

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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Timmins, Ont., Thursday, July 27th, 1933

PAYING FOR THE DRINKS

Several months ago a fellow came to town. What was the gain of the town he came from was the loss to Timmins. He spoke English with an accent and with a remarkable generosity of words, and drank Scotch with an equal generosity of hiccoughs. For months on end he ate at the expense of the British, slept at the care of the Finns, talked at the expense of anyone who would listen, and drank at the expense of anyone who would supply the liquor. He was ready to do anything for the worker, but work. He hated everything about capitalism, but its liquor. He was a type, and types are often tolerated because they are types. But types soon wear out their welcome when they want to barter tripe for liquor and cheap talk for a livelihood. Eventually, this fellow reached a point where the aliens mistrusted him, the generous were cloyed with him, and everyone else was tired of him, drunk or sober. If any. The situation became critical and the gentleman himself was desperate, driven even to the recklessness—well not exactly of going to work—but to the extent at least of asking for a job. He thought, like so many do, that the nearest to a position without the indignity of actual work would be a Government job. The only Government jobs that seemed available were those on the Trans-Canada highway and on the airports being constructed in the North. The highway jobs were not desirable, but the airport work ought to be light and airy, he thought. So he appealed to the inhuman monsters, the grasping tools of capitalism, the heartless upholders of the slavery of the brutal economic system. These fascist forces were surprisingly agreeable. They appeared earnest, generous, even enthusiastic about getting this fellow a Government job. They arranged everything for him. At least there was nothing for him to do but endure a physical examination and as soon as he was passed as physically fit, there would be free transportation for him to a vacant place among those around the airport work. There was disappointment in the office, however, for the man with the English voice and the Scotch taste, or taste for Scotch, as the case may be. The doctor would not pass him as fit for work. The transient wept tears and was so sorry for himself. There was no further relief for him, and his business was at a standstill in Timmins. Again the good people of Timmins with rare forgiveness and goodwill helped out this gentleman. It was pointed out that anyone who expected this man to work was too optimistic. He could eat all right, it was pointed out. Certainly, Timmins could spare him. The work would not injure him; he could be depended upon to see to that. Why not give him one more chance? Why not give Timmins one more chance? As a result of the efforts of the good people of Timmins, this man of many words and few ideas was taken on last week and sent to a position on the staff of the airport effort. Of course, he would be grateful? Then you do not know the type! No sooner had he reached the airport work than he wrote a letter. A letter of thanks to Timmins, perhaps? Certainly you don't know the type! The letter was to a certain, or uncertain newspaper. It was a sneering sort of epistle, covering airports, relief and hospitality with sarcasm and contempt. He dubbed the medical inspection as a farce, in view of the fact that he had been accepted despite an adverse medical sheet. A man as ungrateful as this fellow should be sentenced to the gold mine and then deported to some country not on the gold standard. To the end this fellow is a type, a daguerreotype as it were, with the dagger for anyone foolish enough to befriend him.

THE CUCKOO FELLOWS

The new political party, familiarly known as the C. C. F., has announced its platform. The mountain has laboured and brought forth a cross between a red-eyed rat and a bird of paradise fed on garlic.

In four thousand burning words the C. C. F. convention at Regina has announced what the party stands for, and what they expect the country to fall for. In a word the programme is the same as the Soviet, with the exception of a few whiskers. The late Reverend Mr. Woodsworth retains his beard, but the rest of the leaders seem barefaced enough. Under words such as "socialization," "ownership for the common good," and so on, the new party proposes what is little different to highway robbery on a magnificent scale. The banks, the railways, all public utilities, businesses of all kinds and conditions are to be taken over by the C. C. F. and conducted as the manifesto alleges. "for the common benefit," but in stern practice that would mean no more than "as the leaders of the C. C. F. may decide." In this "socialization" so-called, no one surely can fall to see the similarity to the Soviet scheme.

Pretended exemption is promised in regard to farmers and farm affairs. Such a promise had to be made or the support of the farmers' organizations would have been lost. The Soviet were equally lavish in their promises to the farmers in Russia, but few classes in reality have been so enslaved and abused in Russia as the workers of the land.

The C. C. F. assert that the savings of the worker and the small business ventures will not soon fall under the C. C. F. heel, but again the parallel with Russia is so apparent that comment seems needless.

The manifesto is silent as to the methods by which the socialization so-called might be accomplished. Some of the delegates were openly in favour of force, but the majority voted against the expressed intention of the use of force. Yet the convention was practically unanimous for the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, a section that has no interest or concern for anyone that does not wish to advocate the use of force or the threat of force.

