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THE NORTH AND POWER

While the North Land is vitally interested in the question of electric power, there has been no disposition on the part of the people of this country to urge the province into the purchase of the Abitibi Canyon project, except on terms that will be equitable to all concerned. To many the fact that this country has had to depend entirely upon private enterprise for any supply of electric power suggests that some consideration is due to the individuals and corporations who may have risked their money to meet a need that was urgent but that was considered too uncertain or venturesome for public ownership. The Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario failed to enter the North so long as there was risk in the venture. It remained for private enterprise to meet the situation, and it seems scarcely fair to abuse the men who risked real money when others would not take a chance. At least the venturesome ones should have some surety for the actual capital they invested. This seems but fair. On the other hand the North Land has no desire to see the province mulcted for water that might be run into power stocks. The announcement by Premier Henry that the Government was disposed to purchase the Abitibi Canyon power project on "equitable terms," voiced the general opinion of the North as to what should be done, provided that "equitable terms" meant a fair deal to the people of Ontario as well as to those who had invested actual money to meet a demand for power that was apparent at the time the project commenced and that will again be evident when more normal times return.

There will be general interest in the North in the announcement by Premier Henry that the Government was offering to take over the Abitibi Canyon project by the giving of \$18,000,000.00 worth of Hydro Electric Commission bonds in exchange for the \$20,000,000.00 of bonds issued by the Ontario Power Service Corporation to finance the power development. There is little doubt but that the bondholders of the Ontario Power Service Corporation will accept such an offer. It certainly looks to their advantage to do so. There does not seem any chance of a more favourable offer being made by other interests. At the same time it may be a very favourable deal for the province. If private interests were to take over the Canyon project and complete it by the time specified in the contract the province would be obligated to the extent of over a million dollars a year for power for which there would be no immediate market. This feature of the case should not be lost sight of. It is beside the point to question the good judgment of the contract entered upon in this regard. It was made in more normal times. It looked good then. To suggest that it will not look good in years to come is to throw aside all faith in this great North. The general feeling in the North will be that there was hope that a better bargain might have been made but that nothing but the acquiring by the province of the power project would be good business, and it may be that the terms suggested are really equitable all round. The bondholders are taking a loss of considerable amount. The province is securing a bargain to the same extent. In any event the province will be freed from a contract that for the moment does not appear good, and the province acquires full right and ownership in a major power development plan for the North. With the coming expansion and development of the North, -an expansion and development that no one with faith in the North can doubt-the province can look with confidence upon the investment as one that will eventually assure good returns both for the province and for the North.

A CURE FOR THE PIP

Moosonee has proven itself a cure for the pip. A lot of people who had that irritating disease in regard to the country north of Cochrane, and especially for the new townsite near James Bay, are human once more. The recent trip to Moosonee for the official completion of the railway extension and the opening of the new town 186 miles from Cochrane gave them surcease from the itch of grumbling and the rheum of complaint. In saying this, it should be added that a trip to Moosonee should cure more serious ills than megrims and bilious dispositions. Air, with the perfume of the woods in its ozone, and touched with the tang of the sea at Moosonee; forests and lakes and rivers to delight the eye and charm the mind; sky lines and sunsets never to be forgotten; comfort and good company on the trip; these gladdened the hearts and eased the minds and bodies of men who were tired as they started the trip but completed it with vigor renewed and strength redoubled. The virtue of Temagami is well known now, and Moosonee is greater in effect than even Temagami.

A noted English traveller some years ago visited Canada and found it but a poor place to him. The green banks of Quebec did not appeal to him. The forests were dull and dreary. The Great Lakes were wild and sullen to this visitor. Even the Rocky Mountains were but misty and forbidding lumps upon the face of nature in his eyes. This traveller never had a good word for Canada and its wonders The trouble, however, was not in the country, but in the has apparently been treated to a permanent wave. fact that during all his stay here the traveller suffered from ulcerated teeth. He only saw the country, as it were, through the twitching eyes of aching teeth and sore gums.

