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SOME MORE TOLERANCE!

A gentleman by the name of Knowles, writing in a certain or uncertain Toronto newspaper, quotes an incident that is supposed to have occurred in Hyde Park, London, England, a year or two ago. But what is an odd year or two between friends? In 1931 or 1932, or maybe it was only in the mind's eye, there was a communist orator speaking in Hyde Park. "He arraigned and impeached all British institutions from King George down, with stormy violence," according to the story retailed by Mr. Knowles. So far Mr. Knowles seems to joy in his tale. What are kings for but abuse, and because British institutions have survived the mouthy malice of traitors and ingrates, why should men not hear their abuse upon Britain and all her freedom? But here for Mr. Knowles, a sad note seems to creep into the story! While the communist raved and ranted it seems that some loyal Britishers dared to show their disapproval. "Some sort of Order, I think," says the story-teller. "Evidently ultra-loyal and royalistic," he adds, as if there were something contemptible about men who respect the things for which their father struggled and died. These ultra-loyal folks actually dared to break into the song, the prayer, adopted by the nation. They drowned out the disloyalty by singing the national anthem, "God Save the King!" The average loyal man of sense would let the story end there? But not so, with Mr. Knowles! He hastens to add with ill-concealed endorsement and smug joy, that a squad of police hurried to the spot, sternly stopped the singing, and rebuked the singers, so that the alien ingrate, snarling at the very law and kindness that gave him his liberty, might continue to curse King and Constitution in a public park while loyal people might not even contradict him with a song.

If the incident as related really occurred at any time, it is a disgrace to common decency and common sense. There is nothing British about idiocy so unjust! There is no liberty for decent people in such a miscarriage of order. There is no tolerance for loyal people in such an attitude. There is not even sense in such perversion of the rights of the majority.

The parks of England are surely for the majority, not for a malicious minority. Freedom of speech is surely not to be reserved for the disaffected and the disloyal. If alien agitators may use the public parks to rave disloyalty surely the vast majority have the right at least to sing in the park that their money maintains.

Unfortunately, there are people in Canada and elsewhere who persistently place a premium on disloyalty and evil. Under the pretence of freedom and tolerance, they will support the traitor. To them, it appears to be all right to cry, "To Hell with the King!" but a very crime to sing "God Save the King!" It is not often that they place their views as boldly and as brazenly as in the story over which this gentleman, Mr. Knowles did his gloating last week. Yet in effect day in and day out that is the goal they seem to be striving to reach—a situation where liberty is only for the vicious, the disloyal and the destructive.

The majority of the people of Great Britain are loyal and honorable. They would sing "God Save the King!" The same is true of Canada. Yet, if any thoughtful man will stop to consider the matter, he will see that there are forces to-day deliberately seeking to take away from the majority all the rights and privileges they have fought for and laboured to enjoy. The majority are in serious danger of being enslaved by a vicious minority organized for the deliberate purpose. If the majority allow themselves to be cajoled by false cries of tolerance mouthed by the most intolerant; if they permit tolerated conceptions of British liberty to be thrust down their throats by those who would deny both liberty and British ideals to others; then the majority will be no more than selling itself into slavery.

The average man is tolerant in the true sense of the word. At the present moment there is danger that he may be too tolerant. He may be warm in his bosom the snake of destruction and death whose fangs reach for his heart.

Surely in the naively told story in the certain or uncertain newspaper there should be purpose enough to rouse the thought of the ordinary man when he is told in plain words that the ideal sought is to make cursing the king and the constitution a matter of freedom for all, while none shall be tolerated in singing "God Save the King!"

INJURING THOSE ON RELIEF

It is true enough that Canada has escaped from the depression with less suffering and hardship than most other nations have endured. Yet even Canada has had a serious share in the world-wide trouble of the day. There have been pitiful cases of men seeking vainly for work that they might support themselves and their families, begging for employment, and begging too often in vain. There have been heart-touching cases of people reduced to such straits that reluctantly they had to seek public relief. There has been poverty, but there has been no actual starvation. There has been anxiety, misery, discouragement and heartbreak. Against this, there has been the public attitude of sympathy, of kindness, of interest, of determination that no one should actually starve, no matter how many should feel the pinch of the stress of the days of depression. For a time there were some who talked of the expense of relief and the impossibility of shouldering the burden of debt that seemed inseparable from relief and its heavy costs. "The public sympathy with those in distress, and the public determination that none should suffer beyond bearance has overcome the spirit of those who promised to be too mercenary and too calculating in the matter. Even the high financial group, as some call them, have been more or less shamed and over-awed into more or less acquiescence with the liberal provisions made to seek to counteract the depression and its effects. Had the same spirit prevailed throughout Canada two years ago that is evident to-day relief would have been continued on the lines of employment only. Had this been done, there is reason to believe that the depression would be over to-day for Canada, and the effects of the difficult times would have been less onerous while they lasted. The tendency now is to revert to employment as the best plan of relief. In proportion to the amount of employment provided will depend the success of relief measures and the speed of the recovery of Canada to more prosperous days.

