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WHEN IS THE ELECTION?

Some newspapers and some politicians pretend there are new things under the sun. There may be new names and new forms, but it is the same old male cow most of the time. Some years ago the question was:—"How old is Ann?" Then it was:—"Has the national policy made you rich?" Now it seems to be:—"When is the election going to be?" All the questions mean about the same. They don't mean a thing.

There are people who believe, or pretend to believe that a revolution, with or without blood, is imminent. But they are not the people who count.

There are people who think, or say they think, that an election for the province of Ontario will be held in the immediate future. But they are not the people who have the power to bring on an election.

Messrs Hepburn, Slaght, Nixon and others talk about an election this year as an assured thing. This is another case where they do not know what they are talking about.

They are firing all their big guns now. They are setting all their so-called scandals in advance. They are giving their strength to beating the air and fanning the wind.

Before an election is called these people will have discounted themselves. They will have told so many stories that they will have forgotten their first tales.

Everybody seems to be preparing for an election, except the people in a position to know when the election will be.

"When is the election going to be?" is a question that everybody seems to answer with assurance, except those who know. So far as people, other than those who really should know, are concerned the question is one where one man's guess is as good as another's. The guess of the average man who is not unduly oppressed by his own sagacity would be that there will be no election this year. There should be a lot of roadwork done and a large number of contracts let, before there is an election.

REAL COURTS OF JUSTICE

A letter published in The Toronto Mail and Empire some days ago suggests that magistrates in Ontario have too much power, and that perhaps, it would be as well to adopt the principle that only lawyers should be appointed to the bench. There is nothing new about this view. Indeed it is so common an attitude of mind that it might well be allowed to pass without any special comment. It is what may be termed the legal viewpoint. The men who follow the law as a profession are naturally tempted to this opinion, partly, it may be, from a mistaken idea of the importance of the technicalities of law, and partly from a touch of what might be termed professional jealousy. The fact that The Mail and Empire seems to give support to the proposition is rather surprising, however. Most newspapers take the opposite view. Perhaps, the reporters on The Mail and Empire who are in closer touch with the active workings of both magistrates' courts and judges' courts, would be inclined to prize the magistrate's court as a real court of justice, in preference to the judge's court where too often technicalities and twists of the law are given undue prominence. Isolated cases may be cited where magistrates appear to misuse the powers of their courts. Against such cases may be quoted instances where judges have conducted themselves in such a way that action had to be taken to prevent injustice and indignity to the rights of the people and to the stability and respect that ought to obtain for the laws of the land. Occasionally some instance is quoted of a magistrate talking loosely or showing an erratic attitude of mind in dealing with cases. Against such cases there could easily be gathered an array of evidence against certain judges for disregard of the dignity of the court and lack of attention to the real demands of justice. It would be difficult to find any magistrate with a tendency to wild and unbalanced statements such as caused the recent removal of a Western judge from his position as a judge. Any oddity in sentence or decision by any magistrate could be equalled by the peculiar attitude of some judge. It is not necessary to belittle the judges to uphold the magistrates, but it may be said that the average thoughtful man would have greater regard for judges if the latter showed the proper appreciation for the excellent work of the average magistrate. The ordinary man who has occasion to follow the work of the courts of Ontario soon learns to respect the magistrates and their courts. The magistrates generally are not too much concerned with law and technicalities, but they do most earnestly seek justice and dispense justice to the best of their ability.

The editorial in The Mail and Empire refers to the unequal punishments for similar offences in different parts of the country. If the writer of the editorial thinks that this apparent discrepancy is confined to magistrates' courts, then he can not read the reports in his own paper, for judges vary in their sentences as greatly as it would be possible for any mere magistrates to do. The truth is that both with judges and magistrates the variance in sentences is usually more apparent than real. As a matter of fact it is unfair to contrast the sentences in two isolated cases, as being for identical offences. Those who have paid special attention to court cases know that seldom, indeed, are two crimes truly the same, even when the charge is laid under the same section. There are always conditions and circumstances to be considered in each case if justice is to be done. The magistrates of Ontario as a body seem to seek justice above all else.

While in the past magistrates have been more or less political appointments, the same is equally true of the judges. It is only fair to say, however, that in both cases there has been honest effort to appoint the best men available. In the case of judges the appointment is generally supposed to be for life. In the case of magistrates the life term is not considered a feature of the appointment, yet so fair and so efficient have the usual magistrates in Ontario proven themselves to be that governments change without interference with the magistrates. Probably no other fact is needed to prove the ability and the integrity of the magistrates. It is certainly a compliment to the high standing of the magistrates when public favour is so largely won by them and public confidence so notable that there is a general demand that the magistrates as a body should be as secure in their places as the judges of the land.