similarly about Moosonee. Their one visit to that new country had been made under difficulties and in tribulation. They travelled on the ten hour trip from Cochrane without the trip. As a matter of fact, however, there were 31 or arm and stitches in the leg and pains in the neck from of North Bay. In addition there were a number of T. & striving to steal a nap or two on the hard seats of a day N. O. officials who are more intimately concerned with the coach. They landed at Moosonee, weary and irritated | country north of North Bay than they are with North Bay They had not seen the wonderful scenic effects along the itself, though they reside in the Gateway City, so-called, of lots at Moosonee commenced they were in that state of were given as Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, ill-humour where the Angel Gabriel would fail to please, let etc., but who in reality are as much concerned in the North

editor says. It was his father, the late Otto Thorning, who more than any other single man in all the North envisioned the possibilities of the great country north of Cochrane. In October 1921, a public meeting held in Cochrane on the memorable occasion of celebrating the turning of the first sod on the James Bay extension, presented to Otto Thorning a beautiful shield mounted on a panel and expressing appreciation to Otto Thorning for his untiring efforts towards having the T. & N. O. Railway extended to James Bay. In reply the late Mr. Thorning wrote: -"It is with a feeling of devout thanks that I write-thanks that I have been per-United States-\$3.00 Per Year mitted to live to see the day of my dreams come true,thanks that I have been permitted to take a leading part in the advancement of the date when the new era of the development of Ontario's great heritage of the North begins." The present editor of The Cochrane Northland Post expresses the belief that his father would have voiced similar views had he been spared to stand at Moosonee recently and witness the driving of the last spikes in the railway extension to James Bay. The vision triumphs and the nightmare

"If any of you have doubts about the future of this country, now is the time for you to renew your confidence and belief." said Geo. W. Lee, chairman of the T. & N. O. Railway, at the formal ceremony at Moosonee on July 15th, 1932. A trip to Moosonee is the best cure for any doubts about Moosonee or the country north of Cochrane. It rests in the hands of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission to renew and to build faith in the country north of Cochrane. Let the commission organize another trip, or several trips, to Moosonee this year. Those who were on the trip a few weeks ago are firm in their faith. There are, however, many who are dissatisfied because they missed that trip. They have fair cause for regret. The trip was necessarily limited and restricted in the number that could be accommodated. In might be well worth while to run another excursion open to the public of the North and South. All would return from such a happy outing confident in their faith in the new land, delighted with the T. & N. O. service and benefitted in health and pleasure by the interesting jaunt.

TO PROTECT FREE MEN

One newspaper places an unfortunate and misleading heading over an excellent report of part of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. The heading reads:-"Canada Wants Great Britain to Boycott Russian Goods." This heading does not fairly represent what Canada asks. It does not accurately describe what Hon. R. B. Bennett said. It does not properly reflect the import of the article it heads. It would be more in keeping with the motive of Hon. Mr. Bennett's address to say that "Canada Asks Great Britain for Fair Protection for the Workers and Producers of the Empire." The competition of Russia in lines such as wheat and lumber are particularly resented by Canada because the competition is unfair. It is the competition of what is practically slave labour against free men seeking a decent standard of living. In her invasions of world markets in the past Russia has based her prices, not on costs or wages, but on her own immediate needs, together with the idea that any injury that might be done to other nations would prove in some way or another a benefit to the Soviet. It is true that from her dumpings and her sacrifices of material in world markets Russia drew little real advantage, but it is equally true that the Soviet's methods of conducting business has injured every country that has had to do business in the same world markets. The stand of Canada in regard to the Soviet's unfair and evil competition has met with strong support from other Dominions. There does appear to be some disposition on the part of the delegates from the British Isles to question the advisability of shutting out Russian competition from Empire markets. Many may wonder why this attitude should be adopted. One Timmins citizen some time ago gave the answer. Indeed, he prophesied the very trouble that descended later upon Great Britain. He pointed out that Great Britain's financiers in their illogical desire for questionable trade had loaned money to Russia after that country had been refused in every other financial centre in the world. In some cases London, England, had borrowed money from France to loan it to Russia London had to repay the loan, but Russia let its debt to London be defaulted. Why there should be desire to trade with Russia, a defaulter in its obligations, and the self-confessed and willing bankrupt, is one of the oddities of the British mind. Trading with Russia is no better than dealing with the receiver of stolen goods. The wheat and lumber offered by Russia is taken by force, as it were, from the producers, and offered for what it will bring. Anything secured seems to be profit under the Russian plan. Hon, Mr. Bennett put the case in more diplomatic language. State-controlled standards of living, state-controlled labour, state-aided dumping dictated by high state policy, conflict in theory and practice, said Mr. Bennett, with the free institutions of the British Empire. The subordination of individual rights and liberty to a national economic plan affronts the whole idea of national development, he declared. This is one way of saying that free labour, such as Canada has built up after many years of struggle, should not be expected to compete in the Empire market, with the state products of forced labour that cannot be considered in fact as anything else than in a slave state. If the Imperial Conference does nothing else than force Russia to play the game with its own people as well as with the world of nations in general, it will have occomplished great good for the world as well as for the Empire. If it fails to remove the unfair competition of slave-ridden Russia from Empire trade it will have failed in a large way.