All through the C. C. F. manifesto is the very evident intention and desire to make the people believe that the whole scheme is one whereby the very rich are to be despoiled for the advantage of the poor. Again the Russian Soviet trick! The rich manufacturer is to be robbed to help the struggling worker! Yet the farm is not to be taken from the prosperous farmer and given to the poor settler!

Hon. Mackenzie King is right in describing the manifesto as a plan to establish a C. C. F. bureaucracy. In case the C. C. F. were to attain power, it would mean no more and no less than an intensified form of capitalism with the C. C. F. leaders in control.

The Russian lead is equally apparent in regard to the methods by which the C. C. F. says it will raise money by taxation. Customs duties, sales tax and other imposts that the C. C. F. asserts falls upon the mass of the people, is to be replaced in any C. C. F. regime by a graded income tax that will take from the rich the greater part of what they may have. The impossibility of this plan should be apparent on its face. On the one hand the C. C. F. promises such changes as will make it impossible for anyone to be rich,

while at the same time there is the suggestion that the rich only will bear the tax load. This, perhaps, is the most Russian touch of all. The truth is that the very advent alone of the C. C. F. to any power would mean the instant evaporation of the greater part of the liquid wealth of Canadian business men and financiers. If any serious effort were made to institute even a fraction of the announced programme of the C. C. F. Canadians would realize that up to the present there has been no real depression in comparison to the hardships that even the humblest would face in the chaos that would result from the pretended programme promised by the C. C. F.

The Toronto Globe refers to the C. C. F. platform as no more than a visionary dream. To those who study the matter it will appear as a horrible nightmare were there any probability of the C. C. F. party being in position to try it. The Farmers' parties are doubtful about the parts of it that they can visualize. Indeed, there is some question as to whether Ontario Farmers will adhere to the C. C. F. for any length of time.

Not only the farmers, but many others beguiled at first by the brilliant, if vague promises of the leaders of the new party, are appalled by the implied expense of many of the fads and frills promised by the C. C. F. programme. "Where is the money for all these things to be raised, and how?" they ask. And well may they ask! In some lines of social and cultural endeavour the C. C. F. programme implies an expenditure so high that it staggers any thoughtful man. The immense cost of these additional services must be met, and yet the very sources now supplying by far the greater part of the revenues of the country would be closed under a C. C. F. regime.

Any who will study the platform of the C. C. F. as announced, and ask "How? How?" in regard to every plank, will be convinced of the hopelessness and uselessness of the whole manifesto. It is the work of inexperienced, ill-informed and ill-advised leaders. There is a tendency to give the leaders of the C. C. F. credit for sincerity. Can this be honestly done? The late reverend Mr. Woodsworth and others in the leadership of the party have had previous experience to point the moral of the evil of their vapourings. They know, or should know, the futility of their plans, and also that the propaganda that they spout so freely leads the ill-informed in wrong ways. So it was in the Winnipeg riots and disorders some years ago. How sincere and loyal men could risk a repeating of the crime and disorder of the Winnipeg days is impossible to understand. Even sincerity can scarcely be allowed to the leaders. The followers in the main are honest enough and there is hope that ere the questions go to issue the greater part of the membership of this new party will have fallen away. The people of Canada can be trusted to look to their own interests and to guard the laws and constitution under which they have made such noteworthy progress and by which they will hope to advance still further towards greater freedom and general happiness.

THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND PLAN

In view of the fact that two of the North Land newspapers that have been discussing the land settlement plan and each other (particularly each other) have evaded the issue for one week it may not be out of place for another North Land newspaper to say a few words on the question.

Any good citizen who knows the North will welcome the agricultural development of this North, believing that for both the settler and the country the future holds much of promise. It is less than two years ago that The Advance, however, had some criticism of settlement in this part of the North under the back-to-the-land scheme. There were two special objections made by The Advance. One was that there was too much red tape about the administration of the plan in this part of the North and that it was too bad to spoil a perfectly good plan by perfectly silly red tape. The other complaint was that some of the settlers were apparently of the wrong type and were not likely to make good as a consequence. It developed then that Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Northern Development for Ontario, was so interested in the success of the new settlement plan that he took the trouble to write The Advance in the matter. He disputed the objections made by The Advance but at the same time seemed to be perfectly sincere in his expressed desire to make the plan successful. For weeks The Advance had been hearing complaints in the matter. In some cases men had been months on certain homesteads and then suddenly seemed to realize that there was no chance for them to make good in the particular location they had been given. This fact showed the men in question were scarcely suited for pioneer work in the North. A man who does not know good land from bad is hardly suited to be a successful settler even in this fertile North. It was recognized that Hon. Mr. Finlayson had his difficulties before him, if towns and cities were to be allowed to send men to the North under the plan and without reference to their fitness. Immediately after Hon. Mr. Finlayson's letter it was noted that there were no complaints about red tape and the plan seemed to work along smoothly. The Advance has not heard a complaint since that time that seems to bear investigation, so far as this section is concerned. The Advance believes its complaints were justified, but so far as this section is concerned there has appeared to be no grounds for objection since that time. If any mistakes were made Hon. Mr. Finlayson did his part to guard against any repetition.

