

The Porcupine Advance

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LAND CLEARING BONUS

J. A. Habel, member of the Ontario Legislature for Cochrane North, recently expressed himself as strongly in favour of the government giving a bonus for land-clearing by settlers in the North. He makes the interesting statement that bonuses along this line were given to the settlers in Old Ontario in the pioneer days. This statement is in direct opposition to the idea expressed by a number of Old Ontario people whose chief argument against the land bonus has been that the pioneers of Old Ontario did not need any such help and were able to prosper and progress without it. Mr. Habel would add to the effectiveness of his battle for the bonus for land clearing if he would give as many details as possible in regard to the bonusing of the settlers in Old Ontario in the earlier days of the province.

For several years past The Advance has urged the inauguration of a form of bonus for clearing land in the North. This attitude has been based on a number of facts that seem so self-evident that it appears hardly necessary to do more than state them. In the first place there is little question of the fact that the ordinary settler must have some means of supporting himself until he is established on his homestead and even after he is more or less established he still needs some way to make a little extra money to provide him with the necessary funds to carry on his clearing of the land and developing it for production. Up to the present time in this part of the North Land only three methods have been open to the settler for making any money until he establishes himself as a farmer. The one method is by the sale of timber and pulpwood. Conditions make this at present a very uncertain plan and on some good land suitable for homesteads there is no particular timber or pulpwood for sale. The price offered for pulpwood in recent years has not been such that the settler can hope for much success in depending upon pulpwood to help him along. The second plan open is for the settler to spend part of the year in bush work for others. This is a most unsatisfactory method and it is doubtful if the ordinary settler can make it a profitable one. The third method is by securing work at government road-building. The third method has the objectionable features of the other two with some additional hardships of its own. All three methods take the settler's time and attention away from what should be his real purpose in life—the building of a home and a farm in the North. The scores of discouraged settlers in the North and the hardships endured by them all without corresponding success indicate that neither of the three methods referred to can be looked upon as successful. Still, the fact remains that without the help of some additional financing from some source or another the failure of the average settler appears inevitable. The settlers themselves have convinced The Advance that the only real remedy lies in the plan of a bonus for land-clearing. Estimates made by some in a position to know suggest that the cost would not be nearly as great as some have feared. It is certain that the land-clearing bonus would cost the province considerably less than is now being paid out for relief to settlers. Anyone who gives the matter any thought must feel that something will positively have to be done to make it unnecessary for the settlers to continue on relief. It may be said that even the cost of this relief is not nearly so serious as some of the other features in regard to its continued operation. Under a bonus system the settler would be paid only in proportion to his own effort to establish himself. He would feel a new independence in the fact that he would be earning the money received while at the same time he would not be neglecting his farm. The country as a whole would be repaid in the fact that real farms were being established by the sort of men who promised to make good. In the province of Quebec the plan has worked with as great a measure of success as it is possible for any plan to show.

Newspapers, boards of trade and individuals in the North have for years past been striving to induce the governments of Ontario to adopt the land bonus plan. Just before the last provincial election Hon. Geo. S. Henry made the announcement that if his government were returned to power a plan of land bonus would be inaugurated. The people of the North failed to support the Henry Government despite that promise. It may be of course that the government was deserving of defeat so far as the North is concerned because the land bonus had not been put into force years before. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests and Northern Development, favours the suggestion of Mr. Habel. It is also said that Mr. Habel intends to take the matter up on the floor of the Legislature at the coming session if the government does not adopt the plan. This impression was gathered from an interview Mr. Habel gave The North Bay Nugget recently. If Mr. Habel forces this question to the attention of all he will be doing something worth while for the North and he should have the wholehearted support of all other members from the North, irrespective of party considerations.

