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Grouse for Museum Taken from Timmins

"Ted" White Gets Fine Specimens of Ruffed Grouse in Timmins District for the Royal Canadian Museum.

Mr. E. F. G. White, better known to sportsmen throughout Canada and United States as "Ted", spent the 15th and 16th in a vicinity of Timmins making a study of the ruffed grouse at present wintering in this section of the province. Ted White was sent out by the Royal Canadian Museum with a permit to secure specimens of these birds for scientific purposes. Six beautiful specimens were secured by Mr. White and each bird was wrapped separately and packed in a specially built case. They were then taken direct to Ottawa by Mr. White himself. At the Royal Canadian Museum at Ottawa each bird is catalogued and a complete record kept of its markings in detail, measurements and weight. The crop and intestines are examined for scientific purposes. The finer specimens are skinned and mounted.

Mr. White stated that these birds are the sharp-tailed grouse which is a Northern bird and its range extends from Alaska down through the Prairie Provinces across the northern part of Ontario, along the shores of Hudson and James Bay, up into Northern Quebec and Ungava Bay district and into the southern part of Baffin Island. They are the same species of bird that is commonly called the prairie chicken around Manitoba. Where this bird is found in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces it shows more of a yellowish tinge on the breast and more white on the outer parts, which may just be due to feeding or climatic conditions.

To the best of Mr. White's recollection the last time he saw any quantity of these birds in the province was 45 years ago when he secured some specimens around Lake Temiskaming.

For forty years Mr. White has been the representative of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Smokeless Powder Company in Canada, and for the past four years has devoted his time exclusively for the Department of the Interior of Canada, and is the only non-American member of the United States Society for the conservation of game.

While Mr. White was in Timmins he was the guest of the Rev. Father Theriault and the Explosives Division of the Canadian Industries Limited.

Got His Divorce and Damages of \$500.00

Kirkland Lake Man Finds Swift Courtship Not Followed by Permanent Loyalty on the Part of His Partner.

A despatch from Halleybury last week told of a shattered romance, a divorce granted, and \$500.00 damages secured for alienation of a wife's affections, all at the one court, and a Kirkland Lake man being the hero of the trial, but the victim of the circumstances.

This is the tale as it boiled down from the evidence in the Halleybury court:—

He met her in Winnipeg, and after a whirlwind courtship of three weeks, during which he told her of the golden possibilities of Kirkland Lake, they were married. She paid part, if not all of the expenses of the wedding. Then she dug down into her bank account and furnished him assistance to come to the gold camp, later following herself. He could not secure a job, although she went out to the mines with him to prove to the employment agents that he was a married man. Finally, their resources at an ebb, he secured a position for her, working in a boarding house.

Here the villain enters, said villain being the owner of the boarding house. Five short days elapsed, during which the loving husband was torn between doubt and suspicion. Finally he could stand it no longer. He found his bride of five weeks in an embarrassing position and left the house. Later, he met a friend asking her to come back to him, with no result.

All this and more, was brought out at the sittings of the Supreme Court at Halleybury before Mr. Justice Kingstone, in the suit for divorce of Dmytro Buly against Paraskewa Buly. The co-respondent in the case, Mike Federchuk, proprietor of the boarding house was also being sued for \$5000 for alienation of the wife's affections.

Further irregularities on the part of the pair were testified to by Deputy Chief Hughes and O.P.P. Evans, while she herself, admitted certain indiscretions. The case was tried by a jury, who brought in a verdict granting the divorce and awarded Buly \$500 damages, with costs.

At the opening of the court, F. L. Smiley, K.C. Crown Attorney, welcomed His Lordship on behalf of the Bar of Temiskaming, congratulating him on his elevation to the bench. Justice Kingstone replied briefly, stating that he felt that he had a hard task ahead of him to fill fittingly the place of the late Mr. Justice Orde, whose place he took on the bench.

Kirkland Lake has four or five hundred cases of "flu", it is reported. Timmins also has a large number. Other towns in the North also have their quota.

A Message from "the Minister from the North"

Hon. W. A. Gordon Gives an Account of his Stewardship. Facing the Problems of These Trying Days. Adoption of a Restrictive Emigration Policy. "Colonization at Home" Movement. The Value of the Mining Industry to Canada. Imperial Conference had Value Beyond Material Advantage in Bringing the People of the Empire into Closer Fraternal Touch. Individual Resource and Initiative of the Northern People an Inspiration and Encouragement.

