

The Porcupine Advance

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PROTECTION ON ROADS

The Ontario Highway Department, in co-operation with the provincial police, has commenced an active province-wide campaign of enforcement of traffic regulations in the hope of making the highways safer for the public in general. In this connection it is interesting to note that a similar campaign was inaugurated several months ago by the Timmins police force. As a result of the local campaign the town may boast of the fact that there has not been a serious motor car accident within the town limits this year. On the other hand there have been more than the usual number of deplorable accidents in the district immediately adjacent to Timmins. Of course, there is some measure of blame chargeable to defective roadways and the dust nuisance for the increasing number of highway accidents in the district, but at the same time all the accidents are not due to these causes. As a matter of fact it must be admitted that the greater part of the list of accidents in this area of the North would have been avoided had the various rules and regulations been observed as well in the district as they have been in the town. It would be well for motorists and others to recognize this fact—that the rules and regulations in regards to highway traffic and the conduct of motor car operation are designed very largely with a view to protecting both the motorist and the public. Men in the Highway Traffic Dept. have given the greatest care, thought, study and attention to plans for the general protection. It may not always be apparent to the motorist that this or that particular regulation has any bearing on public safety. The motorist would be astounded, however, if he studied the matter thoroughly and intelligently,—as those who formed the regulations have done,—to find that the special rule that he scorns was planned to save life and damage. The Highway Traffic Act resembles the Fish and Game Act in this particular. They both should appeal to the sportsman. They both are founded on the ideas of conservation and the true interests of the general public. Selfishness on the part of a few makes the enforcement of such laws, perhaps, more difficult than need be, but for the benefit of the public in general it is imperative that these laws should be observed. It is a reflection on the intelligence of the people that there should be such a toll taken of life and property as comes from highway traffic in Ontario. Were there full observance of the law in the matter the number of accidents would be reduced to such an extent as to be almost negligible. The Highway Department is doing a public service in making special effort to enforce the law. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the department will have as pleasing results throughout the province as secured through the good work of the town police in Timmins.

THE FUTURE OF MOOSONEE

Years ago The Advance was enthusiastic about the country north of Cochrane, and the intervening years have shown no reason for loss of faith. Sixteen or seventeen years ago there were articles in The Advance referring to the mineral and other wealth of that country. The campaign inaugurated by the Cochrane board of trade many years ago urging the building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on to James Bay seemed to be well founded at the time and the years have but proven its foresight. It has always appeared difficult to The Advance to understand opposition to the extension of the railway north of Cochrane in view of the result of the other extensions of the line. When the railway was started in the first place it was condemned in wholesale way, but the wealth of Cobalt made its critics appear foolish indeed. Each extension roused new critics who in turn were confounded by new wealth uncovered. The branch to Iroquois Falls has certainly justified itself. It is surely not necessary to refer to the Porcupine branch. For years the Elk Lake branch seemed to offer grounds for the critics and even discouragement for the railway itself. The development of Matachewan justified Elk Lake. So it goes! It seems to The Advance that only the most brazenly hopeless in this North may dare to fail to hold faith in any extension of the T. & N. O.

The vision held by Geo. W. Lee, former chairman of the T. & N. O., of the country north of Cochrane was a broad and hopeful one. The Advance believes it will eventually be fully realized. Already there are signs of its fulfilment. The present chairman of the T. & N. O., Col. Mac Lang, also has the broad view. Living so long in the North as he has done, he could not well fail to be optimistic and to hold faith in the country. The romance of Cobalt, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, yes, and of Iroquois Falls and Kapuskasing, are symbols of what may yet be done farther north.

Apart from the mineral wealth that undoubtedly

ly will be won from the area north of Cochrane in the years to come, the other possibilities of the James Bay area should not be overlooked. In this issue of The Advance will be found a report of a banquet held recently at Moosonee. One of the speakers at the event was enthusiastic about the possibilities of making Moosonee famous as a resort for Canadian and American game hunters. He made particular reference to the sport of hunting polar bears and walrus. He knew from personal knowledge and experience that these sports were available near Moosonee—that Moosonee might be the base for big game hunters who would be delighted at the opportunity given them, if they only knew of it.