RADIO STATION NEEDED

It will be admitted by all that the legislation to be submitted by Premier Bennett for the economic benefit of the country and for social welfare is the most important matter that will come before parliament at the present session and that it would be well if all parties would drop partyism and work together to do as much as may be done to give the people in general all the protection possible from exploitation and all the assistance in cases of need. At the same time the ordinary matters coming under the attention of parliament should not be altogether forgotten or overlooked. There are samples of exploitation in other lines than those coming under the heading of "big business," so called. "Small business" also does its share of exploitation. Take the case of the radio in the North, for example. Although radio owners in the North are expected to pay license fees as in other places, the service here is worse than inadequate. Timmins is entitled to fame as a cosmopolitan city, and because of this has a truly remarkable array of talent. To judge from local radio programmes this is an absurd statement. But it is not absurd. It is the truth. Almost any concert given here proves the truth of the talent available here for the radio. But local radio programmes would appear to indicate that there is no talent of any kind here except gramophone records, and even these inclined to crack with old age. The plans under which radio programmes are presented here prevent the general use of the talent available. A system that requires that someone must pay to allow the

talent to be heard makes the everyday use of available talent impractical, impossible. Not only is available talent thus debarrated from the radio, but altogether too much time is taken up with silly stunts, tips on stock-buying, advice to the listener and near approach to fortune-telling, not to mention pseudo-advertising, even to the reading of want advertisements. To the suggestion that any one who does not like it may turn the dial, the answer is that the majority of people desire exactly that—to turn off the whole thing. Recently e-mailment is made by many radio owners that the local station actually interferes with reception from outside stations, apparently being "all over the dial." What is needed in the North is a Government station that will assure radio owners in the North reception of programmes from distant points. The North was promised such a Government station years ago. Now the black prospects are that private interests are going to be allowed to exploit the radio business of the North and achieve a monopoly to the public disadvantage. The ridiculous and impertinent suggestion has even been made that the Government finance a private wire to the North so as to fasten private exploitation of the radio more firmly on this country.

At previous sessions Jos. A. Bradette, M.P. for this riding, has fought the battles of the radio owners with energy and talent. It is to be hoped that he will again this session bring the question to the attention of the House of Commons and urge again fair treatment of the North. He might well tell Hon. Mr. Bennett that here was a chance for the Premier to prove that he is sincerely against the exploitation of the public by private monopoly. In any event he should present the facts on the floor of the House so that at least the country will not be imposed upon to the extent of paying to provide a private wire for private profit. Elsewhere in this issue will be found expressions of opinion on the matter from The New Liskeard Speaker and The Kapuskasing Northern Tribune. In a recent issue there was an equally strong editorial from The Cochrane Northland Post. These newspaper editorials express the opinion of the public in general. The Government and the Radio Commission should take cognizance of the situation and see that the radio owners of the North are not exploited.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In a recent issue The Financial Post remarked on the fact that too many people are being taught to-day that society owes them a living and not impressed with the fact that they owe something to society. There is no doubt at all, but that many are placing undue stress on the suggestion that the world owes everybody a living while omitting all reference to the fact that everybody owes the world in return that life shall be lived with purpose and honesty and fair play. One of the most insistent advocates in this town of the so-called rights of the workers is a man who refuses to work. He takes for himself the "right" to get intoxicated. "That's my business!" he says. But he has the insolence to sneer at the man who spends money on his family or home. That's "grinding the faces of the poor," according to this prophet. Even in the earnest desire for the general betterment and the helping of the unfortunate, the sense of proportion should not be lost. Insistence on "rights" is much to be desired, but it is vital that "responsibilities" be equally emphasized. Without recognition of responsibilities there can be no maintenance of any rights.

The balance between rights and responsibilities was effectively presented in an address by Dr. J. B. McClintock at the Burns banquet last week. He pointed out the rights that should be demanded and enforced by all in this country. He mentioned the right to live comfortably and safely, the right to self-government, the right to health and strength. But against these he placed the responsibilities of the citizen, the duties man owed the state—the duty of industry, the duty of obedience to law, the duty of integrity and honesty. Dr. McClintock made it plain that one-sided citizenship was neither practical nor good sportsmanship.

