

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class "A" Weekly Group OFFICE 26 PHONES RESIDENCE 70

Published Every Monday and Thursday by: GEO LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates: Canada—\$2.00 Per Year United States—\$3.00 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Sept. 19th, 1935

NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Every once in a while some newspaper brings up the battle fought by Charles Dickens against the debtors' prisons in the Old Country, and then makes the suggestion that despite the fact that the writings of the great novelist were supposed to have resulted in such changes of the law as to make imprisonment for debt impossible, there are still cases where men are kept in jail because of debts unpaid. There is no proper foundation for such suggestions, but why spoil a good story by saying so?

The latest newspaper to refer to this alleged imprisonment for debt is The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph. This Quebec paper says that although Charles Dickens was supposed to have induced the passing of laws that abolished imprisonment for debt, there are about 20,000 people at present in British prisons because of failure to meet pecuniary obligations. The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph does not say that similar conditions obtain in Canada, but that is the inference.

Leaving British newspapers to quote the facts in the case in regard to the Old Country, it is not out of place to state that there is no imprisonment for debt in Canada. It may be admitted that there are cases where people in Canada are in jail, at least indirectly, "because of failure to meet their pecuniary obligations." In Canada the procedure is to sue for debts in the courts. After careful consideration of the case the judge often rules that the debtor pay so much a week or a month on the debt he has contracted. In case it is shown that this order to pay has been disregarded, the debtor is very liable to be committed to jail. What else is there to do. Before the judge makes any order to pay, all the circumstances and conditions are very closely examined. Few, if any, judges suggest the payment of any unreasonable amount. The amount of money to be paid on a debt is always adjusted to meet the needs of the case. If the debtor does not pay, it is not because he cannot, but because he desires to evade or defraud. Surely reasonable people will agree that if he will not attempt to deal fairly, that measures should be taken to enforce the law. If this attitude is not taken how can any semblance of respect for the law be maintained? There are some who hold that committal to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey the judge's order in regard to payment of debts is equivalent to imprisonment for debt. It would be interesting to know what method may be suggested to avoid such alleged "imprisonment for debt" without shattering the whole system of trade and business between individuals. If those with a tendency to fraud or neglect of responsibilities are to go unchecked the whole system of good faith between debtor and creditor is at an end and lending must cease as a matter of course. People who are ready to deplore "imprisonment for debt" should suggest their remedy for the matter.

Very often the people who condemn imprisonment for debt are the same ones who allege that there is discrimination between rich and poor simply because one man is able to pay a fine, while another is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation and so is compelled to serve the alternate term in prison. Those who feature this talk of the poor man going to jail and the rich man escaping with a fine, should indicate what cure they would offer if they see injustice in the proceedings. Would they abolish fines altogether, and require all to go to jail when convicted? Or would they fine all and let those unable to pay the fine escape scot free? Of course, the truth is that some of the people who bring up these questions are so constituted that what they really desire seems to be that the well-to-do should be "soaked," while the poor person should not be penalized in any way. Of course, such an attitude is neither fair, reasonable nor practical.

STAMP OUT THE TRAFFIC

An item in the last issue of The Advance recalls the fact that in recent years there has grown up a deplorable traffic in human lives in certain parts of Canada and that the North has not escaped from the burden and shame of this illegal and disgraceful business. According to the item referred to, a man in Montreal was sentenced to five years and a woman of the same city was given a two-year term in prison for white slavery activities. The woman advertised for girls for domestic service and those who replied to the lure were really committed to lives of shame for the benefit of the meanest types of humanity. The Montreal man who drew the five-year term in prison was caught in the act of trying to force an unwilling victim into a motor car to be driven to Timmins.

The cases at Montreal last week are typical of the tactics that may be expected from those in the white slave traffic. They also show very clearly the full justification for the attitude of the Tim-

mins police in attempting to rid the town of all this sort of business. The traffic holds nothing but loss and grief for any town. All who have studied the matter will agree that this sort of traffic should be stamped out, and that the Timmins police force did an excellent piece of work in breaking up the despicable gangs that were making a business of this traffic. The activities of the police here have reduced the evil to a minimum.