There are scores of people in Timmins and district who know by knowledge and experience what a wonderful field there is in the Moosonee area for the duck hunter. To the thousands upon thousands of ardent duck hunters on this continent the Moosonee area would seem a veritable paradise. Some years ago, before the railway was completed to Moosonee, a prominent Timmins man was quoted in The Advance as describing the "thousands upon thousands" of wild ducks and geese he saw one day rising from one of the islands in James Bay. What he really told The Advance was "millions and millions." And he was right. It is their breeding ground, and there are literally millions and millions of them, so many, indeed, that the few that would fall to the hunters would not be noticed in the multitude.

In the last year or two scores of people from Timmins and district have visited the Moosonee area. All return here enthusiastic about the country and its prospects, especially as a hunter's paradise and a fisherman's delight.

It is dangerous these days to prophesy about politics or the weather, but it is a safe bet to wager that the future will see Moosonee established as an important resort for hunters and fishermen.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEINGS

In Monday's issue The Advance referred to some gardens raided in the Hollinger townsite with flowers and vegetables stolen and other damage caused. Since then there have been further exhibitions of the same evil disposition on the part of some person or persons. The garden of a lover of flowers in town was visited and the flowers uprooted and thrown about on the street. The persons responsible for this theft, this damage, this mean destruction are not fit to live in a civilized community. It is difficult to understand their mentality because they have so little mind to study. Some time ago The Advance had an editorial referring ironically to the popular medical doctrine that criminal tendencies are due to diseases of glands rather than to innate wickedness or meanness. If this theory were well founded the person or persons stealing flowers recently in town and wantonly damaging gardens would be easily recognized. They would have such swollen glands that they would be noticed at once, or else the glands would have disappeared so completely as to leave so noteworthy a depression as to immediately attract attention. It is a pity that there was not some sure way whereby the garden marauders might be recognized and brought to justice. It is a menace to the community to allow them to be at large.

Timmins has good reason to pride itself on the number of beautiful lawns and gardens in the town. They represent much more than appears on the surface. They represent love of beauty, time, effort, patience, faith. It is no idle saying to state that people here have put their heart into their gardens. And the gardens are treasured because of what they have cost—in labour, in worry, in striving and in hope. That there should be some who through malice, or meanness, or spite, or envy, would wantonly destroy what it has cost others so much to achieve, simply shows that there are some people who still are far from true civilization. People of anti-social tendencies still make life difficult. It may seem like a harsh thing to say but there is little hope for reforming people who have reached adult age and yet will adopt the tactics of the meanest form of sneak-thief and vandal. They are about hopeless! On the other hand, however, the people in general must be protected against these anti-social animals. It would be a good thing if some of the perpetrators of this contemptible form of damage could be brought to trial before the courts. Any good citizen who can help to this end owes it to himself and to all other social beings to give any possible assistance to this end. Anti-social folk may be beyond redemption, but they are usually easy to deter by fear of punishment. A salutary sentence in one or two cases of wanton damage would fully curb the mean activities of these anti-social beings.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Many Canadian newspapers have been giving much time and space to comment on the stand of the United States in regard to that country's protest against the alien agitators working in the United States to create strikes, riots and revolution, and having the effrontery recently to boast about their success at a gathering in Soviet Russia. The newspapers appear to feel that the United States does well to protest Russian sponsorship of such unfriendly and malicious tactics. It is interesting to note that these newspapers seem to forget that Russia has been fostering and financing the same sort of subversive activity right here

Institute for Blind Merits Full Support

Why Timmins and District Should Help This Good Cause. Review of Institute's Work.