There seems to be a present-day danger that duties and responsibilities may be forgotten in the clamor for rights. The state does not owe any man any more than he owes the state. If every man were as anxious to discharge his responsibilities as some are to assert their rights, there would not be as many inequalities in the world. It is a good thing to stop and think along these lines once in a while.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

One newspaper suggests that 1935 is going to be a lucky year, because only twice will it have the unlucky sign of Friday falling on the unlucky thirteenth. There will be Friday, the thirteenth of September, and Friday, the thirteenth of December. Last year can hardly be considered a lucky year, yet it had only two Fridays falling on the thirteenth, one in April and the other in July. In 1933 there were two of these supposedly unlucky days, while 1932 had only one—in May. Next year there will be two, the thirteenth falling on a Friday in both March and November. All of which proves nothing except that some people are superstitious, while others are simply silly.

In relief affairs public men have a many-sided problem to deal with, and the sooner something is done to obviate the necessity for the present forms of relief, the better for all concerned. At Windsor the other day a man gave up a \$80.00 a month position because it did not allow him opportunity to provide for his family in the way he said he desired. So, he went on relief! Another man who had been provided with clothing was found to be again in rags and tatters. Investigation showed that this fellow had \$6,000.00 in the bank. He had sold the clothing received. A stranger in Timmins some weeks ago was seen twice in the one night by the one local citizen. Early in the evening he was seen when he accosted the citizen, asking for a quarter for a bed. He secured this quarter, and several other quarters from other citizens, and he was next seen when the police had him at the jail for being drunk and disorderly. The city of Ottawa has found that a large proportion of the families, on relief have been receiving charity literally for years. So it goes! There are many worthy, many deserving cases needing relief, but there are also too many who are making relief take the place of effort and energy.

To some people Old Country ways are hard to understand. A clergyman in England persisted in circulating the story that Sir John Simon, a member of the British cabinet, was financially interested in the sale of munitions. That sort of defamation of character at times seems to be an Old Country custom. Such defamation of character is not unknown outside of the Old Country. Sir John Simon kept on contradicting the story. Another Old Country custom! Also not unknown elsewhere! Eventually, however, Sir John Simon followed another Old Country custom. He brought his traducer to court. It was shown beyond question that the story was untrue in regard to Sir John and munitions. The clergyman promptly made complete apology. Still another Old Country custom, not as common as it might be in this country. Sir John Simon accepted the apology, following Old Country ways! And then Sir John actually paid the costs of the court, because he could better afford the expense. That was Old Country ways with a vengeance! But such Old Country ways are not altogether unknown in this land. There is the case of P. D. Ross, the

How to have a "Happy" Stomach

Are you sick and tired of having a stomach that acts up—that doesn't take kindly to good, wholesome food? Then bring your stomach to time. Don't take drugs. They are dangerous and habit-forming. Just follow the Andrews' Rules of Health. Eat moderately. Sleep plenty. Exercise regularly. Breathe all the fresh air you can. And keep yourself in healthy condition with a purifying, energizing glass of Andrews Liver Salt taken about twice each week while it is still deliciously bubbling.

This last rule is quite as important as all the others. What Andrews does is to exert a definitely beneficial effect on the stomach lining. It soothes the digestive organs and strengthens the whole process of digestion and waste elimination.

Don't let your stomach boss you. Learn to enjoy a sound digestive system and good, hearty meals by following the Andrews' Rules. You will feel better—much better and healthier—from the day you begin. Get Andrews Liver Salt from your druggist. In tins, 35c and 60c. Extra large bottle, 75c. Sole Agents: McGillivray Bros. Limited, Toronto.

Tea Tax Nothing to Taxes of the Present

Satirical Description of the United States. Many Points Hit Other Lands as Well in Some Particulars.

That satirist H. I. Phillips is quoted in the magazines with giving the following rather crushing description of the United States. He calls it "America." Possibly more places in "America" than just the United States may take the description to heart. Here is the little story:—(America) "A country which boasted for 150 years that every man had a chance to become a millionaire and now takes the attitude that the only place for a man with money is a delousing station.