There is room to doubt whether or not the Montreal girl mentioned in the despatches was bound for Timmins. It is more likely that the destination was near Timmins, but beyond the limits in which the Timmins police are paid to work. Even though this traffic is wholly driven from the town limits the matter still has a vital interest for Timmins and all the other communities of the North. Kirkland Lake, Cochrane, Ansonville and other towns of the North suffer from this contemptible traffic. It would be a good thing if still closer co-operation could be effected between the towns of the North and the Montreal police so that the whole evil might be treated at its very source. Careful questioning and investigation at Montreal would no doubt reveal the destination planned for the girls recruited in Montreal. Simultaneous arrests in Montreal and in the North would convince the inhuman and grasping criminals engaged in this vile traffic that it is all contrary to the principles and ideals of the Canadian people. The average man has everything to lose and nothing to gain from this traffic. He owes it to himself, to the community, to the North, to co-operate with the authorities in crushing this evil and immoral business.

KEEP TRANSIENTS AWAY

At the present time there is another influx of transients into the town of Timmins. These transients are coming from all quarters of the globe. Timmins has its own unemployed to care for. There are still many here with little hope for steady employment. It is not reasonable nor fair to expect the transient to find work here. Literally, for years The Advance has been urging that the transients be kept away from Timmins. This is not urged on selfish grounds, but as a matter of self-preservation. With the best will in the world, Timmins certainly can not look after all the unemployed of all the rest of the world. Already Timmins has absorbed literally thousands from outside places. The people in Timmins who pay the taxes feel the pinch of the periodic influx of transients. There are, indeed, hundreds here who find it more than difficult to meet tax bills and the other costs incidental to these times. Timmins has done more than bear its share of the burden of others. There is a point beyond which it is worse than folly to attempt to go.

Recently there is evidence to show that the communists are encouraging the transient unemployed to come to Timmins. Their hope is that the result in some way or another may cause some trouble—any kind of trouble. Then many in the South enthusiastically recommend transients to try the North. The main hope in this is that the South may be rid of some of its problem. Thoughtless boosting of the supposed prosperity of the North is another factor in the situation. This is a cold country in the winter time and the transients will be the better in the climate to which they are accustomed. Further, the problem of the unemployed stands the better chance of solution if the unemployed remain where they are known and where the worthiness of those asking relief may be known.

In curbing the influx of transients into the North, the T. & N. O. Railway has given excellent assistance in past years. Despite the fact that an election is in progress, the same co-operation should be shown now. The interests of the country and its people are surely more important than the chance of political criticism. In Timmins, it should be emphasized, there is not enough work for those already here. Any further influx of transients will mean only that they will be added burdens here or else that they will take the work from others who will be forced to continue on relief.

The T. & N. O. Railway authorities have an excellent opportunity to co-operate with local officials in the matter of guarding the North from an undue influx of unemployed.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

There is the old story of the sailor with a sweet heart in every port! Then there is the one about the commercial travellers who have different wives in the main towns of their territory. It takes a lady to put these triflers in the shade. Ida Elgler a travelling saleslady for a hosiery firm in Hungary, has just been placed under arrest on the charge of having six different husbands. None of these husbands were even suspicious of the existence of the others. Two of the surplus husbands lived in Budapest while the rest resided in different Hungarian towns. Apparently, the lady had the foolish ambition to have as many husbands as there are political parties in Canada. She is now charged with polyandry. With its six main political parties Canada is charged with dynamite

Some people are wondering if the war between Ethiopia and Italy will ever start. Soon they will be fearing that it will never end.

The lesson of the death of Huey Long seems to be lost on Hitler, Mussolini and the rest.



