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ENCOURAGING LAWLESSNESS

It should be noted by all who in any way take sides with the so-called "hunger marchers" at Regina that such a stand is an open encouragement to violence and lawlessness. The so-called "hunger marchers" broke the law from the very minute they started their absurd movement. Apart from the foolishness of the plan of a "march on Ottawa," apart from the fact that it was inspired and organized by alien communists, it should be remembered that at the very outset the so-called "hunger-marchers" broke the law. No thoughtful man will agree with the suggestion that it is all right to steal from a big corporation, because big corporations are soul-less and evil—a rather peculiar combination. As a matter of fact the average railway official has done more than all the dupes on the parade combined for the benefit of the country and its people. The men who make up this supposedly soul-less corporation are constantly doing kindly deeds and helpful acts. They certainly could not bring themselves to the second trick of the paraders—the living off poor people by means of threats and blackmail such as has been the case with the paraders. Stealing rides on the railway, stealing food in many cases from people hard-pressed already—this is the record of the paraders on their "march" from Vancouver to Regina. The large sums of money collected by cajolery and bulldozing is reported now as gone. No doubt their leaders will put up the plea that it was used to feed the "hunger marchers." One of the leaders who interviewed Hon. Mr. Bennett made such an excuse for what the law termed misappropriation of funds. It seems to be a fact that the several governments should make some check-up on the money collected by these alien agitators. It is doubtful if the accounts would stand the scrutiny of any capable auditors. Perhaps if there were any audit of such collections the collectors of such funds would be less anxious to secure money in this way. People in general have been led to believe that the so-called "hunger marchers" were provided with meals while in Regina, and yet tens of thousands of dollars are said to have been collected from people easily duped, and the end of this money is now reported as being reached, though no other lawful expense seems to have been entailed.

Founded on desire to scorn the law, and carried through up to date by all sorts of lawless means, the so-called "hunger marchers" at Regina have shown themselves utterly opposed to the law of the land and the rights of others. There is no escape from that fact. Even if the riding marchers had kept within the law to the extent that their leaders pretended, their plan would still be objectionable as undermining all the tenets of responsible government. Consider the case for a minute! If these men disgruntled with conditions as they appear to them have the right to appropriate the railways to their own uses, live off the country passed through, and travel across the continent to create a new problem for people in a city in no ways responsible and also having more than its share of problems of its own, than why can not any group of men adopt similar tactics? Why should not the 250,000 people in this North Land who object to the building of the Trans-Canada among the expensive and impractical rocks of the wild northern shore of Lake Superior be free to trek to Toronto on the T. & N. O. and Canadian National to lay their grievance before Queen's Park? Why should not the people who have swallowed so much dust on the neglected roads of the North in the last few days that a few cinders would seem only a welcome diversion be justified in marching on freight cars to mouth their objections, the dust having taken their voices? Under communist plans as practised in Canada any disgruntled group believes it has the right to attempt to terrorize the majority. In Russia, the home of modern communism, it is vastly different. In Russia, they have a treatment for hunger marchers, even when they are really hungry and actually march, instead of giving a fraudulent imitation. The Russian method of dealing with agitators is not the Canadian one but it should be remembered that the growth of noxious alien weeds on any soil must inevitably lead to the consideration of foreign methods for its control.

The communists have been allowed to carry on their evil work in Canada with little hindrance. Under the circumstances it is inevitable that the aliens should come to think themselves strong enough to attack openly. The challenge has come a little sooner than was expected. That is all. But the challenge is certainly here.

The situation is much more serious than appears on the surface. It is no longer a question as to the alien-led dupes from British Columbia. It is no longer a matter concerning Regina or the West. It is a question as to whether Canada is

going to throw over all law and order at the request of a few aliens and their poor tools. If the situation at Regina is tolerated to the slightest degree, Canada is certainly storing up enormous trouble for itself.

The question has nothing at all to do with the unemployed. Canada has shown a real heart in dealing with the unemployed and the destitute. No other country has done more. But that does not mean that Canadians are a lot of weak fools, ready to throw over the law and order won through the years at the suggestion of some foreign sneaks and ingrates who have managed to gather a group of dupes around them. One of the leaders of the so-called "hunger marchers" has been telling Ontario audiences that "blood will flow in the streets of Regina" if the impossible demands of these foreign criminals are not granted. From experience with the communist racketeers in Timmins, The Advance has reason to believe that they would like some bloodshed, so long as it was only the blood of their dupes. The leaders have a cunning method of avoiding risks themselves. In all the troubles in the North, after the first trial of any of these communist riots, the leaders always led from far in the rear. It was their poor dupes that suffered. On one occasion in Timmins some years ago they attacked some citizens here with stones, and then called attention to the fact that the shower of stones could not be returned, because they had their women and children in front of them. That is typically communist style.

