

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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INVESTIGATION ASKED

At police court at South Porcupine this week the Crown Attorney asked permission of the court to withdraw a charge laid under the Employment Agency Act, as he had given assurance to the witnesses in the case that their positions at the mine would not be imperilled by their giving evidence, and now he found that he was unable to extend them any assurance that they would not lose their jobs if they gave testimony before the court.

There will be general approval of the attitude of the Crown Attorney in attempting to implement his promise of protection for the witnesses, but the public will feel very strongly that the magistrate's suggestion should be carried out, and that the Attorney-General should investigate the whole question of the alleged traffic in jobs in this district, and take whatever action may be necessary to protect the workers.

At any time the buying of jobs does not commend itself to Canadians or others of British origin. At the present time, the practice, if it exists, is particularly vicious, and must prove a decided handicap to the ordinary honest worker. Few Canadians or other Britishers are either able or willing to buy the right to work. The idea is repugnant to the average man of British blood.

Rightly or wrongly, there has been a general opinion that a traffic in jobs has been carried on in the North. Recently, Kirkland Lake mines took drastic measures to stamp out the mean and evil practice. Some of the mines in the Porcupine have shown in no uncertain way that they will do anything and everything lawful and expedient to prevent any such imposition and handicap upon decent Canadian workmen seeking positions. If there is any traffic in jobs, there should be exposure of those concerned. If foreigners are being defrauded through the pretence that jobs can be secured through the payment of money, this should be made known. If there is no traffic in jobs, the public is entitled to have this proven. The court is the proper place for the evidence to be presented, and the magistrate, holding as he does the full confidence of all may be depended upon to decide the issue wisely and justly.

Even his enemies will admit that the Attorney-General Hon. W. H. Price, is thorough and courageous. There have been outstanding evidences of the fact that he is not awed by influence nor frightened from the path of duty by power of any kind. There is a very strong demand among the public in general that the ordinary worker be given a fair chance at this time. There are hundreds of men out of work in Timmins at the present time, including many returned soldiers and other good Canadian citizens. They have neither the money nor the disposition to buy jobs. The public is interested in seeing that these good men are not handicapped in their search for work in these trying days. The demand for the interest and action of the Attorney-General will be a very general one, and the public will be much disappointed if he does not take up the question on behalf of the people. There is general confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the officials here of the Attorney-General's department. The public are looking to the Attorney-General's department for such support that justice may be assured for all concerned.

CONFERENCE PROVES SUCCESS

The Imperial Conference concluded last week at Ottawa, and the general opinion of thoughtful citizens not only in Canada, but throughout the Empire, is that the agreements reached between the different parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations meant that the gathering was most successful, and that improved trade and greater chances for an early and permanent return to prosperity for the Empire have been achieved. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a summary of what Canada will receive as a result of the agreements made at the Conference, as well as what Canada has given to Britain in return. Newspapers of such widely different attitude on the Empire and trade as The Toronto Globe and The Ottawa Journal are agreed that success has been achieved by the Conference. Public men from different sections of the Empire are equally in accord. Hon. Mr. Bennett, premier of Canada, said at the conclusion of the Conference that the agreements reached "constitute a definite advance towards closer Empire economic association," and that they "proclaim not only a growing spirit of co-operation within the Empire, but as well the nature and extent of our resources." Hon. Mr. Bennett further suggested that what has been accomplished is but the beginning of greater and better things for the prosperity of the Empire. "What we have done at this conference," said Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, the leading delegate from Great Britain, "is to build a foundation on which we and future generations may erect as fair and stable an edifice as lies in their capacity to accomplish." It only remains for us to work out in practice," he adds, "what we have achieved on paper." Leading newspapers and public men in Britain and in the various Dominions beyond the seas also have added their approval to the thought that the Conference has been a notable success. There has been a general tendency to credit Hon. Mr. Bennett with the leading part in making the Conference a success. This seems only fair, as there has been a very deliberate attempt made in the past few weeks to make the people believe that the Canadian premier had wrecked the Conference or would wreck it. Last week the question was asked:—"What has Bennett done?" What he has accomplished for Canada and the Empire by his able part in the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa is a record of achievement to fill the page of any leader's book. "This has Bennett done"—the success of the Imperial Conference.

