

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class "A" Weekly Group
OFFICE 26—PHONES—RESIDENCE 70
Published Every Thursday by:
GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:
Canada—\$2.00 Per Year United States—\$3.00 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1933

A POPULAR PLAN

The proposal originating with the Timmins Kiwanis Club that those in steady employment should help those less fortunate in these trying times has met with remarkable popularity and approval. The plan embraced the idea of having all in steady employment and able to make the donation without undue sacrifice give one day's pay to the Timmins Relief Fund, the money to be administered by a committee of citizens working directly with the town's relief department and augmenting the efforts of that branch of the public service. There seemed to be a very prompt grasp of the advantages of the plan as outlined. It was known that the town was already doing all it could in the way of relief, yet there seemed to be certainty that still greater calls would be made before the passing of this winter. Any increase in town relief expenditures would be an added burden upon those ratepayers, some of them out of employment themselves, who find it difficult indeed to meet the calls made upon them by taxation. The plan of contributions from those in steady employment—those able to contribute something directly to a cause that touched their hearts—appeared to offer a solution to one feature of the problem. Then there was the fact that there are some overlappings of charity and relief to-day. The formation of the Timmins Relief Fund seemed also to meet this difficulty. Another popular factor in securing the general approval of the plan was the announcement that the Timmins Relief Fund contemplated that the men receiving relief should have opportunity to give work in return for the assistance given, thus maintaining the morale of those helped as well as giving the town some benefit from the expenditures. It was further emphasized that there would be the most careful investigation of each and every case so that the money would be spent wisely and worthily. All these things have had their due effect in making the campaign for One Day's Pay one of the most generally accepted methods submitted to the public. The Kiwanis committee canvassing the town during the past few days has found that practically in every case where the plan is explained it finds favour. Of course, there are a few who find some ground or other for criticism. These objections, however, are usually found to be due to misunderstanding of the plan and not to any lack of soundness in the logic of the proposal. One man, for instance, says that he is already keeping some relatives and so can not afford the necessary sacrifice of a further day's pay for the general fund. He is assured that his particular case lets him out of the obligation—that he is doing his part now—and that the plan does not contemplate placing any undue burden upon anyone. Indeed, the plan was founded upon the very idea of making opportunity for each man able to do so to help those less fortunate. Then there is the objection:—"Well, I have already had a ten per cent. reduction in pay!" Well, who hasn't? But a ten per cent. reduction, or whatever the reduction may be, is much easier to endure than a hundred per cent. decrease in earnings. If even the reduced pay still allows the giving of a day's pay to assist some one who has no pay at all, then the man is asked to help along the plan; otherwise, the man whose pay is reduced beyond his limit to give, is relieved from the obligation under the plan. It may be repeated over and over again that the plan is designed to give those who are able to help the chance to assist those who are in need. Another objection occasionally heard is that it is not right nor fair that people should be compelled to give. The answer to this is that the giving in this Timmins Relief Fund plan is all voluntary. There is no compulsion about it, except the moral obligation that those in steady employment should assist those less fortunate. The truth is that the people of Timmins are generous enough, kind enough, humane enough and fair enough to give without compulsion. The voluntary feature has been emphasized because those who know Timmins know few of those who can afford to help will refuse to do so. It is no idle thought here that no one shall be allowed to starve.

The canvassers busy last week at the work of collecting the cards on which firms pledged one day's pay from employees and employers alike met with many encouraging incidents. One restaurant found it difficult to give money, but volunteered meals to the needy instead. A shoe repair shop facing the difficulty of money to hand, offered to do repair work to an amount that would mean a notable day's pay. One employer whose men agreed to give a day's pay each finding that on the profits of last year his own contribution would be a small one, showed his generosity and good faith by simply doubling the contributions of his employees. Many a time the canvassers were told that the man spoken to was in full sympathy with the plan but his circumstances were such that he could not donate further. In such cases the canvassers replied that it was confidently left to each individual to do his part. The whole movement was based on the voluntary principle and the only desire was that each and all who could would donate what they were able to assist those in need. The canvassers found many, many incidents to warm the heart, to renew confidence in the good hearts of people in general, and to impress upon the mind that the people in general are a fine lot of folks with kindly feelings and the desire to help.