But after fair warning to the dupes—and there has been ample warning already—the authorities should proceed calmly but surely to see that law is observed and order maintained. The authorities owe that to the millions of loyal Canadians and other British people in this country. In the meantime it might be well to make a round-up of the foreign law-breakers and that other more sneaky breed—the fellows too contemptible to risk breach of the law themselves but who induce other misguided fellows to break the law. For years these foreign agitators have been carrying on unlawful activities to undermine law and order as a part of the racket they use to make money for themselves. Why they should have been allowed to defy the law is one of the modern mysteries. The longer they are tolerated the more mischief they will create, the more simple-minded people they will lure into trouble, and the worse it will be for Canada.

DUST IN THE MOUTH

A poet wrote about fame and wealth and power turning to ashes in the mouth. If he had said "turning to dust in the mouth," everybody in this North Country would know exactly what he meant, and that it was something not very nice, but decidedly common in the good old summer time.

Talk about going some place in a jiffy, or the wink of an eyelash! That sort of thing isn't nearly as expressive as the phrase by the man who said he travelled Monday night from Porquis Junction to Timmins in 769 mouthfuls of dust.

The roads in the North are always more or less dusty in the dry days. But at the present time they are certainly more dusty. There are so many bumps and holes and "washboards" on the roads in the North these days that it is impossible even by the slowest travel to avoid raising a dust. In the towns a little of the dust, at least, is kept down by the occasional use of oil, but in the country round about dust blows itself to the limit. There is reason to believe that the dust problem is responsible for many of the accidents. There are spots on the road between Timmins and Cochrane where the dust is so bad that only drivers used to London fogs can feel any measure of safety and even these fellows fear for harm from the other fellow who doesn't know how to navigate in a dense fog.

There isn't a doubt at all that the poor condition of the roads adds much to the dust problem. "How are the roads?" asked one Timmins man of another this week. "Dust too bad," replied the other. "You said a mouthful," retorted the first man.

The dust is blowing around so much these days that it doesn't even serve the purpose of concealing the bad bumps and holes in the roads. It is regrettable that all roadwork should be stopped in this part of the North at present. It means that the roads are daily becoming worse and apart from the inconvenience of this to the travelling public, there is the cost of putting the roads back in passable shape.

In addition to the menace to safe driving arising from the dust and by the dust, the quantity and quality of dust on the roads can scarcely be good for health. Whatever the doctors may think, the layman will be tempted to believe that the road dust has some responsibility for the unusual amount of tuberculosis, silicosis, sinus trouble and other diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs. Any man who can ride unharmed this summer over the dusty roads of the North should be able to eat all the silica dust in any mine without necessity of X-rays.

Despite all the dust in the eyes it is easy for all to see that the people of this country will raise quite a dust when the time comes in reference to all the dust on the roads, and the way the neglected roads, all bumps and hollows, not to mention holes, cause the addition of clouds of dust to the normal spasms of dust on the North's dusty highways.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM

Could Not Wash Himself Nor Brush His Hair

So bad was his rheumatism that his friends declared he would never work again. Although he is 70 years old, he proved they were wrong. Read what he says:—
"I am seventy years of age. Last Christmas I was completely doubled up with rheumatism. I could not brush my hair nor wash myself. People said I should never work any more. I am working harder than a young man today. Thanks, many thanks, to Kruschen Salts. I take them in my tea, and I have recommended them to many. I could not get in or out of bed now—12 hours a day sometimes. Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients in Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channel. In addition, there are still other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation not only of uric acid, but of other body poisons which undermine the health."

Sheriff Caldbick's Interesting Career

One of the Best-Known Figures Among the Pioneers of Cobalt and the North Country.

A despatch from Cobalt in several of the daily and semi-weekly newspapers last week gave the following reference to the retirement of Geo. Caldbick as sheriff of Temiskaming:—
"Sheriff George Caldbick, the man who tamed Cobalt," retired from office Saturday, June 29th.
"Superannuated by the Hepburn government with less than 10 days' notice after 30 years' service to the province, Sheriff Caldbick's retirement ends one phase of a colourful career linked with the history of the mining country. Still active and vigorous, however, and in the best of health, he has no intention of spending the rest of his days in the chimney corner although his future plans are not yet definite."
"First police officer in Cobalt when the silver camp was booming, first provincial policeman in the North, first provincial police inspector in Northern Ontario, first sheriff of Temiskaming, he has devoted 30 years of his life to the maintenance of law and order in the T. & N. O. country. If Northern Ontario mining communities have set a good conduct mark for other mining camps to shoot at, much of the credit must go to Sheriff Caldbick who set the standard. Singlehanded, back in 1905, he came into Cobalt when the raw new silver town was in the throes of the famous rush. And Cobalt, which might easily have been as lawless and disorderly as other famous mining camps of the past, was soon known to the

world as the cleanest and most law-abiding of them all.