Like all British agreements, compromise shows to some extent in the results of the Conference. Hon. Mr. Bennett urged an embargo on Russian goods. The Advance still believes that would have been the better plan. In a word Russia is handling stolen goods through what is virtually slave labour. No fair competition is possible under such

circumstances. The agreement secured by Canada, however offers some safety from the unfair competition of Russian products. An article in the treaty reads to effect that the agreement is made on the distinct understanding and condition that when any foreign country by state control of goods or prices makes fair trade impossible, the Empire will take action to forbid the importation of the commodities so improperly controlled by Soviet or other states. The Ottawa Journal puts the matter thus:—"Russia nor any other country is to be permitted to use the power of its Government or any slave or communistic system, to defeat the value of the preferences."

Of course, there are a few newspapers and public men who still prophesy failure for the agreements, just as they persistently foretold failure for the Conference. There are such people; likely there always will be, worse luck. But to the credit of the great majority it must be said that sectionalism was forgotten, politics cast aside, and only the Empire and its people held in thought and consideration. The attitude of such newspapers as The Toronto Globe revives hope and belief and pride in the loyalty and the foresight of the people of the Empire. The Globe has always been an advocate of Empire trade and no petty politics or fear that the men of one party or another would reap acclaim has stopped The Globe in its steadfast and intelligent advocating and support of trade within the Empire. The Globe will be found to be representative of the bigger and better part of Canada.

There were a few—a very few—newspapers that appeared during the Conference to be anxious for its failure, after the manner of the alien communists. It is an odd fact that these few newspapers still see or pretend to see, lack of great results. To the average thoughtful Canadian, however, the result is most satisfactory, and the general belief is that the Imperial Conference is but the forerunner of returned prosperity for the Empire.

The preference of 20 per cent. on lumber with an assured market for 1,300,000,000 bd. ft. per year, is perhaps the concession to Canada that will have the first and most immediate effect on this part of the North Land. It seems to mean a revival of the lumber industry and that will mean a great deal to the North, as well as having its indirect effects upon all trade in the province and the Dominion.

So far as may be judged at present, the Conference has proved a notable success, and opens a new era in the history of Greater Britain's progress.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE!

The Advance has been insistent and persistent in its advocacy of employment as a remedy for present conditions, rather than direct relief or the dole in any form. It is believed that in the final analysis employment provided by the Governments at fair rates of pay will kill the depression quicker than anything else. It will give the country something for the money spent. Direct relief is only expense with nothing at all to show for it. It permits the constant shifting of responsibility from one government to the other, while good people suffer. At Hamilton the other day, a monster meeting of the members of the Canadian Legion went on record as urging employment rather than relief. At Kapuskasing recently settlers from the District of Cochrane expressed themselves as overwhelmingly in favour of a land-clearing bonus, rather than either road work or direct relief while they were almost as unanimous in favouring work in preference to direct relief. Labour unions and other gatherings of good Canadians are on record as opposed to direct relief and in favour of employment. Apparently, the only people who favour direct relief are a few politicians and all the alien communists. A man in Timmins on Monday of this week said:—"I am really grateful for the help that has been given me and my family, but what I do want above everything else is the chance to work and support my own house." That is the general attitude of Canadians and other Britishers. They do not want to be parasites on anybody. All have to live, of course, and men will take direct relief sooner than have their families starve. But it is bitter bread, bitter indeed!

The Advance is particularly vicious against direct relief because it is so unfair and so oppressive to the boys now growing into men. Scores of these young men in Timmins completed, and no prospects ahead but the bitter one of charity. How any Government can sit back and see the thousands of young men in Canada facing the prospect of no work and no hope to make their own way, with so much crying to be done, is a puzzle indeed. The argument that there is not money enough to carry on relief work is disproven by the ease with which money may be raised for any purpose favoured by the powers that be. It is equally upset by the other fact that the cost of direct relief is a senseless burden, a wasteful method, a purposeless plan, that promises to call for more millions than employment itself. Thought of the coming generation, as well as consideration for those of to-day, should force the Government to evolve plans whereby there would be employment, and the employment itself will of its own great power cure the ill of the day.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

If the Imperial Conference was a "drunken orgy," all the nations of the world will want to know what brand of liquor they used.

The Cochrane Northland Post is not pleased with an editorial in The Advance recently in reference to the good work of Hon. R. B. Bennett. That was expected. If Mr. Hepburn read it, he wouldn't be pleased either.

If you have some odd job around the house or garden that you want done and you can spare a half-dollar or a dollar or two, just call up Mr. Garner, phone 218, and have him send you one of the score or so of handy men he has on his list—men who are anxious to work even for an hour or two, so that they may keep themselves instead of becoming a charge on the public or on friends. These men will scorn no work, though it be but an hour or two. They will do the work well. You will be helping yourself, helping a deserving fellow, and helping the country all at the one time.