Of course, there were a few—a very few—who hid behind objections—who excused their selfishness by one specious plea or another. But these were so few as to be inconceivable. Practically all helped either by direct contribution according to their means or by a moral support of the plan and an explanation that because of other calls they could not for the moment express their desire to help in further contributions.

All this is pleasing! In some cases, men who did not donate to the fund showed themselves to be as generous and as humane as some who gave. Men were found who are already giving generously to the assistance of friends and relatives or contributing to worthy causes to such extent as to debar them from further expenditures for others.

But in this general goodwill it is regrettable that there should be an organized group of mean malcontents not only ready and willing to see suffering and hardship without effort to relieve it, but even active in mean effort to discourage the people generous enough to volunteer assistance. The other evening there were circulated around town a sort of letter or bulletin similar in style and malice to those distributed from time to time by the alien communists and the other malicious mischief workers who have meanly attempted to make capital out of the misfortunes of the unemployed and the needy. The circulars referred to have been signed at times by different names, but all bear the same resemblance to the original communist tirades. The circular issued the other evening poured senseless abuse on those attempting to help the unemployed. That was mean enough, evil enough. But that was not the limit of its

treachery to the unemployed worker. The circular in effect suggested that no contributions should be made to the Timmins Relief Fund. There was no attempt made to deny the need. There was simply the senseless political piffle about capitalism and the bloated bosses. If the advice of these aliens, foreign in their thoughts as well as their origin, were to be accepted, the unemployed in Timmins might starve to death. Little these fellows would care! Their whole purpose is to make what they think is an easy living at the expense of any foolish enough to follow and support them. Had these fellows any belief in their own vapourings they would have begged the employees of the mine to contribute to the very last dollar possible, because that would mean help to the unfortunate as well as the securing of an equal amount from the so-called capitalists. To sneer that this one or that one should or must do this or that—to demand or make veiled threats—is all beside the point. The fact is that literally hundreds of men, women and children are in danger of want and hardship. The two attitudes are clearly outlined. On the one hand the "potbellied fellows," as the circular would dub them, are striving to raise funds to feed and clothe and care for the needy. On the other hand, the alien agitators not content to withhold help themselves are urging others to do the same. All these fellows offer is frothy talk, wild theories, absurd demands. All mouth; no heart! They show themselves in their true colours. These frenzied foreign fellows have been doing right along. Even from the abuse and heartlessness of these fellows to the suffering of their fellows there comes some good. One man who had refused to contribute to the Timmins Relief Fund plan last week came forward on Monday to give a generous donation to the fund. "I read that circular," he said, "it woke me up! It is easy to choose sides when you see the matter plainly! When men actually urge me to let my fellowmen starve to death to please a lot of unbalanced cranks and self-seekers, I know which side I am on without any difficulty!"

TREAT WORKERS FAIRLY

Ever since the depression has been felt in Canada, The Advance has been urging upon the governments, municipal, provincial and Dominion, that employment is the only fair remedy. Employment is what Canadians and other Britishers want. It is all they require. With employment they will look after themselves. It is recognized that to provide employment is a costly matter. Fortunately, the country has wealth and resources enough to meet the bill. Were there an ordinary kind of war on there would not be a question as to the financing. In this war against unemployment there should be no hesitation about the cost of victory. After all it will be less than the real cost of direct relief. The town of Timmins has come through the depression so far with the greater part of relief provided through employment not direct relief and this no doubt is the reason why Timmins in every way has weathered the storm better than most towns.