"The sheriff, however, gives credit to the people. 'I think they were more honest in those days,' he says. Perhaps. But an old-time Cobalter grins and says: 'With George Caldbick on the job, they had to be.'

"He made scarcely an enemy. After 30 years of law enforcement in the North he is to-day one of the best-known and best-liked men between Toronto and Mooseonee. His record for fairness and squareness is unquestioned.

"Born near Napanee, 'so long ago I can't remember,' the son of the late Jane and George Caldbick, he was raised on a farm in Huron County. In 1897 he was a member of the Toronto police force, serving for eight years. In 1905, the year of the silver rush, the government officials saw that conditions in the booming town of Cobalt promised to get out of hand unless a capable officer was sent to maintain law and order. Hon. J. J. Foy, then attorney-general, recommended Mr. Caldbick for the post and he was promptly sent to Cobalt as the first provincial police officer in the North.

"In 1906 he was appointed chief of the provincial police in Northern Ontario, when three more officers were sent up from Toronto. The job of covering the huge territory demanded a great deal of travelling under difficult conditions.

"In May, 1913, when the district of Temiskaming was formed, with Halleybury as the district seat, Inspector Caldbick was appointed its first sheriff. His territory then extended from Temagami to Hudson Bay. For six years after the death of Sheriff Varin, of North Bay, he administered the district of Nipissing as well."

Production of Gold and Nickel Higher

Bureau of Statistics Give Interesting Figures for First Four Months of This Year.

Production of gold, nickel and copper showed a considerable gain in the four months ended April 30, compared with the same period last year, while a decline was shown in the output of silver, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Saturday.
Gold produced in the four months ended April totalled 963,167 fine ounces, an increase of 31,776 ounces over the same period last year, while the output of nickel amounted to 40,635,996 pounds against 39,898,099 pounds last year.
Production of other leading minerals in the four-month period with last year's figures in brackets, follow:—
Asbestor 48,868 tons (40,998); cement, 499,176 barrels (452,956); coal, 4,440,744 tons (4,146,146); copper 143,624,201 pounds (113,602,165); feldspar 2,566 tons (4,550); gypsum 37,760 tons (36,983); lead 106,433,153 pounds (104,441,939); natural gas 10,107,056 cu. feet (10,435,419); petroleum 470,421 barrels (489,907); salt 57,190 tons (54,425); zinc 97,331,410 pounds (89,704,821).

COCHRANE TRIUMPHS

The town of Cochrane has had several calamities during its quarter century of existence. Cochrane has suffered from fire and pestilence. Yet its worst calamity seemed to come when some of its own citizens attempted for personal and political ends to create bitterness in the town itself and scorn among its neighbours through destructive division on the occasion of the opening of the Cochrane Memorial Park and the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town. After citizens of the town had devoted time and money to the arrangements for the events referred to a few malcontents made it appear that Cochrane was not wholehearted in its celebration and men invited to take part in the events were given to understand that the situation had changed. A resolution was apparently sponsored by the Cochrane branch of the Legion to the effect that members of the Legion would not take part in the proceedings because the returned soldiers had grievances. The unfairness of this attitude is apparent when it is remembered that the celebration was a Cochrane event, and there is no suggestion that Cochrane has not dealt generously with its ex-soldiers. Even though it were true that the governments had been unjust to the returned men, it would appear most unfair and illogical to wreak vengeance on the town of Cochrane on this account. The Advance has never missed a chance to fight for the advantage of the returned soldier, but at the same time, though there are grievances, though there are matters to be righted, the fact still remains that Canada has dealt more justly and generously with its soldiers than any other nation of the day. The attempt to interfere with the success of the Cochrane celebration this week was without proper justification or excuse.

Instead of the opposition in Cochrane disrupting the jubilee celebration and the opening of the new park, the result seemed to be that Chairman Tucker and his able committees were simply spurred to renewed effort, while neighbouring towns, loving a fair deal, took special interest in the events. As a consequence the attendance at the Cochrane events was larger than expected and more than the anticipated success was attained. Kapuskasing, Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Ansonville, Matheson and other towns in the North were specially represented by large numbers on both days.