The visit of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson to Canada at the present time has started some newspapers digging up out of the past supposed delinquencies of this former premier of Ontario. Why don't they bring back to light some of the notable things that may be credited to Hon. Mr. Ferguson. At the moment one is particularly timely. Hon. Mr. Ferguson inaugurated in Ontario several years ago the Correspondence School course for the children of settlers and others in sparsely-settled areas of the province. By this Correspondence Course hundreds of children have been able to secure an education who would otherwise have been deprived of this great privilege. At the present time there are over a thousand children taking this course—that is, a thousand children having school advantages, who but for the

History of Mining of Gold in Ontario

Review of Outstanding Developments in the Last Quarter of a Century in Ontario's Mining Story, Told in Bulletin 83 of Mines Dept.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a general survey of mining history in Ontario as given in Bulletin No. 83, just issued by the Ontario Dept. of Mines, and entitled, "Twenty-five Years of Ontario's Mining History." After the general survey the bulletin takes up the story of each mineral, the following being the reference to gold:—

Gold Mining in Ontario.

The history of gold mining in Ontario goes back to 1866, when Powell, an old Dutch miner, following a copper seam on the farm of one Richardson in Hastings county in Southern Ontario, struck native gold; but the rich deposits of the Richardson farm were not duplicated in neighbouring townships. Five years later attention was centred in the northwest where the Huronia mine was developed, and a mining boom began that was to reach its peak in 1897 and then subside until 1903 when the silver discoveries at Cobalt brought prospectors swarming into Northern Ontario. The truly startling story of gold-mining, however, began with the discovery of Porcupine in 1909. The preceding years had had their value, particularly in improved technique through the application of the cyanide process, which was steadily developed, and the Province was prepared for major developments.

For almost 20 years, Porcupine dominated the field. It was in 1909 that Ben Hollinger and his companions staked the claims that were the basis of one of the greatest gold mines in the world. Some prospecting had been carried on in the area as early as 1907, but the real gold rush started with the Hollinger, McIntyre, and Dome finds, all of which were made within a few days of one another. There were many pessimists who would see no great future for the new camp; even Hollinger was refused by a leading mining company after careful examination of the property. To Noah Timmins is due the credit of leading the camp into production. He showed his faith in the prospects by erecting a stamp mill on the Hollinger property. This was ready for operation early in 1911. At the same time, a mill was being erected at the Dome. But forest fires in that year devastated the district, burning the Hollinger mill and surface plant to the ground, wiping out the new plant at Dome, and driving miners and prospectors underground or into Lake Porcupine where some perished. Reconstruction started immediately, and the camp moved rapidly forward to its premier position.

The Kirkland Lake camp came into being quietly. Porcupine had astonished the world. It did not seem possible that there could be another Porcupine in Ontario. Such was the general view, but it was not shared by a few determined prospectors who dropped off the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway train at Swastika in the summer of 1911. At that time the Swastika and Lucky Cross were being developed in the vicinity of the railway station, and some gold was produced later. Despite its optimistic name, the Lucky Cross was not a success; it proved to be but a vest-pocket sample of the larger and richer mines that were discovered later on the shores of Kirkland Lake.

The first discovery at Kirkland Lake was made in the autumn of 1911 by W. H. Wright, and the property staked now forms a part of the Wright-Hargreaves mine. Early in 1912 further discoveries were made about a mile

east of the lake by the Tough brothers, who were associated with Harry Oakes. In the summer of the same year, Mr. Oakes staked the ground on the lake shore which was destined to develop into one of the richest gold mines in history. But it was not until 1913, when a shipment of high-grade ore was made from the Tough-Oakes claim, that any general interest was displayed in the possibilities of the area. Promising new veins were discovered on the Burnside, Teck-Hughes and Sylvanite properties, while Mr. Oakes reported assays as high as \$1,000 a ton at the Lake Shore. By the middle of 1914, hydro-electric power was brought into the area and underground work was begun on the Lake Shore and Teck-Hughes mines. Development continued in 1915, 1916, 1917, but increasing cost of supplies, labour, and equipment, due to the world war finally interrupted operations on many of the properties, and it was 1920 before the camp was in full swing again and mills were in operation at Kirkland Lake Gold, Lake Shore, and Teck-Hughes. The Tough-Oakes mines, the first producer, closed down in 1918, but is again being developed under the name "Toburn." In 1920 the Kirkland Lake camp production attained the million-dollar mark, and from that time onward its yearly output has advanced until in 1931 it approached \$22,000,000.