It is a very odd fact that more recent complaints about the back-to-the-land plan have all come from distant places and wearing a very distinctive partisan complexion. In regard to the complaints from Windsor and its mayor The Advance is unable yet to understand how conditions could be anything like as serious as reported and The Northern Tribune not know anything about it, or knowing say nothing, though the settlers in question were so near to the doorstep of The Northern Tribune. However, Hon. Mr. Finlayson's letter in reply to Mayor Croll, as published in The Advance, made very complete and apparently unassailable defence of his department. Windsor seeking to send more men to the North is itself an interesting comment on the sincerity of Mayor Croll's strictures. The good words for the plan, notably from Guelph, Ontario, also throw light upon the fact that the plan is working with reasonable smoothness. Any trouble that Windsor may have had seems to be traceable to the wrong type of settlers forced by the city under the plan. The North suffers from this wrong attitude and will be pleased to see that Hon. Mr. Finlayson not only places the responsibility where it belongs but evidently intends to guard against it in the future.

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GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

From an item in The Northern Tribune last week The Advance understands the Kapuskasing newspaper as anxious to say that The Cochrane Northland Post writes its editorials on the tripe writer.

The motion picture play at the Goldfields theatre on Monday and Tuesday carried a moral for all to read. In the picture, "A Successful Calamity," with George Arliss in the leading role the moral was that sometimes it is worth while for a man to be ruined just to know how much more thoughtful, loyal, affectionate and self-sacrificing at heart his family really is than what he has feared might be the case. The present depression has in some ways been a "Successful Calamity" in that many families have learned the strength and the worth of each other when tested by trial and trouble.

The Canadian Legion in the Porcupine

By One Interested in their Welfare

A Wealth of Information

Much has been said recently regarding the work of the Canadian Legion. The average layman of the street, simply knows there is such an organization and helps along with the occasional donation to its relief work, but from then on has no further knowledge of the vast amount of good which is being accomplished. This week I had the pleasure of receiving from Austin Neame, a copy of "Keeping Faith," a magazine published by the Tubercular Veterans of the Canadian Legion. It is a wealth of valuable information both to the layman and the returned soldier. For general information it is stated that the magazine is published in the interests of the 160,000 tubercular veterans of the Great War. What an amazing revelation to some people! These men the victims of disability arising from gas used by the Germans in the world war suffer in silence. They have no limping gait; they wear no artificial limbs; they carry no scars for the most part; yet are victims of a disease which may carry them off at any moment. The opening editorial deals at great length with the present pension situation and from it the reader is given valuable information. One part of this article is published herewith and has reference to the views as expressed in this column of last week. The paragraph is as follows:—

"It is clear that with Canada facing a financial condition as at present, the Government has adopted a policy of restriction in pension matters. 'Equality of Sacrifice' has been laid down by the Associated Veterans, and T. V. S. members have never been backward in making sacrifices. Our history has one of 'Sacrifice' from the beginning, and so long as those who profited by the war are requested to sacrifice their 'dividends from blood and suffering' further sacrifices will be accepted in the traditional spirit of the T. V. S. The Government will profit by remembering those who saved Canada and made it a nation at a tremendous sacrifice to themselves and their dependents."

Membership

"This is the time when every eligible ex-service man or woman should realize that without organized protection their pension and treatment benefits are in danger of being lost forever. It took years of effort and sacrifice of many of our comrades lives to obtain the present advantages enjoyed by receiving pensions. The events of the past year indicate clearly that a much greater effort will be needed to retain these benefits in the future. The tendency of any Government in times of financial stress is to reduce expenditure and ever since 1931, this has been painfully apparent. The promises and pledges made during the war are largely forgotten, and the sacrifices made by those who served, but little understood."

"In the shadow of the Peace Tower at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and within sight of the Memorial Chamber of sacred memories, a Government harassed by financial worries did not hesitate to 'Break Faith,' and only the efforts of The Associated Veterans of Canada restrained them from the breach of a nation's pledge. It is true that later it was stated by the Government that such was not the intention, but it can never be wiped out."

"Certain newspapers have been most active in propagating the suggestion that those who served Canada and the Empire in time of danger were faring too well. Veterans should realize the effect of this on the uninformed body of Canadian citizens and do everything to counteract it. Only by organized veterans effort can this be accomplished; therefore, every member of the Legion is specially appealed to at this time to rally round and enlist all possible support for the Legion and its associations."