A note from Miss Grace Worts, assistant to Capt. Baker, managing-director of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, this week informs The Advance that D. B. Lawley expects to be in Timmins this (Thursday) evening to complete his plans for the forthcoming campaign for raising funds in this town and district to support the Canadian Institute for the Blind. Mr. Lawley has paid several visits to Timmins and has made wide circles of friends here. He will no doubt receive the same generous assistance in the coming campaign as given by the people of Timmins and district in past years. This town and district has always given freely and gladly to the Institute for the Blind believing that the work done is most valuable and the cause most worthy. Mr. Lawley has been able on his visits here not only to make friends for the cause, but also to win the personal respect and regard of all who know him.

At this time it may be well to review the work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, touching on the history of the organization and the growth and development that has followed the efforts of the Institute in the worthy cause of helping and cheering those who have lost the great gift of sight.

At the beginning of the year of 1918 there was no interest taken in the blind adults in Canada, with the exception of a feeble attempt at industrial work in the eastern provinces. There was no organization designed to teach blind people useful handicrafts. There was no programme for the prevention of blindness. There was no systematized effort to assist blind men in commercial businesses. There was no remunerative work for blind women except for the odd few who, after taking up music as some school for the blind, taught music. There was no special social service work amongst the blind. There was no agency through which the sale of goods manufactured by blind people was sold to the public. In fact, the blind were left to look after themselves as best they could.

In the spring of 1918 a charter was granted to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. During the intervening seventeen years, the field has been surveyed; the problems of the blind investigated and great efforts towards the amelioration of their condition have been prosecuted.

*On the records of the Institute are the names of 7,812 blind Canadians. It is this army that the Institute attempts to serve and it is towards this service that it seeks public support.

The Institute operates broom and basket factories in Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Halifax. It operates apron and house-dress factories in which blind girls and women are employed in Toronto and Winnipeg. It maintains residences for blind people in Vancouver, Hamilton and Toronto. Its blind home-teachers give lessons to hundreds of blind people in various parts of Canada in Braille reading, typing, knitting, basket weaving, mat-making and leather working.

Its library service is excellent. On its shelves are five times as many volumes as there were in the little library operated by the blind readers themselves before the day of the Institute.

The Institute's placement officers have demonstrated that there are scores of factory jobs which can be filled by sightless operators, and blind men are daily going to work which was considered out of the question for them a few years ago.

A service is maintained through which products made by blind people in their own homes are marketed to the public, and many thousands of dollars are placed to the credit of the sightless workers who consign their baskets, mats and knitted goods to the Institute salesrooms.

The Institute loses no opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the immense importance of the conservation of sight. It has enabled hundreds of people, whose sight would have been lost unless remedial measures were promptly taken, to preserve their vision. It has assisted in the erection of sight-saving classes in many schools in the larger centres of Canada.

Through one of its departments it enables many scores of blind men and women to operate cafeterias, tobacconists and candy stands and news stands.

In short, the Institute has made it possible for hundreds of blind Canadians, who, before the establishment of the Institute, only existed, to live.