It was the discoveries at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake that made the gold areas of Northern Ontario world famous. From 1866 to 1891, the Province had only produced gold to the value of \$190,258. For the next seventeen years the total was only \$2,504,292. In 1910 the Porcupine began producing bullion, and in 1913 Kirkland Lake came into production. In the past 20 years, to the end of 1930, production has totalled \$348,420,971, with over \$265,000,000 from Porcupine and nearly \$80,000,000 from Kirkland Lake. From 1912 to 1930, Ontario's gold mines paid out over \$100,000,000 in dividends.

In 1931, when nickel and copper production were greatly affected and the low price of silver and cobalt was disturbing developments, gold output showed a marked expansion, increasing more than 20 per cent. over 1930. The responsible factors in this expansion were the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain on September 21, the prohibition by the Dominion Government, except under license, of export of Canadian gold, and the purchase by Canada of the product of Canadian gold mines in New York funds. The premium on Canadian gold promoted and intensified the industry both in production and in the development of new areas. From Quebec to the Manitoba boundary, prospectors have been busy, and there has also been renewed activity in many of the older known areas.

The latest developments of interest are the successful operation of the Howey gold mine at Red Lake, 170 miles from the nearest railway, the Parkhill and Minto in Michipicoten, and the opening of the Moss mine, west of Port Arthur, first worked in 1872. A 200-ton mill was started at the Moss in March, 1932. Promising discoveries have been made in Bancroft township, about 40 miles west of Kirkland Lake, where the Ashley is rapidly approaching the production stage and a 150-ton mill is in course of construction; the low-grade deposits of the adjacent Matachewan area are now attracting attention. Gold has been found in the Three Ducks Lakes area in Chester and Yeo townships, about 10 miles southwest of Gogama on the Canadian National railway, and in Swayze township, northeast of Ridout on the Canadian Pacific railway. Interesting finds have also been made at the north end of Long Lac, east of Lake Nipigon.

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interest and thought of Premier Ferguson would have been growing up illiterate. This fact alone should place Hon. G. Howard Ferguson in the highest place in the minds and hearts of the people of this province. Why bring this up? Well, at the moment the announcement is going the rounds of the press that nine children living in log shacks in remote parts of the province, far from any school, have been successful in passing the high school entrance examination this year. Of the ten who tried this particular examination this year, nine were successful. That speaks volumes for the value of the courses and the way they are handled by the superintendent of the correspondence course department, Dr. Neil McDougall, who deserves bouquets as well as the former premier. The nine successful pupils are as follows: Irene Birch, Nipissing Junction; Ernest A. Blacker, Florence Hone, Bonfield; Mary Huffman (Cir 48-11, 5), Turtle Lake; C. Myrie Keeley, Dudley; Evelyn Morris, Blind River; Irma Ori (honours), Driewood; Aileen O'Rourke, Irene Sullivan, Emo.

Many years ago a visitor to the West told the folks on his return to Ontario that Assiniboia had a town called "Maple Creek" because there wasn't a maple within five hundred miles and there wasn't any creek at all. The Canadian Labour Defence League is so-called on a similar principle to that suggested for the naming of Maple Creek. The Canadian Labour Defence League is anti-Canadian; it is against Labour; it gives offence instead of making defence; it is not even a league, but just a gang. By the time the reds get tired of using words, terms like "worker," "labour," "farmer," "association," "demand," "capital," and "fight" will have two meanings, one being the ordinary, everyday meaning and the other the red conception.

Just at the time when Toronto is about convinced that the police dog is a menace to life and safety in the city, ten persons being seriously bitten by dogs of this breed, some friend in Windsor sends Mr. Mitchell Hepburn, Liberal party leader in Ontario a present of a police dog. What does the gift mean? Is it a hint, a threat or an omen?—And if so, to which?

The rise and fall of stocks often has not even a remote connection with actual values or even with prospects of

possibilities. For instance, one company may pass up its dividend and be quoted on the stock exchange board at an increased figure over the normal quotation, while another stock may experience a decided drop in price the very same day that it declares another payment to shareholders. All this, however, does not alter the fact that the stock exchange itself is a more or less reliable barometer of values and conditions. The present increase in stock prices and the augmented trading being done, indicate a revival of courage and hope. When people are ready to take a chance again it suggests that not only is there money for trading, but the feeling of panic and depression is passing once more. The increased business recently on the stock exchanges may be taken as one of the best signs that business is once more on the move.