Every once in a while there is an outcry to the effect that magistrates who are not members of the legal profession make mistakes in law and procedure. Judges sometimes comment on this. It is worth remembering that judges of the higher courts make similar comment on the failings of the judges of the lower courts. There have been cases where the magistrate's decision has been revoked by a judge on appeal, with maybe a scorching word or two from the

learned judge. Yet if that learned judge's finding is appealed, the judge of a higher court may in turn reverse the learned judge's judgment, adding a scathing comment or two on the ineptitude of the lesser judge. All this may mean no more than human nature and the natural differences of opinions and ideas that arise among men even though they be judges.

The curtailment of the powers of magistrates seems to be a matter that The Mail and Empire would call to the attention of the Attorney-General. The proper support of magistrates is a matter that The Advance would call to the attention not only of the Attorney-General but also of the people in general. The judge's courts may be courts of law, but the magistrate's courts are courts of justice. It was a judge, not a magistrate who said, "There is one law for the rich and another for the poor." There is only that one law, for rich and poor alike. If the rich are favoured, it is because the judge gives the favour. The average magistrate strives to administer the law so that neither rich nor poor are unduly prejudiced. As to men of legal training making the best men on the bench the public will not accept any such dictum. Legal training is more likely to tempt to law than justice. Intelligence, ability, integrity and desire for equal justice to all, are more to be desired than dry knowledge of legal forms and foibles. The magistrates' courts are the real courts of the people, and the people should resent and oppose every effort that may be made, under any excuse, to stifle these courts by legal quibbles. It is not too much to say that the magistrates of Ontario as a general rule have been wise in judgment, fair in attitude and able and efficient in the carrying out of their duties. What they really need is the support of the higher authorities and the appreciation of the people.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The World's Grain Exhibition is now in full swing at Regina. It is only a few weeks ago that they had the prize bull in Regina.

The Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation political party is known by initials, C. C. F. Some of the instigators of the new party are now known by numbers.

The public meeting addressed at the athletic grounds last week by Mr. Mitchell Hepburn had more or less opposition. There was another medicine man on the grounds that evening. While one speaker was condemning Section 98 of the Criminal Code, it is said that the band in the distance giving the weekly band concert, started out with "God Save the King."

The town police having poked the bootleggers a little, it might be a good idea for the provincial police to boot the blindpiggers operating on the outskirts of the town just past the municipal limits. The town has just about reached the limit all round.

According to estimates made by an insurance company a child costs \$6,150.00 from the time it is born until it reaches the age of 18 years. No wonder the old gentleman near Cochrane who had seventeen children had to apply for the Old Age Pension.

Do some people ever think of the consequences of their criminal actions? For instance, three times this year the ropes were deliberately cut from the life-belts at the river, and eventually the belts themselves were carried away. In case of a drowning at the river the man stealing the ropes or the belts could be considered only as a murderer. Yet even the destructive, unsoficial fool that would do such wanton and evil damage is scarcely likely to plan to be a murderer. What does he think—if any?

Canadians reading in the papers about a man named Aaron Sapra being indicted at Chicago for intimidation and conspiracy may not have much interest in the matter. Even with the particulars that he is a friend and fellow worker with Al Capone, the average attention will not be seized. But when it is known that this Aaron is the Moses who led the farmers of the Canadian West out of the wilderness of the days when they stood on their own feet, and into the times when they had a little co-operative commonwealth of their own and drowned in their own wheat pools, then it is hard indeed, for Canadians to be altogether unconcerned. In Chicago Sapra is accused of using bombings, acid-throwing, slugging and other forms of vicious intimidation. If he were in Canada again he would call all this a "bloodless revolution."

Flat denial has been made to the Windsor stories to the effect that settlers under the back-to-the-land plan were suffering desperate hardships on their homesteads near Kapuskasing. Added to the denial in words is the fact that Windsor has actually applied to send more families to the North on the back-to-the-land plan. What The Advance would like to know is whether or not The Northern Tribune was under the impression that the settlers hear there were in grievous plight. If the Kapuskasing paper knew of desperate conditions endured by the settlers why was it silent? If no whisper came to the nearby newspaper, why was this so? Friends of the settlers are not inclined to allow what appears to have been no more than a cheap political dodge to be forgotten after its political usefulness has been lost in the better light of the facts of the case.

Usually government statistics are unattractive but at the present time even such things as comparative commodity prices, car loadings, building operations, labour in factories, industrial activity in Canada and bank-clearings are all of pleasing interest because each and all of these point to the fact that times are improving very noticeably.