Ottawa, December 21st, 1932

To the People of Temiskaming:

With the close of a strenuous Parliamentary session, I realize perhaps more clearly than ever before the penalties imposed by a Cabinet position in that I am not free to return home as often as I desire to give you a personal account of my stewardship as your representative.

In these days of difficult problems, common alike to our people and those in other parts of the world, citizens individually are giving more serious thought to our problems and also, quite properly to the conduct of administration of public affairs by their representatives elected for that purpose. My own view of this latter aspect is, after all, simply defined.—I was elected by my constituents to do a certain job to the best of my ability—to discharge a public trust—and I consider it a duty as well as a privilege to report to the people of my own district such contribution as I have been able to make towards the betterment of our social and economic conditions.

The triple portfolio—Labour, Mines, Immigration and Colonization—imposes squarely upon me certain responsibilities for which I must answer and I confess quite frankly that my twenty-five years' residence in the North Country in close association with a rugged, forthright people, in a district where the primary industries of agriculture, mining and lumbering have given us a diversity of occupation enjoyed by few districts in this or any other country, is perhaps the best—at least it is in my mind—and most worthwhile school of training a man could have as a background for public duties under present trying conditions.

In so far as immigration and colonization is concerned, the question of nation building in a young country such as ours is of primary importance. Immigration to Canada in the several years prior to 1930 had averaged approximately 160,000 persons per annum. While the immigration of agriculturists had been encouraged, it was the experience that many of those so classified gravitated to our urban centres attracted by high wages and became engaged in industrial work. My study and analysis of the situation on taking office in 1930 convinced me that two lines of action were necessary:—

- (a) Adoption of a restrictive immigration policy. (b) The efforts of all agencies previously given to the encouragement of immigration should be devoted to the colonization and placing in productive employment of people already within our borders.

As to the proper discharge of my responsibilities in administering restrictive immigration, the official record best tells the story. For the year ending March 31st, 1930, a total of 183,288 persons had been admitted; for the year ending March 31st, 1931, 88,223. The year ending March 31st, 1932, saw the real effect of the restrictive policy when a total of only 25,752 immigrants were admitted and there has been a further decline during the first seven months of the present year—only 14,851 persons having entered during that period.

We are continuing resolutely the policy of preserving to our own people labour opportunities existing in Canada and at the same time, of course, exercising business prudence in admitting desirable people who have sufficient capital to settle and those who are actual and potential employers of labour.

In the Fall of 1930 the Presidents of the two Railways, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Henry Thornton, then President of the Canadian National Railways, met in my office in Ottawa and after thoroughly reviewing the situation were in agreement with the policy I have indicated. The Premiers of all Provinces were communicated with and unanimously endorsed the principle of a "holiday" on immigration—and the substitution therefor of a concerted effort towards colonization within Canada on the lines I have stated.

Arising out of the meeting with the Presidents of the Railways, decision was taken to launch a co-operative "Colonization at Home Movement" by the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Colonization Departments of the two Railways. For the two year period ending September 30th last, this movement has resulted in the recorded settlement of 9,493 families having personal capital and previous experience, and the placement of 20,689 single men in farm employment. This has meant (on the basis of five members per family) a total of 68,154 persons absorbed into our agricultural life.

During the course of the work it was found that there were many families with previous farm experience genuinely desirous of earning a subsistence on the land but who had no money or material assets of consequence. Having regard to this situation, the Federal Government, on my recommendation, decided to apply expenditures that would otherwise inevitably be made in the form of direct relief to maintain such families in urban centres towards assisting selected families to settle on the land where they would have an opportunity of self-support. The Federal Government put this proposal to all Provinces May 6th of this year. Eight of the nine Canadian Provinces have entered into Settlement Agreements with the Dominion Government. One thousand, six hundred and fifty families have already been settled under this plan and a much greater volume of settlement is indicated for next year. This Relief Settlement Plan has not been put forward by any means as a complete solution of our unemployment problem, nor does any practical man expect 100 per cent. permanent settlement. It is one of the practical avenues open to us in meeting our unemployment situation and it is worthy of note—at no greater cost to the taxpayers of Canada than maintaining the same families on direct relief.

