notice published making its attitude very plain in the matter. The notice, taking large display space, is signed by Maurice W. Summerhayes, manager, and reads in part as follows:—"It has been brought to the attention of the management that attempts are being made to purchase employment on the surface and underground operations of the company. Notice is hereby given that no employment can be purchased and no employee has any authority to accept money or other valuable consideration when a man is given employment by the company. And further take notice that anyone who is found paying or attempting to pay or give money or other valuable consideration to any of the employees of the company will be prosecuted according to law. And any employee of the company who takes money or other valuable consideration from anyone seeking employment with the company, will be summarily dismissed from the company's employ and prosecuted according to law."

If all the mines of the North would follow the example of the Wright-Hargreaves, it might be possible to kill any graft that may exist in the way of the barter or sale of the right to work, if any such evil exists. And if the rumours and reports are without foundation the advertising of the attitude of the companies will make it easy for the public to believe that there are no individuals or groups trafficking in the right to work, which is, in effect, the right to live.

THE CASE OF MOOSONEE

It is an odd fact that a lot of people living outside the North land, and a few folks within the borders of this country, do a lot of unnecessary worrying about the great North. They weep to see the country eaten alive by black flies or burned to a blister by forest fires. It seems immaterial that the black flies hurt them in imagination more than they injure the people of the North in reality; or that the bush blazes are much less serious than the sensational accounts published in some of the outside newspapers. On the other hand the real troubles of the North bring few tears from these kind-hearted friends. There have been high finance games played on the North without a murmur from these same anxious friends. There have been concessions given to the detriment of the North, but without anything but contentment, and perhaps, some personal profit, to those who worry about the interests of the North about other less vital matters.

Just at present some of these specially sensitive friends of the North are worrying because they affect to believe that the result of the recent public auction of lots at the new townsite of Moosonee is liable to injure the prospects of this country. Even if their fears were as well-grounded as they think them, it would still be a fact that the recently curtailed railway service in this part of the North is a very serious handicap to the country than any fiasco that may be claimed for the sale of lots at Moosonee. It is an amusing fact that these anxious friends have not had a word to say about the injury of the reduced train service, though this will affect them adversely.

So far as the sale of lots at Moosonee is concerned, there does not seem to be any real cause for worry. The T. & N. O. Railway Commission is in a better position than anyone else to know the prospects of Moosonee. The T. & N. O. Railway Commission is evidently satisfied with the matter. Although no sales were made at the auction, a number of lots have been sold since at the prices set as reserve bids and requests for further lots continue to be made. It would appear that the townsite lots will sell all right, so the T. & N. O. Commission had no need for anxiety. On the other hand any business or professional man who wishes to buy a lot can do so without difficulty. It may be that the price of lots has been held a little on the high side. This is by no means an unmixed evil. If the lots are not worth the prices asked, it is doubtful if they are worth anything. If the lots had been sold at any price the bidders cared to offer it would have been a wonderful day for speculators, but it is very doubtful if the general public or the pioneers of Moosonee would have benefitted. As Moosonee develops, those wishing lots for use will be able to purchase them at the same price as asked at the time of the sale. Had the lots been freely sold at the auction this would not have been the case. It should be recognized that those who take a chance in the purchase of lots in a new townsite help the cause of progress along. At the same time they naturally look for a profit, and it seems no worse for them to lose out to the T. & N. O. than to any other bidder. At the auction sale as a matter of fact the situation resolved itself into a case where the T. & N. O. in effect bid against the others at the sale by the enforcement of the reserve bids. A man might think a lot worth only \$400.00, but if the T. & N. O., with its inside knowledge of the situation, was ready in effect to bid \$500.00, what injustice has been done to anyone. It seems to be a fact that the new townsite of Moosonee will develop and prosper if there is full reason for its growth. Some claim that the prospects are not as glowing as the T. & N. O. evidently believes. If this is the fact then the T. & N. O. by its own faith in Moosonee has simply protected them. If they renew their faith in Moosonee, as they may later, they will be able to purchase any lots they may need at much more reasonable rates than would be the case had the auction sale proceeded on the plan that some seemed to desire.