The pavement between Timmins and South Porcupine

The Northern Tribune, of Kapuskasing, complains that "practically none" of the guests at the recent opening of Many people of the North and the South had suffered Moosonee were from points north of North Bay. Of course everybody suspects that what really in worrying The Tribune was the absence of one particular Northern visitor from proper sleeping accommodation. They had cramps in the the guests on the trip who are residents of the area north way nor enjoyed the ozone-laden air. When the auction sale Further, there were a number on the trip whose residences alone a Toronto auctioneer. They may at one time have as anyone in Kapuskasing. In this list, for instance, might had visions of the possibilities of Moosonee and the coun- be placed "Harry Oakes, of Niagara Falls." In real life he towards Moosonee, tacitly admits that it was wrong in its try round about, but in the uncomfortable night the visions is Harry Oakes, the discoverer of the Lake Shore Mine and criticism of the T. & N. O. Commission in regard to the turned to nightmares. The editor of The Cochrane North- the man whose courage and faith put Kirkland Lake on sale of lots by auction at Moosonee. The Post should go a land Post was one of those whose dreams,-inherited dreams the map. In fairness to the T. & N. O. Commission it step further and acknowledge it was wrong in stating that they were, soured for a few discomforts. But the Cochrane should be noted that in compiling a list of guests for the lots had since been sold for less than the reserve bids placed editor took a second trip under happier circumstances and opening of Moosonee they had a very difficult task, indeed, on them. Lots are selling well in Moosonee and all are sary for the development of the North as an immediate supthe vision of his father is restored. "There can be no doubt The wonder is that they succeeded in such notable way in bringing at least the reserve bid price. The T. & N. O. ply of power. There is money for the one, why not for the as to the ultimate growth and progress of Moosonee" the he work. The number had to be restricted, and yet had Commission is fully justified in their faith in Moosonee.

preciation of the splendid work they have been doing since the commencesecuring extremely valuable prizes. We ask your interested patronage in order to help your local manager to win. He sincerely endeavours, at all times, to



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COTTAGE ROLLS 12c Peamealed, lb. CHUCK ROAST 9c BEEF, per lb. RIB BOILING 6c BEEF, per lb. WEINERS 27c 2 lbs. for. DRY SALT PORK 11c per lb. BREAKFAST 25c BACON, 2 lbs. for.

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3 POUNDS FOR

Englehart Bridge will be 801 Ft. Long

It is Expected that the New Bridge at Englehart will be Ready for Traffic by Next Summer.

gard to the work:-

is past next spring.

will be erected.

the work, and on the Englehart bank ing to one official on the job. Each She knows she can easily get another game. In the first innings Timmins concrete is being poured for some of has a concrete top, and is supposed to one at the drug store if she ruins the got one and another in the fifth, while

the site of the old Pollock bridge, a low hours.

Same as T. & N. O. Bridge.

The bridge will tower 100 feet above the waters of the Blanche, and it will be, according to the engineers' plans, Those motoring along the Ferguson 801 feet 2 inches in length, just under highway these days have a special word that of the nearby T. & N. O. bridge, in nearly every case about the new which is 813 feet long and approxibridge at Englehart. The construction | mately the same height above the waof this new high level bridge over the ter. The design calls for nine spans, Blanche river is now under way and with the centre one stretching 160 feet despatches from Englehart describe it from pier to pier across the river. On as the major activity of the Northern either side this link will be flanked by Development Dept. in the district this two spans of 100 feet each and two year. Although work is being rushed others of 40 feet. The bridge will carry on the new bridge, it is not expected a 24-foot driveway for vehicular traffic, that it will be ready for traffic before with a sidewalk five feet wide on one next summer. Word from Englehart side, the dimensions in this respect begives the following particulars in re- ing similar to those on the Lang St. bridge at Cobalt, completed last year.

While it is expected that the steel | Some idea of the magnitude of the work will be in place before the snow | task may be gauged from the fact that flies, the concrete floor will not be underneath the piers that are to suppoured until all danger of serious frost port the centre span, no fewer than 240 Biles, each 50 feet long, will have Operations are centred chiefly on the been sunk when the concrete bases town side of the steep river bank, but raise themselves into the air. On the afterwards the plant of the Chatham | north side, these are already driven in-Dredging and Construction Co., which to the ground, and each of the twelve has the contract for part of the job, dozen piles there is down 30 feet below will be moved across the stream, where the bed of the river. These are all duplicate piers for the nine-span bridge "green" piles, the timber for which was secured in the district, and they Gravel is being hauled on the south will last "forever", because of their side in preparation for this phase of state of perpetual dampness, accord- her that cigarettes ruin her complexion. the piers which are to support the stand a pressure of 10 tons, but an ex- one she has.