"Unless there is a great change in the financial situation of Canada by next year, further concessions regarding pensions will undoubtedly be insisted upon by the Government. While ready to co-operate in making further sacrifices for the welfare of our Country, if need be, we must see to it that 'Equality of Sacrifice' is applied also to those who profited by the war. We can only do this if we are well organized and strong enough with public opinion behind us."

BABY SEVEN MONTHS OLD SWALLOWED A SAFETY PIN

The seven-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ash living at Lonely River, the section of Northwestern Quebec where settlers are being placed under the back-to-the-land plan of the Dominion Government, swallowed a safety pin the other day and for a time the youngster was considered to be in serious danger of death. The youngster in some manner or another got hold of the safety pin and though the child was notified as it put the safety pin in its mouth before anything could be done to stop him, the little boy had swallowed the pin. The child was rushed to the hospital at Rouyn, where an immediate operation was performed and the pin successfully removed. The child was sufficiently recovered to be able to be taken home again a few days after the accident, and apparently will suffer no ill effects from an accident that for a time threatened to be a very serious one.

Constable Hawley and Mrs. Hawley and family are visiting friends and relatives in the New Liskeard and Latchford areas.

Hydro Looking for New Market in North

Engineer Appointed to Canvass New Business in the North Land. Swayze and Other New Fields Held Promise.

The Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission has two or three "live prospects" in view as customers for Abitibi Canyon power in the gold mining fields, according to Ronald Starr, engineer in charge of the sale and distribution of Hydro Electric power in Northern Ontario.

Mr. Starr passed through Sudbury last week en route to the Swayze area, which is one of the sections to be included in a survey which he has just completed of the mining areas.

Interviewed in North Bay the Hydro engineer declined to specify definitely the points where he expects to develop a market for the 200,000 surplus horse power under development at the Abitibi Canyon. He stated however, that it was the intention of the Hydro to go out after the mining business. In the northern gold fields, naturally, progress is handicapped by the life of mine contracts held by the Northern Canada Power Corporation with the established gold producers. In several new fields, including Swayze, however, there are definite prospects for a new and growing demand for power for mining purposes for several years.

The cost of Hydro Power to new developing mines will not likely exceed \$35 a horse power, he stated. The price will naturally be fixed to some extent by the distance over which it will have to be delivered.

No decision has been made as yet regarding the definite location of a cross country transmission line for distribution of Canyon power from the main transmission line extending between the Canyon and Copper Cliff.

TIMELY HINT AS TO WHAT THE WORLD OWES EACH MAN

The following little editorial note from The Powassan News last week has a timely and homely good sense and logic that makes it well worth general consideration:—

"The world owes a man a living," is a popular catch phrase, but it's up to every man to do his own collecting. For instance nature provides the berries, but the people must do the picking.

Milverson Sun:—A man may be happy today and married tomorrow.



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WOMAN AT NORANDA FINED FOR ASSAULTING HUSBAND

Mrs. Cvitkovich, of Noranda, was fined \$1.00 and costs for assaulting her husband. The woman was arrested after she was alleged to have struck her man with a knife. He was not badly hurt. On the witness stand both husband and wife told of frequent quarrels during their thirteen years of married life. Nelson Pindar, J.P., advised both the man and the woman to go their separate ways, but it's up to them if they could not settle their differences and live happy ever after, either together as man and wife, or apart under a separation agreement.

Mrs. Neil Logan, of Rouyn, was taken seriously ill at her home in Rouyn just after her mid-day meal. Dr. T. Moffatt, of Noranda, diagnosed the case as one of ptomaine poisoning. The poisoning is blamed by Mrs. Logan on eating canned food. Mrs. Logan is recovered from the attack but apparently had a narrow escape.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Triplex Gold Mines Limited

All accounts of the creditors of the Triplex Gold Mines Limited have been audited and passed for payment. Creditors' protection is first consideration.

J. A. Thomas

Business Manager and Director, Triplex Gold Mines, Limited

Dated July 25th, 1933.

-30-

BOXING

Timmins Skating Rink at 8.30 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 31

ROY HAMILTON vs. BERT DEMPSEY

10 Rounds—135 pounds

WILLIE STEVENS vs. GEO. PAVICH

8 Rounds—175 pounds

FARMER NEABLE vs. PORKY TOMICK

6 Rounds—140 pounds

ALFIE JOHNSTON vs. SONNY CASEY

4 Rounds—130 pounds

JERRY McNULTY vs. YOUNG DUBEAU

4 Rounds—145 pounds

ADMISSION

Ringside Seats \$1.00

Rush Seats 75c

Reserve Seats on Sale at

BURKE'S DRUG STORE
LUXTON'S CIGAR STORE
GOLDFIELD DRUG STORE
EMPIRE CIGAR STORE