It is an odd fact that one matter in which there seems good grounds for criticism in regard to the public auction has been overlooked. This was the lack of proper accommodation on the excursion train. This might have been avoided by the use of a sleeping coach or two, and it might have left the bidders in a more agreeable frame of mind even though they lost out to the other bidder for lots—the T. & N. O.

In the meantime the North would not seem to be wise to worry over much about the auction sale of lots at Moosonee. There are more pressing problems to give real cause for anxiety and perturbation.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Transients continue to come into Timmins, thus adding to the troubles of the people in general. Something ought to be done about it.

The road to connect up the mines at Elk Lake, Gowanda, Shingtree, Matachewan, McArthur and Timmins should be commenced at once. It will be found the cheapest plan to provide employment, rather than to back and not notice what is going on.

The United Church in its conference at Toronto last week "viewed with alarm" the number of deportations made from Canada recently. Before worrying themselves with this sort of alarm, the reverend gentlemen might well have consulted their own member, Rev. Mr. Lappala, who could have told a true tale of church services disturbed, of insults, bullying, threats and violence by the type of fellows who have been

Canada's Output is Held at High Level

Gold Production is Increasing According to Figures Given Out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canadian gold production continues at a high level. According to the latest report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian mines produced 246,359 ounces in April, a decline of 3.6 per cent. from the March total of 255,675 ounces, but an increase of 16.9 per cent. over the output in April, 1931, which was 222,073 ounces. During the first four months of the current year 961,751 ounces of gold were produced in Canada, as compared with 823,575 ounces in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ontario mines produced 184,807 ounces in April, made up of 96,613 ounces from the Kirkland Lake area, 76,999 ounces from the Porcupine area and 9,195 ounces from other sources. Coniarnum, Howey, Kirkland Lake Gold, Lake Shore, Minto, Teck-Hughes, Vipond and Wright-Hargreaves reported increased outputs in April. The Moss mine made its first shipment of gold bullion in April. The Hayden mill in

Porcupine area commenced operation during the month.

Quebec's Output

Quebec's output totalled 35,996 ounces in March 40,389 ounces were produced and in April, a year ago, the production was 31,496 ounces.

An increase of 10.7 per cent. was put in April when 16,201 ounces recorded in British Columbia's output were extracted, as compared with 14,634 ounces in March. Increased production from the Premier and Bralorne mines was responsible for the advance in output during April.

Production in Manitoba

The Manitoba production of gold in April was obtained from the Flin Flon, Sherritt-Gordon, Central Manitoba and Gem Lake mines. The month's output was 9,318 ounces, or 28.9 per cent. below the March record total of 13,101 ounces. Operations in the Yukon and Nova Scotia yielded 35 ounces.

Huntingdon Gleaser:—The Zulu belle has deserted her colourful beads for fancy garters. As a result of this latest decree importers of beads have been hit severely. One Durban importer has been left with twenty cases of German and Italian fancy beads on his hands. The garter market, however, is booming.

McLAREN'S INVINCIBLE OLIVES. Genuine Spanish Olives in the New "Crackle" Glass Jars. 16c

NEW LISKEARD WIN SENIOR 100-METER EVENT AT HAMILTON

Mary Vanderleit, the fleet-footed New Liskeard girl, who has so often done credit to herself and honour to her North Land town, last week won the senior 100-meter final at the women's track and field championships and Olympic trials in progress at Hamilton, Ont. She finished first in the final sprint with B. Brookshaw, To-

ronto, second, and M. Lachappelle, Toronto third.

A party returning to Cobalt last week from Latchford reported seeing a young deer grazing by the side of the road. On Saturday morning those on No. 47 noted a young deer running in the bush near Temagami. The animal was not far from the track and did not seem to be afraid of the train as it ran towards the train and passed alongside only a short distance away.

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Mayfield Choice Creamery BUTTER 17c lb., Fresh Firsts EGGS 2 dozen 39c

FINEST QUALITY Fruits - Vegetables

LEAF LETTUCE 25c, STRAWBERRIES 35c, CELERY 29c, WATERMELON 25c, ORANGES, large 39c

New Type Fruit Counter Installed This Week

MEATS

PICNIC STYLE HAMS, per lb. 15c, Fronts of Fresh Killed SPRING LAMB, per lb. 20c, MONTREAL SHOULDER CUTS, per lb. 12c, FRESH GROUND STEAK, 2 lbs. for 25c, Fresh Killed Milk-fed CHICKENS 5 to 6 lbs. 32c

ALL OUR MEATS ARE UNDER REFRIGERATION.

the subjects of the deportations deplored without a knowledge of the facts.