One of the most serious disadvantages about direct relief has been the premium it often seemed to place upon the unworthy. The generous spirit of the country and the individual has been too often affronted by the schemer and the selfish. Every case of relief improperly obtained made the situation of those on relief more uncomfortable. The man who improperly secured relief did double injury. He not only took away the relief that otherwise would have gone to some one actually worthy and deserving, but he also alien-

ated the sympathy of kindly people from all on relief. It is true that the great majority played the game fairly, but the exceptions did incalculable harm. They are still causing the double injury to others on relief. In some cases they are caught, but there is always the suspicion that more cases escape detention. That is one of the most deplorable features of frauds on relief.

A case of attempted fraud on the kindness and desire to help came to notice this week. It embraced a story by one man that he had secured work at a mine not far from Timmins but could not start his employment until after he secured the tools of his trade. He claimed that these tools were at the express office and that he needed sixty cents to secure their release. The citizen approached almost handed over the amount without further enquiry, but the memory of other attempted frauds suggested caution. Enquiry resulted in the securing eventually of the information that there were no tools coming by express, and that the whole story apparently was no more nor less than a scheme to secure sixty cents for other purposes than the one suggested. The result of all this will be that the next man seeking help will have added difficulty in obtaining it. People have an inherent objection to being defrauded. The man who defrauds others to obtain relief is the chief obstacle to assistance to the worthy in need.

After years of depression, it seems more certain than ever that employment is the best cure for unemployment and the only effective and economic method of fighting the depression. With employment, frauds are reduced to the minimum. Even in cases where men secure work that they do not need as badly as they pretend, there is little actual loss from their trickery. When money is given for relief to an unworthy case, it means so much less money for the deserving. To obtain work by fraud does not leave the same feeling of injury and regret in the minds of the public as occurs when there is straight fraud in connection with direct relief.

From every standpoint, it would seem, employment is by far the better plan than direct relief, and it is to be hoped for the general interest that employment will be used more and more to give relief. The most of Canadians desire employment more than anything else. With employment they will look after themselves. They will preserve their independence, their initiative and their courage. Employment will start a chain of further work. In the end it will be found that employment is the most economical method of relieving depression and dispelling distress.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Chief Constable Draper has made it difficult, indeed for the gangsters and racketeers to carry on in the city of Toronto. In return, the gangsters and racketeers are making very determined and persistent effort to make it impossible for General Draper to continue as chief constable in Toronto. The people of Ontario are watching with keen interest to see whether the people of Toronto will line up with the gangsters and racketeers or with the chief constable.

The Renfrew Mercury makes a three-fold reply to the suggestion of The Advance that The Mercury was not living up to its professed high standards of the better journalism when it gave front-page prominence to a silly and senseless stunt like flag-pole sitting. First, The Mercury says:—"You're another!" Second, "Everybody's doing it now!" Third, "If a dog bites a man it's not news, but if a man bites a dog, that news!" In response to the reply, The Advance would note:—First, that what The Advance was surprised about was the favorable publicity given to the alien stunt. But if The Mercury never does anything The Advance wouldn't do, all will be well. Second, flag-pole sitting is a hoary old game, so be-whiskered that some surprise may be pardoned when an up-to-date weekly newspaper resurrects this type of Spanish prisoner game. Third, if the flag-pole had been sitting on the youth, whether for money or marbles, notice would be excusable. In a word, The Advance is astounded to see The Mercury biting on flagpoles at an age when its newspaper teeth should all be cut.

A Western newspaper in a shot at the relief problem makes a bullseye when it says that what is plainly needed is a common relief policy in force from one end of Canada to the other based on the two simple principles, that no man should be supported at the public expense without working, and the other that no man ready and willing to work should be denied the chance to earn a living. Such a policy once adopted would be hailed with delight by every good citizen unfortunate enough to be out of work. At first sight the cost of such a policy would seem almost prohibitive, but once in effect it would be found after all to be the most economical and successful for the situation. For the hundreds of millions spent on direct relief to date the country has little but lessened morale to show. For the money expended in creating employment there are improvements and advantages that will give returns in comfort and convenience in the years to come.