The Advance would also like to emphasize again the fact that the governments and the public should use the unemployed as generously as possible in the matter of wages for work done. Any case of attempt to profiteer at the expense of the man anxious to work should be sternly dealt with. There should be no attempt to take advantage of the situation of the man out of work. Apart from the fairness the unemployed have won consideration by their attitude. It is true that the country has done the best it could for the unemployed. At the same time the workless have made matter easier by their common-sense attitude. The trouble-makers in this country have been the alien agitators with their Soviet simplicity. These fellows living off the backs of the poor people they attempt to dupe, have used the name of the unemployed in an effort to stir up trouble and ill-will. Some newspapers have been deceived into announcing that the unemployed have done this or that or demanded something or other. As a matter of fact various governments have tried to do their best for the unemployed and the unemployed recognize this. The only real grievance the unemployed have is that they have not all been provided with work.

Premier Henry last week called attention to the deliberate attempt made by a foreign organization of politicians to use the name of the workers and the unemployed in improper way. He referred to delegations pretending to come to him from different sections of the country. They had identical platforms and demands, couched in the same language, and it was easy to see that there was a central headquarters where all their literature was framed; and "framed" is a good word in this case. Premier Henry also mentioned the recent municipal campaign in which candidates and others, pretending to work in the interests of the workers and the unemployed had deliberately used the occasion for nothing more nor less than the circulation of propaganda emanating from a central depot where paid foreigners ground it out by the yard. All this has been common knowledge in Timmins for some years past, a small group of alien spirits here having been more or less successful in making money through duping their fellow-countrymen and making their way harder. The man-to-day making money through the misfortune of the unemployed is about the meanest sort of animal, and it is not the so-called "bloated capitalists" who are the chief offenders in this way at present.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A newspaper the other day referred to Miss Macphail, M.P., as the "Jonah Dark" of the new Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth party. By the same token the late reverend Mr. Woodsworth will be the "Guy Folks" of the outfit.

In a recent essay Aldous Huxley says that Helen of Troy was the first woman in history to get her gowns from Paris.

More trouble is reported to have occurred at Christmas time at Portsmouth penitentiary. When men in jail have a much softer time than they would have out of it, trouble may be expected, such being the perversity of men like those in prison.

Employment is the only remedy for unemployment.

Apparently The Kapuskasing Northern Tribune is very wrothy because it did not receive some advertising sent to some other newspapers by the Dominion Dept. of Mines. The Tribune should remember that it is not a good medium for announcements in regard to mining matters and that it is not worth anyone's while to attempt to get a reputation like De Valera.

The way to cure that man Ghandi of his "fasting" idea is to set him down before a supper like that annually given by the Timmins fire brigade.

They say capitalism is doomed. They say Christianity is doomed. They say society is doomed. As a matter of fact history shows that all that is doomed is the doomers.

"Moscow is financing scientists seeking to create ape-man," says a heading in The Toronto Mail and Empire. Even before the announcement it would appear that the scientist or the Soviet had been successful in creating an ape-man type.

New Canada Record in Gold Production

Porcupine, Kirkland, Matachewan and Thunder Bay Areas All Contribute to New Production. Quebec Also a Factor.

The following summary of Canada's part in gold production is by F. S. Tobin, Mail and Empire financial writer.

"A number of outstanding developments were added to the annals of Canadian mining during the year 1932. These developments, however, were almost exclusively associated with the precious metals. While there were a few new fields discovered during the twelve months, the principal advancements were made in producing mines and in districts discovered a year or two previous.

"In the matter of gold production, Canada chalked up a new all-time record. While the old-established mines were largely responsible for the increased output of precious metals, several new producers were added to the list and brought a small part in enabling this country to hold second place among world gold-producing nations.

"Canada is one of the few countries that has not reached its peak in the matter of gold production. Several years ago the United States started on the downward path, although it made a concerted effort last year to increase gold output and succeeded in passing the record of 1931. South Africa is claimed to be at its production peak and may soon start to slip. In 1932, however, it pushed through to an all-time record production total. Canada, however, appears to be only at the beginning of its career and has hopes of building up for many years to come. It is now estimated that within the next five years the Dominion will have reached a production rate of at least \$100,000,000 per annum.