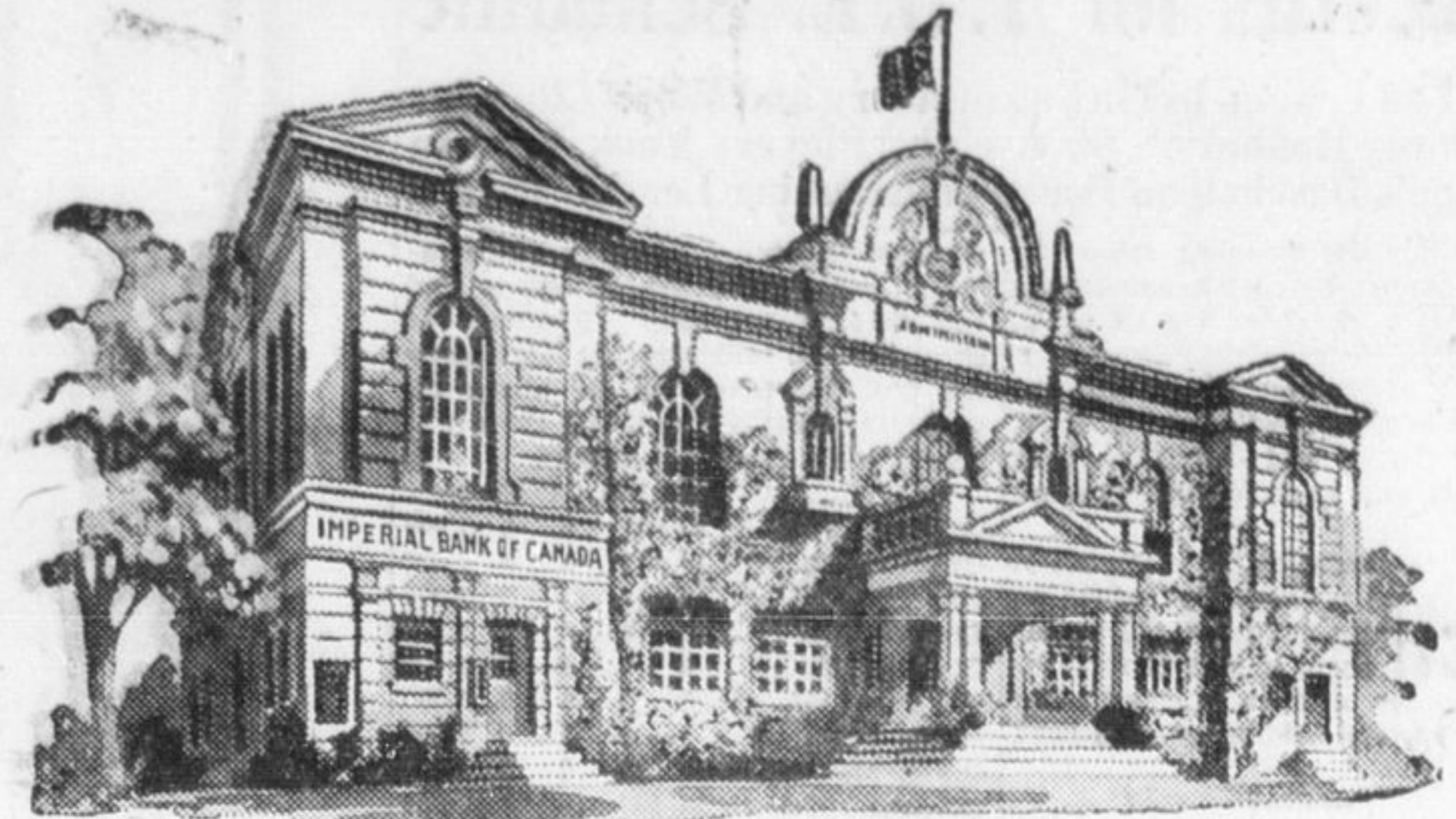
In Timmins and the surrounding district a campaign for financial support is being conducted under the direction of Mr. D. B. Lawley. Every citizen

in Canada. Representatives of the communist party went from Canada and openly boasted about their success here in these evil lines. Among the daily newspapers The Toronto Globe seems to be the only one to recognize that Canada in proportion has been used as meanly by the Soviet as has the United States.

The Sault Ste. Marie Star says that all that anyone suffering from hay fever needs to do is to move to Sault Ste. Marie to live and the hay fever will be completely cured. The fact that so many people continue to suffer from hay fever shows that despite the oddity of the times the most of the Canadian people still retain enough good judgment to choose the least of two evils.

Talk about Premier Bennett postponing Thanks-

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will have an opportunity to help when a Tag Day is being held in Timmins on September 7th, and in South Porcupine, Dome and Schumacher on September 10th.