"Party government is a failure," say some men who gladly admit their own political wisdom. Then these same people turn around and ask the people to join their new political party. It is all reminiscent of the days of the Drury Government in Ontario. The pretence then was that all political parties were evil, dishonest and insincere. The record shows that never had Ontario such a round of insincerity and dishonesty as during the regime of the political group who prated so loudly of their own purity.

The red element in Toronto is showing the same disposition to rob the public of its rights as was evidenced by the same type of aliens in Timmins. Here after spouting seditious in their halls, on vacant lots and elsewhere, the communist gang deliberately set out to take possession of the streets for their propaganda purposes. In Toronto the reds are making a deliberate effort to rob the women and children of the use of the parks of the city.

There are frequent references in the daily newspapers to troubles and disorders alleged to be caused by the unemployed. Reading of the despatches, however, shows in each case that the unemployed are not concerned in these demonstrations, but that in each and every case the incident is the direct work of paid agitators, almost invariably of foreign origin. Some of these agitators are fellows formerly living by gambling, blind-pigging, high-grading and procuring. Some of them are simply "drunken bums," to use one man's own description of himself in a sober moment, as he tried to cudge a quarter for another drink.

To Visit Here Again in Interest of Blind

D. B. Lawley, of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, will be in Timmins During August and September This Year.

A letter received this week by The Advance is of very special interest for many reasons. One reason is that it was transcribed from the dictaphone by a blind typist, and yet is practically perfect in its work. Indeed, the average business concern would feel blessed, indeed, if the average stenographer did as capable and pleasing-appearing work on the typewriter.

The letter has further interest because it gives the information that D. B. Lawley, field secretary for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, will visit Timmins again during August and September. Mr. Lawley's visit last year will be remembered for the interest it created in the welfare of the blind and for the information given in regard to the excellent work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The letter reads as follows:—

Toronto, July 26th, 1933

To the Editor of The Advance, Timmins, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please find attached a copy of our revised 1933 statement covering services afforded to the blind by this Institute.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind was founded in 1918 to serve the blind of Canada, and to prevent blindness. Its operations are conducted under a Dominion charter, and its work is in part supported by government grants. At the present time there are 2400 blind persons registered with the Ontario Division of the Institute, and many of these are resident in Northern Ontario.

In the latter part of 1932 our work was well supported in your community when Mr. D. B. Lawley, our field secretary, made special efforts in the North. It was felt that Mr. Lawley's visit to the North Country was left to a period too late in the year, and it has been arranged for his 1933 visit to take place during August and September. His work is to visit the blind and to report upon their condition, to contact with schools and other groups in relation to our prevention of blindness programme, and to promote financial support on behalf of our general services. Any advice and assistance that you are able to give Mr. Lawley will be keenly appreciated.

We have had numerous enquiries at this office concerning an organization known as the "Associated Blind," and it has recently come to our notice that a person was soliciting funds in Northern Ontario on behalf of the organization named. In the absence of any law or regulation requiring registration and supervision of charitable efforts on behalf of blind persons, it is difficult for us to do other than to prevent confusion by assuring members of the general public that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is the only organization in the province specially recognized by the government of Ontario and entrusted with grants in support of services conducted on behalf of the blind of this province.

Trusting that we may have your continued interest, I remain,
 Your faithfully,
 E. A. Baker, Managing Director.

The booklet enclosed with the letter shows what the Canadian National Institute for the Blind does to assist those unfortunate who lose their sight or are born without this gift. The Institute is a philanthropic organization supported by voluntary contributions from the general public, supplemented by Government and municipal grants. All contributions received from any community are expended on the work of the Institute in that territory. Proper and complete registration particulars of every blind person are basic necessities in carrying on the work. Special attention is given to blinded soldiers. The library and publishing department is a very important and helpful factor in the work. There are 17,000 volumes in embossed types available for loan to blind people. A department of the work assists the placing of blind persons in suitable positions. The broom and whisk factories, the basket-making shops, the white-wear factories for women, the rubber mat industry, these are a few of the activities of the Institute that are proving a blessing to the blind. Home teaching is another big feature. Then there are the businesses, chiefly newsstands, started and supervised by the Institute to assist blind persons to be self-supporting. Through the social service and relief department thousands of dollars are disbursed annually to meet the needs of the blind persons found in destitute circumstances. Four comfortable residences for the blind are maintained by the Institute, one in Vancouver, B.C., two in Toronto, and one in Hamilton, Ont. This may appear as a big programme of helpfulness and value but there are other services, also rendered. The programme for the prevention of blindness carried on in regard to schools and for the young generally is a feature of the work of the Institute that alone warrants the fullest support. The motto of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is "to ameliorate the condition of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness."

"Will you help blind people to help themselves?" asks the booklet. Surely, the reply to this question will be a practically unanimous "YES."