"The year 1932 again brought a new high production record for Canadian gold mines, with a total estimated at about \$60,000,000, exclusive of premium exchange. By addition of exchange premium Canadian gold producers would receive better than \$67,000,000. While Ontario stood out as the leading gold-producing province, and was largely responsible for the increased output, all provinces from Quebec to British Columbia contributed in a greater or smaller degree.

"Ontario's contribution to the new high gold record was approximately \$46,500,000, compared with \$42,000,000 in 1931. By adding the exchange premium, the actual return to the producing companies would be in the neighbourhood of \$52,500,000. At the beginning of the year there were 15 gold producers in the province, and this number was increased to 19. New producers added were Toburn, Ashley, Ankerite and Moss. The Toburn was an addition to the Kirkland Lake camp; Ankerite is located in the Porcupine area; Ashley in the new Matachewan field and Moss in the Thunder Bay district.

Mill Capacity Higher

"In 1932 Ontario mines reaped the benefits of mill additions constructed in the previous year. During 1931, Dome Mines completed the rebuilding of its mill with a capacity of 1,500 tons per day; Lake Shore increased its capacity to 2,000 tons rated, and had an actual milling rate of around 2,600 tons; Teck-Hughes, by adding new units, brought its mill to 1,300 tons daily; McIntyre completed a new mill of 2,000 tons and scrapped its old plant of 1,500 tons, while other changes were made in the various plants of producers which greatly reduced tailings and resulted in larger recovery of gold.

"In the year under review, Ontario producers were not handicapped by construction operations, but on the contrary had clear sledding during the twelvemonth and took full advantage of the opportunity to create a new all-time production record for the year.

"There were other factors that worked to the advantage of gold producers. The exchange premium was one. With producers receiving a premium on gold shipments to Ottawa of approximately 13 per cent, they were in a position to clean up a lot of lower-grade material without lowering their actual earning basis. Another feature was that practically all producing mines were engaged in deep development work and in almost every case it was found that ore grade improved in value as depth was attained. While some of this new high-grade went to the mills as development rock there was a certain amount of dilution, which will disappear when the stopes are ready to be drawn on for regular millfeed. Many of these new areas will be ready to supply ore this year and will be a big factor towards another record-breaking year in 1933.

Ontario Still Led

"While Ontario was responsible for approximately 60 per cent. of all gold produced in Canada in 1932, other provinces made special efforts towards increased output. Quebec held second place, and at the close of the year had five producing mines with an estimated output of better than \$11,000,000 exclusive of premium. Noranda Mines was largely responsible for the high rate for the province. Starting the year at around \$600,000 per month, Noranda is said to have closed the year with production on a basis of \$8,000,000 annually. Siscoe Gold also made a good gain, with an estimated yearly rate of \$1,000,000. Granada Gold, O'Brien-Cadillac, and Treadwell-Yukon were other producers.

"In Manitoba the San Antonio Mines went into production last year, and at the close of the year was on a basis of close to \$1,000,000 yearly. Alberta added a small producer when McLeod River Mining went into operation, taking gold from the old bed of the McLeod river. This operation, however, is still in the preliminary stages. British Columbia also added its quota. The Pioneer Gold Mines maintained an ac-

tive campaign, increased its mill from 100 to 300 tons, and was running at the latter rate a month before the year end. In addition, a couple of new producers were brought in, including the Reno Gold Mines.

Expects Another Record

"While the past year registered a new high production for Canadian mines there is every reason to believe that 1933 will show even greater advancement. At present several mining companies have reached the stage where mills are justified, and according to proposed plans a number of these will be in actual production before July. In addition new mining areas are being opened up where rich gold showings have been located on surface. These will receive a quick exploration test and arrangements may be made to bring them through to production as rapidly as possible. These newer areas are mostly located in Ontario and Quebec and will be a big asset to production in these provinces in the future.

"Work in the older areas, such as Kirkland Lake and Porcupine, during the past year or two, has helped to settle the possibilities for properties in these sections, and geologists and mining engineers who have made a close study of the various mines have expressed the opinion that gold will be found as deep as workings can be carried down. At present, Canadian gold mines hold out the hope of leading, not only Canada, but possibly the world out of the long period of depression."