Suspect Bush Fires Set North of Field

Forestry Dept. at North Bay Searching for Person or Persons Responsible.

Forestry officials and the provincial police in the North Bay area are searching for the person or persons responsible for the starting of six small fires in the bush in Fell township, north of the village of Field, on Saturday of last week. W. B. Greenwood, chief forester for the North Bay district, is convinced that these fires were of incendiary origin. He said this week at North Bay that every possible step was being taken to detect the person responsible. The Ontario Forestry Department offers a reward of \$100 to anybody supplying information which will lead to the conviction of a person or persons to blame for deliberately causing forest fires. The fires in Fell township developed within a short period of each other and had all the appearance of being the work of some one running amok in the bush. The township has no residents and so no chance for accidental fires. The six small fires were dealt with one after the other by the forestry rangers. None of them got headway enough to do any serious damage. There is a possibility that the fires may have been started in the hopes of creating employment for certain persons. This has happened before. On the other hands the fires may easily have been due to the work of some unbalanced person. This also has happened before.

In addition to the six small fires referred to, there were others in the North Bay area. One in the township of Pedley covered about three acres before it was finally extinguished. There were also other small fires in the townships of Bastedo and Powell. These were put out without much difficulty. Then during the week-end heavy rains came along to finish the work of the forest rangers. The rains on Sunday removed all present danger from bush fires in the North Bay district.

More Raids Made in Area Near Noranda

Large Number of Arrests in Mining Communities with Prompt Justice Given

Some months ago the daily newspapers made repeated reference to the "clean-up" of vice conditions in the Rouyn camp. Perhaps the publicity helped the police in the clean-up. Perhaps it didn't. Who knows? But unheralded by any newspaper space in the daily newspapers there was a clean-up in the Noranda and Rouyn district last week that fully equalled in effect and number of arrests the previous widely-publicized event. The Quebec provincial police, together with two special constables and three Leger Commission officers, raided several houses in the neighbourhood of the O'Brien and Thompson-Cadillac mines, as a result of which a number of persons were charged as keepers of disorderly houses, others charged as inmates, while still others faced charges of breaches of the liquor laws. At one house a man and his wife were arrested, the man pleading not guilty to charges of keeping a common bawdy house and illegally selling liquor. The woman pleaded guilty to selling liquor and was fined \$100 and costs, but pleaded not guilty to being an inmate of a disorderly house.

At Val d'Or two young women were arrested as inmates of a disorderly house alleged to be operated by the man referred to above. They pleaded not guilty and were taken to Amos for trial. One man pleaded guilty to selling liquor near the Cadillac mine and also

to being an inmate of a disorderly house. On the first charge he was sentenced to one month in jail, with three additional months to serve if the costs of the court were not paid. On the second charge he was fined \$15 and costs or fifteen additional days in jail. Still another man charged with keeping a disorderly house was fined \$15 and costs, and immediately afterwards re-arrested and taken to Amos to answer to a charge of illegally selling liquor. A woman with him pleaded guilty to being an inmate and was fined \$25 and costs, which she paid. Still another man was sentenced to a month in jail for selling liquor, with an additional three months if the costs of the court were not paid.

From the above there will be two things standing out to most people. The one is that the raids were considerably in the nature of a clean-up. The other point that is likely to impress most people in Ontario is the one of a short jail term in some of the cases, with a much heavier penalty "if the costs of the court are not paid."

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giving this year for a couple of weeks! That man Aberhart in Alberta actually proposes now to adjourn Christmas for eighteen months!

The Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade in convention assembled at North Bay last week passed a resolution which might be freely translated into the sentence that The Advance has been repeating for months:—"What the North really needs in the way of radio is a government radio relay station to make radio really available in the North."

After patiently listening to a rather involved explanation of Social Credit, a local man this week said:—"No, good! Why \$25 social credit per month? Why I need more than that credit for my grocery bill!"