Timmins
Branch 88
Canadian
Legion

President—Austin Neame
Secretary—W. D. Forrester
P.O. Box 1059, Timmins, Ont.
Monthly general meetings of the above branch will be held in the Legion Hall, Cedar St. S., on the following dates:
Monday, September 30th

Two Men Committed for Trial on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)
store caught up with him, Dachuk was two stores away down Third avenue. A friend had offered to pay \$15 for the coat if the store would withdraw the charge. It was too late then, he was told.

Friends to Send Man Home
Friends of a local man, suspected of being insane, are attempting to raise enough money to send him back to the Old Country, the magistrate was told. Doctors had not been able to decide whether or not the man was mentally deranged, though they agreed that he was not very dangerous. Should the money be raised within a week and the man on his way home, the case will not be pressed.

Odd Way of Hiring Man
Wage payment claims against a local "contractor" revealed a strange method of doing business. Three workmen claimed they were owed amounts varying from \$7.70 to \$9.90. The man charged said he had given them all orders for payment on the man for whom the job was being done. His system, he said, was that he did not pay his workmen, but merely handed them over to the man for whom the job was being done. In this case, the owner had refused to pay, claiming that he had already paid \$119 on a \$120 job.

"If he doesn't pay me I can't pay the men," the contractor complained. The magistrate warned him that if the men weren't all paid by next week, a distress warrant would be issued and collection forced in that way. "You get that paid," he was instructed.

A "Different" Wage Case
Another wage case involved two young men who had been working at a local garage. The proprietors admitted that both had been around the shop, but denied that there had ever been any question raised of payment. One had offered to come to "learn the trade," and had disappeared the morning after he had been placed on the payroll. The other had had his board and lodging free, a considerable amount of work done on a truck and trailer. In fact, the proprietors of the garage figured, the complainant owed them money instead of the other way about.

A third wage case was settled in court by payment without costs.
Cases Re Selling After Hours
Charges against Fred Trumble and George Boychuk of selling food on Sunday, contrary to a town by-law, were adjourned two weeks, until October 1. Frank Mikell paid \$10 and costs for reckless driving. He had come around a corner too quickly and his car had mounted a sidewalk, endangering the pedestrians.

A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Samuel Arquette, charged with fighting on the street. In a similar charge, a Timmins man will pay \$5 and costs next week. He didn't have the money just then, he told the magistrate.

One driver paid \$10 and costs for not having an operator's permit. Edward Sullivan pleaded guilty to being a second offence drunk and will go to jail for 30 days if he fails to raise a \$50 fine.

Arthur Lemay pleaded guilty to being drunk twice, and will also go to jail in lieu of paying a fine.

Four first offence drunks paid the usual \$10 and costs.

Two citizens paid \$2 and costs under town by-laws.

"TROUBLED WITH CONSTIPATION" FOR PAST 25 YEARS"

Then ALL-BRAN Brought Welcome Relief

Read this voluntary letter from Mr. Lecour: "I have been troubled with constipation for the past 25 years. I tried practically every cathartic without results.

"Recently, I determined to give Kellogg's ALL-BRAN a fair trial. Kellogg's ALL-BRAN has not only helped me, but I believe it is an actual relief for chronic constipation."—Mr. Henry E. Lecour. Address upon request.

*Due to insufficient "bulk" in meals.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN provides "bulk" to aid elimination. It also furnishes vitamin B and iron.

The "bulk" in ALL-BRAN is gentle—and safe for normal individuals. Often more effective than "bulk" in fruits and vegetables, as it does not break down within the body.

Isn't this natural food pleasanter than patent medicines? Just eat two tablespoonfuls daily. Chronic cases, with each meal. If not relieved, see your doctor.

Get the red-and-green package at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

Keep on the Sunny Side of Life

Friday the Thirteenth Unlucky at Kapuskasing

The Kapuskasing Northern Tribune last week says:—"Friday the 13th was unlucky for this district in one respect at least, when in the early morning several degrees of frost sat down on tender flowers and vegetables. But those who are accustomed to the ways of the North are not taken aback, because Sept. 10th is established as about the date for first damaging frosts. Every year reports come in ahead of this of comparatively slight frost damage in localized areas, mostly low-lying or in some other way conducive to an advance visit of frost. There will still be several weeks of weather suitable for getting fall gardening work done, such as harvesting potatoes, cabbages, carrots, etc., and the hardier flowers are still as bright as ever, unaffected by this first white touch."