Recently Premier Henry paid a compliment to the efficacy of advertising in Ontario newspapers. Asked by officials of the printers' union to allow liquor advertising to be carried in the publications printed in Ontario, Premier Henry said that the purpose of the present Ontario Liquor Control Act is to limit the sale of spirituous liquors. To allow liquor advertising in the publications in the province would be to go contrary to the intention of the liquor legislation, he argued. In effect, Premier Henry suggests that to permit liquor advertising in Ontario newspapers would be to increase the consumption of liquor in the province. Apparently he does not fear the effect of the newspapers and magazines published in other provinces and circulated in Ontario with column after column of liquor advertising. However, Premier Henry has been known before to weaken. He may later agree that advertising wines and beers in Ontario publications may have a tendency to decrease the sale of what is known as "hard liquor" while focussing more attention on beers and wines. It's a funny world—if you don't weaken.

Some years ago when immigration was one of the problems facing Canada, and when many thoughtful people were alarmed at the number of foreigners coming to Canada in proportion to the British immigration here, The Advance suggested a proposition whereby Great Britain would use some of the money spent on the dole, as it was called, to finance settlers on the land in Canada. Such a plan, it was believed, would give Great Britain a place for some of the surplus population of the Old Land. It would benefit Canada by allowing her to secure good British settlers whose ideas and ideals would not be foreign to Canada. If rightly arranged it need not cost either Canada or Britain more than was already being spent for temporary plans to solve permanent problems in the two countries. Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general of Ontario, who has just returned from a six weeks' holiday tour of the British Isles, suggests a plan along the same line. "The British Government," he is quoted as saying, "is paying a dole. It might be a wise thing were this dole to apply to people sent from Britain to Canada. It could be maintained in my opinion until such time as they are making headway in their new homes. It is worth a trial, and in the long run it might be a way of handling the situation." Of course, at the present time people in general in Canada will view with alarm any plan for increasing the number of people in this country until such time as there is a fair chance for success and progress for the people already here.

Need More Thought for Thugs' Victims

Objection Made to Attempt to Break Down the Confidence of the People in the Authorities of the Law.

In view of the special interest taken at present in the matter of prison life and conditions, especially after the rousing addresses delivered in Timmins by "Silent Bill" Biddle, the following article by The Kingston Whig-Standard should be of interest:—"The Whig-Standard feels that it is time a vigorous protest was made against the continual attempts of the Toronto Globe to break down the confidence of the people of Ontario in the Federal Department of Justice, and the authorities who govern our Dominion penitentiaries. Two years ago it was crusading against the management of the Collins Bay Penitentiary because the prisoners in that institution were, in its opinion, being treated too well. Through a series of articles written by a man who served a term in the Kingston "Pen"—and who is apparently more interested in dramatic composition than in sticking to facts—backed up by inspiratory, specially written despatches emanating from Kingston, but not written by the Globe's resident correspondent, the Globe is now endeavouring so to shake the faith of the people of this province in the administration of our penitentiaries that the Department of Justice will be forced to ask the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole penitentiary system.

"To any such investigation by a commission the Whig-Standard is absolutely and definitely opposed. We believe that the initial mistake was made when the rioting convicts were granted a public trial. The riots should have been dealt with inside the penitentiary by the Department of Justice. The publicity given to the trials through the press did, in our opinion, more harm than good. As The Ottawa Journal has very properly pointed out, the one thing we have all got to remember is that our penitentiaries are filled with criminals, and not with a lot of innocent, wayward children. We have within our prison walls, murderers, gangsters, bandits, forgers, attackers of women, and other enemies of society. They are put away, partly as a punishment, partly as a protection for society, and partly to deter others from crime. The duty of the prison officials is to see that these offenders against society are safely guarded; that they are usefully employed, and that, where possible, they are reformed.

"The Toronto Globe would be doing this country a much greater public service if it would back up the Department of Justice in its efforts to administer our prisons, instead of sniping at it all the time, and continually trying to cast doubt upon the veracity of its officials. That is a dangerous game, and one which doubtless gives the underworld many a chuckle of delight.

"Why should the people of Canada be asked to go to the expense of a Royal Commission, largely because the Globe seems to want to glorify an convict, and capitalize on a series of special articles which he has written for that paper? Is it fair to condemn the administration of our penitentiaries on the word of a man, who, in order to write a dramatic narrative, lets his imagination run riot? The whole thing is ridiculous on the face of it, and if people would only stop to think they would quickly realize it.