The North should take some pride in the fact that among the most able and accurate newspaper articles in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa recently were the well-written and informative despatches by a North Land newspaperman, Ed. Loney, to a Northern newspaper, The Sudbury Star.

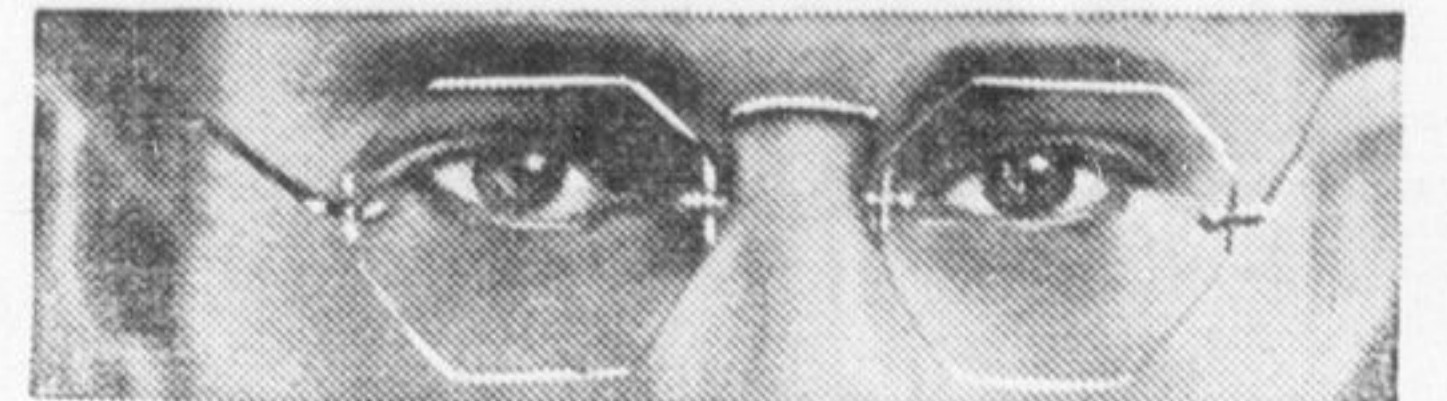
Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter that is well worthy the most careful consideration of the Government. It endorses the stand of The Advance that work should be provided rather than the oppression and curse of direct relief. Further it points to a plan whereby this work might be utilized to the greatest benefit for the country. "Anti-Dole" urges the clearing of land in the North to provide employment and relief. The gentleman writing the letter is in particularly effective position to speak along the lines that he has taken. Modesty has prevented him signing his name, but it may be said that he is one of the real pioneers of this North country; he has farmed here; he has been both an employee and an employer of labour on a large scale. Thoughtful and public-spirited, his letter is entitled to consideration because of the writer as well as on its own merits.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, is visiting in Ontario at present. He is quoted as saying that he just came here for a quiet fishing trip. There is no man knows better where the fish are in this country.

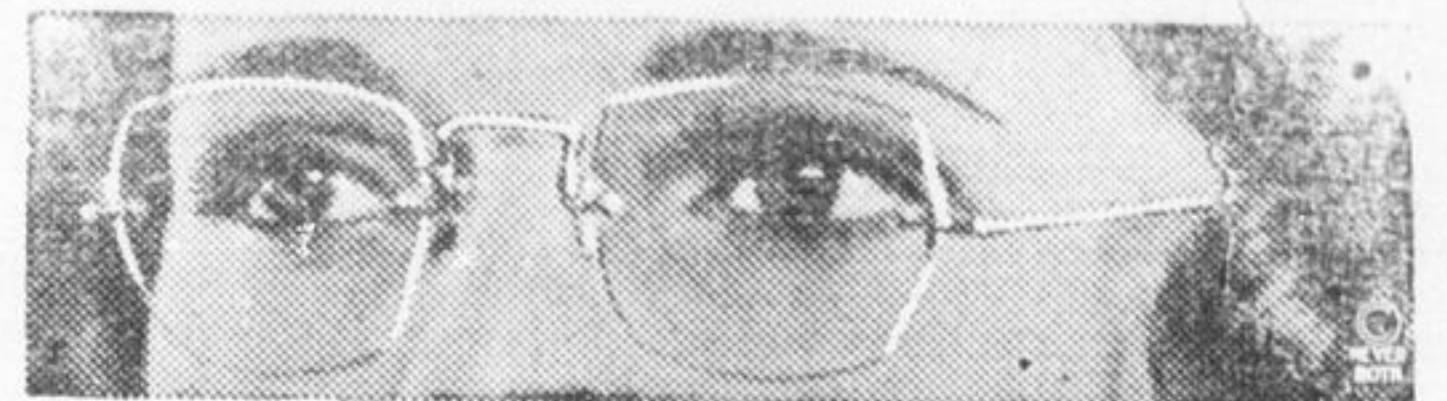
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Expects Lumbering to Revive at Once