structure. Some further clearing will periment on one of them proved it have to be done on the south bank, did not budge an inch when subjected The new bridge is being built close to to twice that weight left on it for The piles to be placed under the

wooden structure of earlier days.

other piers will be treated with creosote, and will be brought here from the Canadian creosote plant at Sudbury. When the bridge has been finished there will be a new and safer entrance available on the main road into this town, the distance will be shortened slightly over the Ferguson highway in its northward course, and two level crossings, one of them right in the extensive railway vards here, and the scene of a fatal accident in the comparatively recent past, will have been eliminated. Only One Crossing. One level crossing only, that at

Thornloe, where there is a clear view of the T. & N. O. tracks, will remain in the more than 200-mile stretch of road between North Bay and Matheson, when the bridge here is in operation. The approach to the bridge on either side will be by gentle curves leading to short straight stretches before the structure is reached, and it will be necessary no longer for travellers by road to negotiate two steep hills and two sharp turns on to the wooden bridge on the other side of the railway racks as they enter or leave Englehart.

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:-You sets, O'Donnell and Fitzjohn and can't get a flapper all excited by telling

Kirkland Lake Team Tied With McIntyre

Timmins Loses Lively Game Here with Kirkland Lake on Friday in the Senior Baseball League Series.

Timmins went to the foot of the senor baseball league on Friday when the team bearing the name of this town was defeated 3 to 2 by the Kirkland Lake team. By this victory Kirkland Lake tied with McIntyre, each of these two teams having then won three games and lost two in the senior ball series. Timmins had the standing at the wrong end with two wins and four The weather was bad for Friday's

game and by mutual consent it was agreed to play only seven innings. The game was late in starting and between this and the weather the seven-innings idea seemed the only feasible one Despite the weather there was a good crowd present and the game had many points of interest. The few Timmins lads playing on the Timmins team. however, kept the interest in the Timmins team down. It was like watching a couple of visiting teams, with neither team quite good enough for that. The battery for Kirkland Lake was Hackett and Westdale, while Timmins had two Chambers and Fitzjohn. Messrs W. McIntyre and W. Burns umpired the the visitors did not score until the sixth innings, but in that frame they ran in three to win the game one up after it appeared as if the lead of two for five innings put it on ice for the Timmins team. It was Art Little who started the fireworks for the visitors and brought joy to the hearts of the visiting fans from Kirkland Lake Hackett allowed Timmins five hits while there were seven off the Kirkland batteries. The changing of the Timmins battery in the concluding stage of the game was a feature that seemed odd to the fans but added to the interest in the game.

Enarco News:-Even when you go ound a course you must be square.

Orillia Packet:-There is this to be said for the money spent on the public library. It is the only part of our educational expenditure which benefits old and young alike. All who can read, whether they are only twelve years of age or over eighty, can make use of the library. Nearly half of Orillia's population is included on the lending list at the public library. There is no institution which can do so much to promote intelligence and culture in a community as a well stocked and well managed library.

to be representative of both North and South. Wisely, for the North they turned to boards of trade rather than formal opening, but the line had to be drawn somewhere. All could not be invited. The commission, generally speaking, made a very careful selection, without thought of politics or personality, except so far as these were evidenced in the advancement of the North. It should be remembered also that many were invited from the North, as well as from the South, who were unable to be present. Kapuskasing was well represented by at least two good men interested in the whole North

The Northland Post of Cochrane, by its present attitude

The Dominion Government recently announced that i the case of positions in the civil service becoming vacan municipal representatives. In many cases the representa- through natural causes, new appointments would not be tives selected were the heads of the municipalities and thus made unless it was absolutely necessary to do so for the the towns were honoured because their heads had shown in public service. The resignation of Sir Henry Thornton as the past a keen interest in the whole North, rather than con- general manager of the Canadian National Railways gives fining their effort to their own individual locality. There a chance to test out the sincerity of the Government in the are several from North and South that The Advance would matter of appointments or rather in the matter of salaries. have wished to have seen included in the list of guests at the This is a case where the country may save tens of thousands of dollars a year without any deterioration of service

> Effort is said to be centred these days on keeping the transient unemployed from congregating at Ottawa and so disturbing the deliberations of the Imperial Conference. Instead of attempting to segregate the unemployed the government should abolish them-by providing work for all at living wage

The Ontario Government evidently can raise twenty million dollars without extreme difficulty for the purpose of power project. Why not raise a few millions to provide work for the unemployed and so bring back prosperity.

A road between Sudbury and Timmins is just as neces other? It's a great life if you don't weaken!