"The propaganda which the Globe is carrying on at the present time is just the sort of stuff which appeals to flabbering sentimentalsists, who refuse to face facts. They are always thinking about the "poor, ill-treated prisoners."

"Is it not time they began to give a little more thought to the victims of the thugs and the murderers? When we are reminded of the loneliness of the prisoners let us give a thought to the loneliness of the young widow and the little child of the Toronto dentist who was cruelly shot down in cold blood by a murderous bandit. When we are asked to believe that prisoners are inhumanly treated by guards—most of whom are well known and respected in Kingston and Portsmouth—let us give a thought to the girls who have died as the result of illegal operations, to the women who have been brutally and criminally attacked, and to the young girls whose lives have been blighted through the foul crime of incest.

"These are the people to whom our sympathies should be first extended, not to the man who, because of lack of cigarette papers, or other grievances, staged a riot which threatened this city and which was only quelled by military force.

"We believe that the administration of our prisons should be left to the Department and its officials. We believe them to be truthful, fair and honorable men."

THERE ARE MANY UNUSUAL THINGS ABOUT RELIEF CASES

Here's one from St. Thomas. There are many almost as absurd being reported from day to day: "A parallel to the case of the man who drove up to the City Hall some years ago and left the engine of his automobile running while he went in and asked the City Relief Officer to send some charity fuel to his home without delay was reported by Inspector C. J. Watling recently. A young married woman of the city who is on direct relief visited the City Hall and made inquiry about having a maid supplied at the city's expense to assist her in her household duties. Inquiry was also made at the relief office as to whether a family on municipal relief can keep boarders without surrendering the right to receive civic assistance."

"Toronto Mail and Empire"—No marathon swimmer has yet given as an excuse for leaving the water that he was wanted on the telephone.

URGED CITY NOT TO FORGET MEN SENT "BACK TO FARM"

Rev. Fr. Leroux, parish priest at Rollet, in the Lonely River settlement in Northwestern Quebec, was recently in Montreal and addressed gatherings there, emphasizing the fact that the cities and towns sending out settlers on the land should not forget these pioneers but should do all possible to help them along in their new and strange life. Rev. Fr. Leroux has been receiving much praise from those who know for the good work he is doing for the settlers in his parish. Nothing he has done or can do will prove more valuable than his eloquent appeal to the cities and towns not to forget their own people doing pioneer work. Those who have watched the Lonely River settlement must admit that Noranda and Rouyn have given the new settlers hearty welcome and much assistance. If the towns and cities from which they came also keep up interest, the new settlers should soon be off to a good start, with hope and courage. In Ontario some cities and towns have appeared to think that the only interest they should take in the settlers going out from their municipalities is to invent grievances for them and to assist them to find fault with plans that were accepted and approved by all parties concerned.

Through the efforts of Rev. Fr. Leroux, an organization was started in Montreal which intends to concern itself with providing wagons and necessary farm implements and utensils for the settlers. It is hoped and believed that the organization at Montreal will spread to other towns and cities in Quebec. Three Rivers, Hull and other towns and cities sending settlers back

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to the land are to be called upon to do their part. It is hoped by the means outlined by Rev. Fr. Leroux to obtain a good supply of necessary equipment for distribution among the settlers and thus enable them more efficiently to carry on their farm operations in the new settlement. The Advance has noted with regret that while certain people have been ready enough to use the stores of new settlers for political purposes in this part of Ontario, there has been no concerted movement to give them help along material lines that might make their success more assured without seriously cramping those who gave the help. Organizations in Windsor and other cities similar to those in Montreal might be worth while in Ontario.

North Bay Nugget:—The sub-machine gun has been outlawed in New York, but then so was liquor and who cared.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review:—In Italy bachelors pay a tax of approximately \$65 a year, which, says the Hamilton Spectator, is just about what the average husband in this country is allowed to keep for spending money.

JOHN DOYLE DIES AT THE SISCOE MINES IN QUEBEC

The death took place recently at the Siscoe Mines, near Amos, Quebec, of John Doyle, an old-time prospector and miner, following an illness of about three weeks. Deceased was born in Ireland 46 years ago and lived for some time in Mount St. Patrick, Renfrew County, Ontario. He was unmarried. He had some relatives living at Mount St. Patrick, and the remains were shipped to that place last week for interment.

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