Skunks Said to Have Taken Control of Little Current

It is hard to believe the despatches coming this week from Little Current, Ont. If these despatches were dated Sault Ste. Marie everybody would know what to think about them. But coming from Little Current itself they may be true. Perhaps somebody in Timmins or district from Little Current and acquainted with the current events there may be able to give the facts.

According to the despatches appearing in several of the daily newspapers this week, Little Current is troubled with its annual visitation of skunks. "The animals, which are absolutely fearless and overbearing, parade the sidewalks while human beings walk in the centre of the street." The skunks are said to be raiding chicken coops and no one dare molest them in this. One story is told to the effect that a man was about to enter a shed for something or other. Just as he opened the door a skunk brushed by his legs and got into the shed ahead of him. He decided he did not really want to



USE RINSO—for the wash, for dishes, for all cleaning. Gives lively, lasting suds—even in hardest water. And how those suds soak out dirt! No scrubbing. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer—you'll save money. Great in washers.

MILLIONS USE RINSO IN TUB, WASHER AND DISHPAN

YOUR PENNIES WILL BUY PLENTY THIS WEEK at

DOMINION STORES.

1¢ SALE

These values, unless otherwise stated, effective from Thursday, Sept. 19 to Wednesday, Sept. 25

In order to obtain these one-cent specials, customers must purchase these items in the units listed below. There is no limit to the number of units shoppers may purchase—each unit entitles purchaser to the "extra" one-cent special.

MCCORMICK'S BUTTER BARS	2 lbs. 25¢	Get another lb. for 1¢
CHRISTIE'S Assorted CREAMS	lb. 19¢	Get another tin for 1¢
BROCK'S BIRD SEED	FREE CANARY to letter writers—visit any Dominion for full information.	
Pkg. 15¢ GRAVEL - pkg. 9c		
OXO Cubes	Tin of 4 Tin of 10	12¢ 25¢
BAYSIDE OLIVES	Stuffed 11-oz. Jar	25¢
SOLEX LAMPS	25, 40, 60 Watt	Each 20¢
Sweet Mixed PICNIC PICKLES	28 oz. Jar	29¢
Fresh-ground RICHMELLO COFFEE	1-lb. Tin	39¢
RICE Choice	3 lbs. 29¢	Get another lb. for 1¢
Cut Refungee and Wax BEANS Good Quality	2 Tins 25¢	Get another tin for 1¢
Bulk Macaroni	4 lb. 25¢	Get another lb. for 1¢
P & G Soap Navy or White Weave Toilet	5 Bars 23¢	Get another bar for 1¢
TISSUE - Sunlight	3 Rolls 25¢	Get another roll for 1¢
5 Bars 33¢	Get another bar for 1¢	
Red Package Domino TEA	lb. 49¢	Get a lb. of SUGAR for an extra 1¢
Blue Label Richmello TEA	lb. 59¢	Get a lb. of SUGAR for an extra 1¢
Yellow Label—Orange Pekoe Richmello Tea	1-lb. Pkg. 69¢	Get a lb. of Sugar for 1¢
Orange Pekoe Golden Tip	1-lb. Tin 79¢	Get a lb. of Sugar for 1¢
Domestic or No. 1 Tomatoes	1 1/2 Quart Basket	49c

Meat Specials - effective, Fri. and Sat. only

Boneless Pot Roast Beef lb. 13¢	Fresh Killed Spring Lamb Fronts, lb. - 13c	Peamealed Cottage Rolls lb. 22¢
Home Made Sausage lb. 2	Loins, lb. - 19c	Fresh Caught TROUT
or Fresh Ground HAMBURG 25c	Legs, lb. - 24c	Whole lb. 24c
	Fresh Green Mint	Sliced lb. 29c

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