Huntingdon Gleaner.—A year ago Ralph Beal, ill for weeks, went to a Kansas City physician for treatment. The doctor prescribed a diet of goat's milk. Beal was out of work at the time but had money enough to buy three Swiss milk goats. In a year's time, Beal, who is one of those fellows adversity cannot hold down, has increased his herd of 112 goats, and has made \$5,000 and has his health back.

UNEMPLOYED TAKEN ON AT NEW MINE NEAR GOWARD

Passengers on the T. & N. O., especially those coming to this country for the first time have usually been intrigued by the sign on one station about 80 miles north of North Bay. "Goward" is the name of the station and more than one after a hasty glance takes a second look and sighs and says: "My, I thought it was 'Coward.'" One man who did carry away the idea that the first letter was a "C" and not a "G," was perfectly satisfied when an old-time Northerner seriously explained that the place was named after Noel Goward, the noted dramatist, and had nothing to do with any lack of courage. Those who read the sign aright are often puzzled to know its significance. As a matter of fact it is simply a name, and the station was called Goward in honour of the founder of the lumber company bearing that name.

Goward now has another claim to fame than simply its spelling. At the present time Goward is said to be using numbers of the unemployed for work in the development of a mining prospect in that vicinity. The mining property at Goward is reported as having good showings of gold with some platinum also in evidence. The prospect is reported as a most encouraging one and there seem to be chances for a good little mine to be established. Up to the present practically no machinery has been installed to work the mine but at the same time rather extensive development work is said to be under way. The present plan is to sink a shaft and carry on other work by hand steel and other elementary methods that use labour rather than machinery. To any who may suggest that this plan is not practical it may be pointed out that this depends on circumstances and conditions. If there is enough high-grade in the workings the hand steel plan is not at all impractical. For literally years the Croesus property near Matheson was worked by these

Another Good Band Concert on Thursday

Pleasant Programme at Open Air Band Concert on Thursday of Last Week. Large Crowd Appreciate Good Music.

On Thursday of last week the Timmins Citizens' band presented another open air concert at the band stand on Spruce street. This was the fourth open air concert for this season. There was a large attendance, despite the fact that the event had not been given publicity, through an oversight on the part of The Advance. Bandmaster Wolino had a well-balanced band gathered for the occasion and the programme given won general appreciation to judge from the applause following each number.

The programme as presented was as follows:—
 "O, Canada."
 March, "The Roll Call."
 Fantasia, "Stars and Stripes."
 Waltz, "Fascination."
 Patrol, "Wee MacGregor."
 Potpourri, "British Beauties"
 Selection, "A Gaiety Girl"
 March, "Washington Post"
 "God Save the King"
 The soloists for the evening were A. Wilford, euphonium, C. Roberts, trombone and Carl Johns, cornet. The solo parts as usual were effectively taken and added to the interest of the programme.

Mrs. P. G. Smith and son, Goldwyn, of Englehart, were recent visitors to friends in Timmins.

methods and a million or two cleared by the owners before any extended mining machinery was installed. Of course such properties are not common but all will be glad if the Goward mine turns out that rich sort.

Many Complaints About Dogs Running at Large

Recently there have been many complaints made in reference to dogs running at large in town contrary to the by-law. There are several reasonable objections to dogs being permitted to run at large in town. One of the chief of these is the destruction to lawns and gardens by dogs. One citizen of town last week had a beautiful flower bed practically ruined because two large dogs chosen this of all places as a ring for a championship battle or a grudge fight. The dogs leaped the fence and started their fight among the flowers. It is surely discouraging for a good citizen to spend time, effort and money to beautify the surroundings of his home only to have all his work spoiled by a dog fight. Other complaints are being made about wandering dogs injuring gardens and lawns. There are also stories of stray dogs attacking or frightening people on street, especially at night. People who are timid about dogs find this particularly annoying and objectionable. The too familiar stories about dogs upsetting the garbage pails and creating other nuisances are also heard, as well as the side remark that many of the dogs thus guilty of being a trouble are not even wearing tags. Dog owners would do well to see that their dogs do not become a menace or a nuisance, and if dog owners will not play the game to this extent then they should be brought up sharply by the law. Dogs are not permitted to be at large at all under the town dog by-law. If the by-law is so rigidly enforced that it is a hardship on many, some of the dog owners who take no effort at all to avoid having their animals a menace and a curse to others will be to blame for the disadvantage that will be visited on all dogs and their owners.

Mrs. E. Savage, of Giroux Lake, is visiting her son, Cecil, and her daughter, Mrs. L. Bailey, Timmins.

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Fresh **ICING SUGAR** - 2 lbs. **21c**
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