There were ten fatal drowning accidents and three killed by automobiles during the past week-end in this province. Probably this is the reason why The Financial Post wants a longer week-end through the manipulation of legal holidays that occur on dates anywhere near the end of the week.

Some months ago, Pierre Van Paassen, European correspondent of The Toronto Globe, was refused permission to enter Russia. The Soviet was evidently afraid that this talented writer would tell the truth about Russia if he once got inside the country. Last week, however, The Globe apparently was able to exert such influence that permission was granted Mr. Van Paassen to enter Russia. It is to be hoped that The Globe has influence enough to get the unfortunate man safely out of Russia again.

At Chicago this week the assistant attorney for the state asked for the dismissal of a case against a well-known gangster who was accused of being concerned in the robbery of a bank. The reason given for the dropping of the case was that it was understood that otherwise two of the witnesses for the state were fearful for their lives if they repeated the evidence that they had given in a previous enquiry. The judge granted permission for the withdrawal of the case. This means that all any gangster needs to do to escape the law in Chicago is to intimidate any or all witnesses for the state. It certainly sounds very bad when stripped of the usual line of buncombe that seems to be a delight for lawbreakers.

The Financial Post wants to commercialize and mechanize

all holidays. The Post would have all holidays fall on a Monday. The King's Birthday could be celebrated on a Monday, just as well as any other day of the week, so the Financial Post argues, holding at the same time that such an arrangement would be of great value to merchants and others because of the long week-end provided. Mechanization of industry and business has helped to land the world in a beautiful old mess. It would do the same for holidays. The idea surely behind holidays is to observe some particular day for reasons concerned with that day and with no other. If the commercial interests wish long week-end holidays such days should be arranged for their convenience. It is futile, however, to pretend that stated dates may be manipulated to other days without losing all their significance. It might be argued that Christmas Day should be celebrated on September 10th when the weather is so much nicer for travel and visiting. On the other hand there is no doubt that the interference with an actual date for a holiday would spoil the basic idea of the event. The holiday that started the discussion May 24th, is proof of the sentiment that gathers round a day and makes it different from other days. The millions who for years have celebrated the Queen's birthday have held to the 24th of May, despite the birthday of two later kings. The attempt to combine Thanksgiving Day and Armistice Day is another proof. The soldiers celebrated their own day, irrespective of all other suggestions. The only effect from the attempt to force the observance of Nov. 11th on Thanksgiving Day has been the weakening of the observance of the latter day. It sounds like a pleasing theory to suggest that all holidays should fall on Mondays. The commercial interests, however, are only a part of the people, and to the people in general the associations and memories stirred by one particular day prevent the substitution of some other day.

Large List of Prizes at the Bazaar Last Week

Reference was made last week to the success of the annual bazaar under the auspices of the St. Anthony's church. The event netted a neat amount and excelled the bazaar of last year in this and other ways. Among those contributing to the success of the event by cash donations were:—St. Mary's Hospital, Rev. Sisters of the Assomption, Leo Mascioli, R. J. Ennis, Ralph Cosco, Mrs. L. H. Timmins, Canadian Club, Walter Ecclestone, Gordon Eplett, A. Laprarie, Sullivan and Newton, J. Redington, A. P. Kenning, M.P.P., Dean Kester, F. M. Burke, J. D. Brady, Wm. Christie, F. W. Woolworth Co., J. P. Demers, G. H. Gauthier, C. G. Keddie, J. P. Roy, Chief Jones, Berini Motor Sales, Star Transfer, New Transfer, J. A. Belanger, Jos. Tremblay, Mrs. A. Courtemanche, Mrs. A. Fournier, Geo. S. Drew, Antoine Thiboutot, A. Vachon, E. Colombo, E. Brunet, O. Sauve, G. N. Ross, Sky's, L. Silver, A. C. Brown, A. Groulx.

E. Walters, formerly of Kapuskasing, was appointed chief of police of the town of Cochrane at a salary of \$150 a month at the last meeting of the town council. Walter Secord was appointed night constable at a salary of \$125 a month.