"A land which once went to war over a tax of a few cents on tea, but now taxes your salary, your food, your drink, your business, your profits, your estate, your auto, your gas, your dog and your luggage.

"A land where an obscure fellow who makes a slight error in computing an income tax will be detected overnight and the Lindbergh kidnapping remained unsolved for over two years.

"A land where they work up a sweat over a few suggestive novels and allow Hollywood to flood the cities with smut, filth and sex situations that would bring a blush to the cheeks of Fopsey the Sailor.

"A land which shouts about its splendid school system and finds by a poll of the pupils that the three most popular American characters are Mae West, Betty Boop and Mickey Mouse.

"A land which was once swept to the heights by such phrases as 'Don't tread on me,' 'Give me liberty or give me death,' etc., and can now be stamped as a nation only by such phrases as 'Wanna buy a duck?' and 'Yowzir!'

"A Voice: If you don't like it why don't you go back where you came from?"

There was a Checker Club Once Running in Timmins

Some years ago a checker club flourished in Timmins. It carried on here for a couple of years but gradually faded away. The fact that it lasted so long, or that it was started at all, goes to prove that there were a number of good checker players in the town and district. Some of the barber shops had checker boards that kept the customers busy while they were waiting for the barber, and sometimes the customers were kept waiting because the barber was busy at the checker board. There were some mighty contests staged here while the game was popular. Eventually, however, the game dropped out of fashion. Perhaps it was considered too rough. In any event checkers have been little seen and little heard of in recent years. The few still interested, however, will find attraction and information in the reference below to a Film Flon expert.

A Film Flon man, recognized in Canada and the United States as a checker expert, recently acted as referee at the Georgia State tournament, held in Macon. He is J. H. Wilson, telegraph operator at Film Flon for the Canadian National Railways, who has made a diligent study of the game for more than five years and has played challenge games by correspondence with experts, both here and south of the international boundary. He has been a contributor to the checker column of a Winnipeg newspaper as well as to that of the Atlanta Journal published at Atlanta, Georgia. It was at the invitation of Fred Williams, checker editor of the Atlanta Journal, that he travelled to Georgia to be present at the state tournament. Born and raised in England, Wilson came to Canada as a young man, has lived in the United States for seven years and in Canada for more than 20 years. He has served with the Canadian National Railways since 1919. Checkers is his hobby.

North Bay Nugget: "Loses Memory; Goes to Toronto," says a headline. Well, that's as good a reason as any.

publisher of The Ottawa Journal, who more than once was sued for libel by one politician then prominent. Mr. Ross won his case on such occasion, but turned around and financially assisted the man who had sued him. All of which seems to be carrying Old Country customs a long way.

Two separate announcements are credited to Dr. Simpson, Minister of Education. One is to the effect that Latin is to be crowded off the High School curriculum. The other is that music will be made a compulsory subject in the schools. In other words the pupils may stop saying: "Amo, Amas, Amat," and start singing: "Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol!"

Difficulties of the U.S.A. in Regulating the Dollar

In an editorial article last week The Mail and Empire had the following explanation of the difficulties experienced by the United States in regulating gold and the dollar:—

"The United States quite obviously is having difficulty in the regulation of its dollar on foreign exchange markets. That the current situation does not arise wholly from uncertainty respecting the gold clause decision is apparent, although the factor is an important one.

"The administration's object is to keep the United States dollar as near as possible to the new parity, just under 60 cents in terms of gold. In order to do so \$112,000,000 in European gold was bought by the United States in the week ended January 24, and since last November the amount bought has totalled \$339,000,000.

"Thus it may be seen that although the 'gold clause cases' have resulted in an acceleration of gold purchases, the movement of gold from Europe to New York was well defined before this situation arose. Recent New York reports state that contracts for still further gold will be made right up to the last boat leaving Europe in time to reach New York before the Supreme Court ruling is due.