As Minister of Mines, I would not seek to take to myself undue credit for any of the achievements of our mining industry. That credit properly belongs to our prospectors, mine workers, operators and those who back their faith with their money in our mineral resources, but I do state with great satisfaction that the record of gold production in Northern Ontario during the past two years has written a page in our history which cannot be erased and it may fairly be said that the production of our Northern Ontario gold mines has been a bulwark—in fact a stop-log of first importance—in the troubled times through which we have been passing. Canada will have a total gold production this year exceeding \$65,000,000 in value. Northern Ontario mines will produce about \$50,000,000 of this.

The portfolio of Labour has brought me face to face with the difficulties and adversities which have beset many of our own citizens, in common with people of other countries, for it must be admitted by all that our situation, as with other countries, is in large measure the result of world-wide forces arising out of problems common to the human race, including the War and its aftermath, and that certain phases of these problems can have their solution only through international agreement and action. The Dominion Government has made adequate provision, in conjunction with the provinces and municipalities, that undue hardship will not be suffered by those of our less fortunate fellow-men who, at present, are facing adversities beyond their control. While many millions of dollars have been expended to provide necessities, it is the purpose of the Dominion Government that such assistance will continue to be given until the return of improved conditions which we confidently expect. It is well to bear in mind in this connection that our own people must ultimately bear, through the process of taxation, the cost of this direct relief and it is, therefore, clear that a great trust is imposed upon those of us who are earnestly endeavouring to cope with the unemployment problem in taking adequate steps to ensure that abuses are not permitted in the expenditure of public monies for relief purposes.

As I have stated in the House on many occasions, I am not persuaded that the difficulties of our situation are insurmountable, rather it is my belief—staking my faith on the character and integrity of our people—on their demonstrated initiative, combined with a rectification of certain important phases of our condition that must inevitably be brought about in the near future by international accord, this country will not only pull through but will witness steady upward progress, and I have every reason for believing that this will not be too long delayed.

The past year has witnessed the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa looking to the betterment of trade within the Empire. The very circumstance of this gathering of Empire statesmen in our own country has meant much to Canada and whatever may be the difference in the views of individuals with respect to the practical achievements of that Conference, we are all of one mind—that the holding of this Conference in the Capital of our own country—thereby making us during that time in spirit and in fact the heart of the Empire—was an historical event without parallel. In our day-to-day meetings and contacts with such British Statesmen as Baldwin, Chamberlain and Runciman (England); O'Kelly (Irish Free State); Coates (New Zealand); Bruce (Australia); Havanga (South Africa); Chatterjee of India; and Moffat (South Rhodesia), we were able to come to understandings such as correspondence would never accomplish in appreciating the problems of the United Kingdom and the sister Dominions—all with the common purpose of promoting the betterment of trade within the Empire.

(Continued on Page Three)

France has a Case in Regard to War Debts

United States Eshed the Nations into Reduction of Reparations, on Understanding that War Debts Also to be Revised.

If all those who are so anxious these days to defend Germany and urge the forgetting of the war reparations, would say a word in behalf of France and the attitude of that ally of Britain in the late war, there would be greater justice done than has been the case in some quarters in regard to France. It may be that these people who feel so kindly and charitable towards Germany think that France being an ally is not entitled to any more kindness than given to Britain. There are people like that. Everybody is not so bad except their brothers. It is a funny world like that. However, France has a case, and the average thoughtful man will feel that France has shown her usual logic and courage in the stand she is taking now. The attitude of France may not be the ideal one to some, but it does remain a fact that France, on account of her part in the world these many years, is entitled to much more kindly consideration than Germany, Russia, China and some other nations that are receiving a lot of maudlin sympathy in certain quarters these times.

It is pleasing to note that The Ottawa Journal is one of the daily newspapers giving France a square deal these days. An editorial in a recent issue of The Ottawa Journal is worth careful reading both for its manner and its matter. The editorial is as follows:—

Why France Won't Pay

Mice would hardly petition against cats with greater unanimity than members of the French Chamber of Deputies voted against payment of the French war debt to Washington. Behind this, it would almost seem, there is more than what was expressed by the French deputies. Even during the war, little love was lost between the poilus and the doughboys. General Pershing may or may not have said "Lafayette, we are here," but the French somehow couldn't help thinking that Lafayette might have been addressed a little earlier. Then, to make matters worse, came Mr. Wilson. "He talks like the Saviour," said Clemenceau, "and acts like Lloyd George." And as Wilson went on to fight against the Rhineland being annexed, or against an independent state being set up there, and would not or couldn't do much about French security, he got on French nerves. Later on came the American fiasco over the League of Nations, the Washington run-out on the Anglo-American-French Treaty, and so on and so forth, with the result that relations became strained. Even William Randolph Hearst (on this side) grew critical.