Geo. B. Nicholson, M.P. for Algoma, Looks for Early and Beneficial Effects to Lumber Industry from the Imperial Conference.

As The Advance has repeatedly pointed out recently the North Land has a vital interest in the matter of the lumber industry now in such difficult position through world conditions and other factors. The Canadian lumber industry has been one of the chief sufferers from the dumping in British markets of the confiscated lumber handled by slave labour in Russia. The Imperial Conference which has just concluded its labours at Ottawa was expected to overcome the difficulties faced by the lumber trade, so far as Great Britain was concerned. Those who have given special study to the question believe that in regard to lumber the Conference has accomplished a great deal. Geo. B. Nicholson, M.P. for Algoma, who was chairman of the economic committee of the Canadian lumber industry for the Conference at Ottawa, last Saturday expressed the opinion that the agreement effected by the Conference for the effective control of the United Kingdom market will bring satisfaction to the Canadian lumber industry as a whole. Further, Mr. Nicholson is of the belief that the agreement will mean that many men will now be able to return to work, as Canada has an excellent chance to regain the British market. He looks for a large number of men to be called to employment in the woods and lumber industry plants to meet the demand for Canadian lumber that is expected to be one of the results of the successful work of the Imperial

Conference. At this point it may be fitting to pay tribute to the remarkably fine work for the lumber industry accomplished through the ability and interest of Mr. Nicholson. His knowledge of all phases of the situation and the earnest and effective way in which he has urged the case for Canada and for the lumber industry has roused very general admiration. While much of his excellent work in the matter has not been given much of the limelight, enough is known and evident to win for Mr. Nicholson a well-deserved measure of praise.

Because of his intimate knowledge of the lumber industry and his able exposition of Canada's needs in the matter, Mr. Nicholson has achieved a great deal not only for the Empire and for Canada, but particularly for the North Land. Hence, Mr. Nicholson's views on the benefit of the findings of the Imperial Conference at worthy of more than passing notice. In an interview given at Ottawa on Saturday Mr. Nicholson had much of interest and value to give out. Some of the statements made by the member for Algoma, are worthy of study and consideration. In the interview referred to Mr. Nicholson among other things said:—"Russia's marketing methods and slaughtered prices have been the influence more than anything else that has kept Canadian lumber out of the United Empire for the past 10 years.

Regains Market "The preference granted is not at the moment definitely known, but reliable information we have been able to secure indicates that it is not as great as we had hoped for. Nevertheless, with the preference granted and adequate control over Russian imports established, the Canadian lumber trade can, without question, regain at least a substantial portion of the market we formerly enjoyed.

"It was never expected that Canada could step into the British market to any extent in 1932, because it is well known that the stocks of lumber imported into the United Kingdom during 1931 and up to the present in 1932 had over-saturated the market and it will take some time to liquidate those stocks.

"At the same time, with the exception of specially sawn stocks from the Pacific Coast, Canada is not in a position to ship large quantities of lumber this year, for two reasons:

- A Beneficial Effect 1. Stocks are low, and 2. Because of the market having been virtually closed to us, the stocks available have been in the main sawn to Canadians and U.S.A. standards, but, in 1933 and certainly in 1934 we should, under fair competition and with the preference granted, be able to re-enter the U.K. market in a substantial way.

"It is to early to anticipate just what it will mean to lumber operations this coming winter but it should have a decidedly stimulating effect and mean putting a lot of men to work in the several provinces affected."

Blairmore, Alberta, Enterprise.—Down on Vancouver Island, men who voluntarily used to use up all their wind to fill the bagpipes are now forced to use the same amount of surplus puffing to blow the insects out of the flower gardens.

Stratford Beacon-Herald.—There is to be an eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31, and warnings are issued to use dark glasses or smoked glass when looking at it. Some folk will be well equipped because they have been looking at everything that way for months.