"Commenting on the desire of President Roosevelt to keep his dollar down (and European currencies, especially sterling, up in relation to it) a New York journalist recently wrote of British bankers, 'They have been in business quite a long time, and are not easily outmanoeuvred when in the foreign exchange market.'

"On the whole, British interests seem to have accepted a new stabilization point for sterling at around \$5 to the pound, with good grace. They apparently found that when Roosevelt formally devalued the dollar the \$5 to the pound ratio maintained all of sterling's other essential trade and currency relationships without too much dislocation. Then why does the American dollar continue to show an inappealable tendency to rise? And why has it been found necessary to buy almost fabulous quantities of monetary silver and gold abroad, to keep it down?"

"The answer very largely goes back to the original step taken by the United States in abandoning the gold standard. The dollar then was strong because, through actual pressure against them, other currencies were weak. Those forces which at that time made the New York dollar strong have become even more potent since. Every benefit arising to American business through the New Deal, or from other causes, has tended to keep the dollar strong, to make it progressively stronger, in fact.

"Hence, Washington must continue to

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News and Notes of Timmins Girl Guides

Forget-Me-Not Patrol wins the Banner. Shield for Competition Donated by the Countess of Bessborough.

(P.L.—H.L.)

The weekly meeting of the Timmins Girl Guides was held on Friday evening. Inspection was taken by Lieutenant Habb. The standing for the winning of the banner was read out. The Forget-me-not Patrol won it. The standing is as follows:—
Forget-me-not Patrol 716
Bluebell Patrol 605
Pimpernel Patrol 603
Purple Heather Patrol 594
Poppy Patrol 512
Orchid Patrol 551
Horseshoe was formed and the flag was raised by Helen Landers assisted by Anna Dolahan and Winnifred Beaudin.

Those taking the Sick Nurse Badge went over some of the tests with Capt. Cranston. The other Guides played games.

All the Guides gathered for Campfire. If more than three from a patrol are away there will be no attendance marks and the same principle applies to the inspection.

The Countess of Bessborough has donated a shield for competition between Guide companies in the province. The competition shall take the form of Nature Study—Herbs. It closes on November 15th, 1935.

The Chief Scout and Chief Guide, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, are to visit Canada this spring. Five rallies are to be held in the following places: Fort William, May 8th; Sudbury, May 9th; Toronto, May 11; London, May 14th; and Ottawa, May 18th.

An enjoyable meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "Taps."

"CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE MUSCLE AND BRAWN OF HER MEN"

GOLD
SILVER
NICKEL
COPPER



The growth and expansion of Canada's mining industry since Cobalt is one of the most dramatic chapters in the story of her national development. Round the mines of gold and silver, nickel and copper that spread across her Northland, a saga of accomplishment has been written in letters the whole world can read. Spectacular developments at Hollinger, Cochrane, Timmins, Copper Cliff, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Rouyn, Sudbury, and other points, symbolize the courage and the vision of those whose achievements in the mining field have brought activity and expansion and industrial progress to the entire Dominion.

Today, still another new chapter is being written into Canada's mining record. The rising value of gold and other minerals, the development of cheap electric power locally, have created increased opportunity for the profitable operation of low grade ore. With quickening activity in achieving new levels of production, each new field adding its quota, Canada's mining industry is moving on!

The Crawley and McCracken organization—"Canada's Biggest Cook"—has been a vital part of this expansion for more than 22 years and is part of it today . . . marching with the mines . . . removing distracting details from the shoulders of busy executives . . . feeding and housing the men of brawn and muscle who carry through the work . . . solving the problem of camp management to the satisfaction of executives, officials and men.

Crawley and McCracken Company, Limited—"Canada's Biggest Cook"—is proud to have had a part during the past twenty-one years, in the building of Canada, in the extension of her highway and railway systems and in the expansion of her national industries. That part has been the feeding, the maintenance and the heartening of the men who did the work.

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- Furs
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