Miriamme (as they call France) remembers these things now. She recalls that between 1923 and 1929 she was the only girl for whom prosperous Uncle Sam wouldn't buy a drink; that while he threw money about here and there, and seemed to want to make loans to everybody, he gave her the cold shoulder. And Miriamme, as all history shows, has a tenacious memory. There are, of course, other factors. Last year, on the initiative of Mr. Hoover, Washington called for suspension of all inter-governmental debts. What it meant, for France, was that Germany wouldn't need to pay her the money with which France paid the United States.

Monsieur Laval, then the French Premier, made a trip to Washington, talked to Mr. Hoover. When the talk was over there was a joint communique (as much American as French) the effect of which was that in the event of the European nations taking the initiative (taking the initiative, that is, about letting Germany off from reparations) there might be a new arrangement covering war debts during the depression.

Germany, on this understanding, was forgiven reparations. She was given a clear moratorium for three years; after that a reduction in what she had to pay of 90 per cent. France clearly thought—her statesmen said so—that, in the light of the Laval-Hoover understanding, war debts would be made easy too, perhaps forgiven. In other words, no reparations, no war debts.

And so the French, who are nothing if not logical, can't now see why they should pay the United States when they are not being paid by Germany. Not being paid (as they argue) because of the United States.

Perhaps it would have been better had France decided to pay—with reservations. Taken the British position. On the other hand it is but fair to keep in mind that the French have a case.

SOME CHRISTMAS RIDDLES

- Why is a Christmas plum pudding a notable event?—Because it creates a stir. When are Christmas crackers like happy children leaving school for the holidays?—When they go off with a good report. When is a ship like snow?—When she is a-drift. Why is cranberry jelly like old money?—Because it is not current. If Santa Claus bumped his head against the top of your room, what article of stationery would he be supplied with?—Cellophane (sealing wax). Which toe never goes through a stocking?—Mistletoe.

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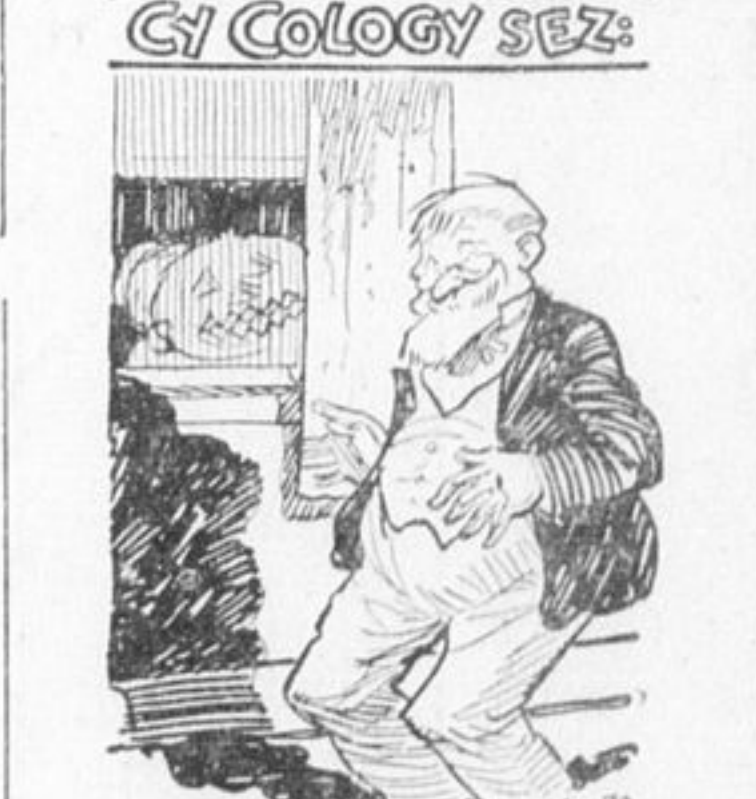
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