Hunters After Wolves in New Liskeard District

There are a lot of hunters in the North Land—men who take a great delight, indeed, in the sport of getting after game. In recent months partridge and deer have brought pleasure to these hunters. Within certain limits these hunters have had public approval. There was no such approval, however, for those whose love of shooting tempted them to slaughter partridge wholesale even on Sundays and in the close season nor to kill other game needlessly and simply for the love of killing. There will be very general support, however, of the hunters from New Liskeard who have been out to get a shot at the wolves causing so much damage to the stock of the farmers in the New Liskeard area. This is the kind of hunting that creates just as much sport as any other sort and at the same time need not worry anyone interested in the conservation of game. The hunters will have a lot of fun no doubt in this effort to clear out the wolves and none of their work is liable to result in any kind of harm to the country. Quite the contrary! It is like the old-time spirit of the North when the real sports turn out with their guns to see if they cannot help out the farmers and settlers who are troubled by the destructive wolves. It is to be hoped that there are not more than a dozen at most in this band of wolves and that the hunters get them all before they do further harm to the live stock on the farms of

25 Only—Combination SANDWICH TOASTERS and GRILLETTES Value extraordinary



COOKING SURFACE 10 1/2 ins. Long 5 1/2 ins. wide

25 ONLY \$2.95 each

ELEMENTS GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR

Elements guaranteed for one year—Approved by the Hydro Electric Commission. The hit of the season—exclusive at Eaton's—thousands have been sold since introduced in Toronto—the manufacturers cannot keep pace with the overwhelming demand.

This combination Sandwich Toaster and Grillette makes the most delicious toasted sandwiches—cooks sausage, bacon, steaks, etc. In fact does all the quick cooking tricks that one appreciates in the winter time.

To our knowledge, this Grillette is dollars and dollars less than any on the market. If you want to share in this remarkable offer, be on hand early.

APPROVED BY HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION

EATON GROCETERIA
"Where It Pays to Shop"

the pioneers. The chances are, however, that with the usual cunning of wolves, they will give the hunters a big run for their money. It will be a wonder if any of the hunters even see one of those wolves, let alone get close enough to shoot them. That seems to be the way with wolves. If they find conditions too difficult they will likely move away to some other section. If the New Liskeard area shows too great a prejudice against the wolves, the animals will likely try the Englehart and Charlton areas, instead of staying to fight it out with the hunters from New Liskeard.

In referring last week to the influx of wolves to the New Liskeard district and the efforts made to cope with the situation thus created, The New Liskeard Speaker last week had the following:—

"A bunch of wolves, possibly some six or eight in number, have been having a big time out in West Hudson territory. The marauders have taken a great liking to Edson Jibb's sheep, and we are told two of his best were pulled down in broad daylight. Needless to say the sharpshooters of the community, assisted by a number from New Liskeard, have been attempting to get a shot at some of these animals. Last week the "whole country-side" (?) took part in what was expected to be a general roundup; unfortunately the wolves happened to be outside the circle, possibly enjoying the game. The bunch is said to comprise some extra big fellows, and they have probably come in to that section from the large timbered area across the Montreal river. Another crowd of local hunters went out on Wednesday morning and it is to be hoped they have an opportunity of cleaning-up on the bunch."

Blairmore Enterprise.—Some men are known for their deeds—other by their mortgages.

A Few Special Items from Our January Clean-Up SALE

Corsets "Lady Mac", and some Parisian, and Natures' Rival
Half Price

Stanfield's Nova Silk bloomers with lace medallion, regular \$1.50
for 98c

Men's Shoes
In two lots, including Hartt, Church, Lotus & Wilkie Glove-Phit good selection in both
\$3.95 and \$5.95

Men's Socks
Regular 50c for **35c**
3 pairs for \$1.00
Regular 75c for **49c**

Specials in all Departments
A Hollinger Sale is a Genuine Sale

BUY HOLLINGER QUALITY--IT PAYS

Hollinger Stores Ltd.