There was a warm feeling of friendliness and neighbourliness for Cochrane on the occasion. The good people of Cochrane rallied round their leaders and were supported in this by the most generous representation from all over the district. Just as Cochrane revived stronger than ever after fire and epidemic and depression, so Cochrane won its way out of its latest bit of ill-luck. There will be all good wishes for Cochrane—wishes for long life and prosperity and progress—wishes that the town may not suffer again from fire, or disease, or agitators.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

There is a lot being said about the change of government in New Brunswick. It is a time of change. This encourages some folks to think that the people are determined to have a change in every government. The desire for a change is so universal and so pronounced that no one should bank on how the people may change. When the Dominion Government comes before the people the chances are that the people will decide on a change—a change from the usual change. In other words the change will be not to change—just for a change.

The recent re-union at a place called St. Thomas may remind some that St. Thomas is famous for two things:—It is the place where Jumbo the elephant died, and where Gumbo the clown was born.

Word from Toronto says that the Trans-Canada highway camps in Ontario are to be closed. The provincial government intends to have the highway construction programme carried on by contract work. This is so that the prophecy about the contractors' paradise may be fulfilled.

Johann Howath, of Vienna, Austria, who had promised to marry no less than 36 ladies in recent times, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment—which seems too much or not enough. "The thief, the scoundrel!" said one woman in the court. "He took all my savings. He told me he was a university professor. He claimed he was a liver and kidney specialist. I found out afterwards that he worked in a butcher shop." It is to be noted that the lady called him nearly everything except a liar.



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Good Work of Two Men Saves Life of Man at Hudson

J. Peterson and George Proceviat are heroes of a drowning accident at Taggart, section point 16 miles west of Hudson, Ont. One man, Edward Harrison, address unknown, was drowned, while another whose name is not known is alive because of their bravery.
Harrison and his companion, members of an extra gang working on the tracks near Taggart, went fishing in a lake near their cabooses following supper. While out in the lake the canoe overturned and Harrison, unable to swim, was drowned, Peterson and Proceviat, hearing the cries of distress, plunged into the lake fully clothed and pushed a plank ahead of them until they reached the canoe. By then Harrison had gone down. Dragging operations were undertaken by provincial police and the body was recovered on Friday last.

Loss of Charles Roach Felt Keenly in District

The following letter was sent this week to Mrs. Charles Roach, expressing the regret felt by the Hotelkeepers Association of the District of Cochrane at the recent death of Mr. Roach, who was popular with all:—
"We the Hotelkeepers' Association of the District of Cochrane extend to yourself and family our deepest sympathy, in your recent bereavement. We feel the loss of such an esteemed friend very keenly.
July 2nd, 1935.

Sincerely,
Jos. A. Tremblay, president"

Renfrew Mercury:—With the weight of taxes increasing every day the average ratepayer will look like a camel by 1945.

Mr. Smile

says: Do not be footsore. Use either CRESS CORN OR CRESS UNION SALVE
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NOTICE

All those wishing to go by bus to the
12th of July Celebration
at Kirkland Lake, kindly see
J. T. ANDREWS
at Luxton's Cigar Store not later than July 9th

United States has Long List of Queens These Days

(From The Fortland Oregonian)
It would ill beseem this newspaper whose own city so lately was ruled by fair Queen Irene, to discuss with aught save the friendliest tolerance and understanding the veritable epidemic of make-believe majesty which now riots in the pleasant Northwest.
Having thus declared an absence of sinister motive, it is perhaps permissible to consider this phenomenal outbreak of monarchical rash, on the countenance of a confirmed democracy without incurring the public illwill, or inviting an edict of banishment from the realm. Did you ever see so many queens before in your life? There is a moderate sprinkling of kings to be sure, but the queens far outnumber the kings.
Roundups have queens, and so have regattas, and county fairs will have queens, and strawberry festivals and cherry season and there will be queens of the cabbages and of the potatoes, until it will be an exceptional experience, it will indeed, to meet a maiden who is not, or has not recently been a queen of some sort.
The bewildered commoner may find himself wondering why or to what purpose the forefathers fought the war of revolution. Was it to escape the hand of monarchy? They were tired of kings and queens, and their descendants are never happier than when paying fealty to Queen Lulu Blooch of the Clam Diggers annual re-union, Miss Blooth, in her tinsel, is a respite from the humdrum of a republican form of government. She is undeniably a lovely interlude.
A noble and unrestrained enthusiasm is characteristic of Americans. When they really go in for anything, they go in for it. Somebody thought it would be real nice to set aside a special week for the promotion of something. And it was real nice. Now there aren't enough weeks in the year to supply the demand, and swata-cockroach week overlaps be-kind-to-traffic-policemen week, while apple-dumpling-week necessarily invades the week that has been consecrated to moth control.
Naturally, we are that way about queens, too. But, who, in the fullness of time, will there be left to wash the dishes?

Toronto Mail and Empire:—Senator Sairine Wilson is now a grandmother, and feels that any further honours would be superfluous.

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