

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO.

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WHERE TO FIND GOLD

A new gold find in Northern Saskatchewan is on the shore of Lake Nistoseen, and this prompts The Regina Leader Post to suggest that prospectors should be compelled to find gold only on the shores of lakes that ordinary editors can spell without difficulty. If Saskatchewan should acquire a Mr. Aberhart and pass a law about where gold mines should be found, there should be clauses about the pronunciation of names as well as the spelling. Readers of newspapers should have equal rights with editors. For instance, there is all that gold referred to in recent issues of The Advance as being in the Uchi Lake district. If there is to be simplified spelling for gold discoveries there should also be place names that do not make the ordinary reader stammer when he comes to them. If gold at Lake Nistoseen (hope that's right!) is hard to spell, it's no worse than having to speak out without warning about the finds at Uchi Lake. The old prospectors have a saying that "gold is where you find it." They are the lads that find it, and they ought to know. If the city gentlemen would like to control the location of gold and wish to be so fastidious about where to find it, why not build a few roads to the known mining areas whose names the people have already learned to spell and to pronounce. There are literally hundreds of gold finds yet to be announced in the area known as Porcupine—P-o-r-c-u-p-i-n-e.

There is an old-time prospector who has a theory that gold is more likely to be found near a lake than anywhere else. This prospector, Harry Preston, himself found a gold mine near a lake, and directed others to lakes nearby where gold was also found in plenty. The Dome, the Hollinger, the Buffalo-Ankerite, the Paymaster, the Pamour, all started out alongside lakes. Some of the lakes have been filled up but the mines will take a long time to empty by present appearances. All the important mines of the Kirkland Lake area border on a lake or lakes. Noranda has its lake. Then look at all the other mines of lakes easy to spell, to pronounce, to remember—Red Lake, Woman Lake, God's Lake, Larder Lake, Great Bear Lake, Long Lac and Little Long Lac. In the Canadian Mines Handbook there are some 170 mining companies listed with "Lake" forming part of the title. It might be well to amend the old saying, "Gold is where you find it," to read, "Gold is where you find it, but you usually find it near a lake."

After that apparently logical case for the lake theory was made out, the intelligent linotype operator was heard to mutter, "You would have to go a long way in this lake-dotted country to get any ground that wasn't close to a lake." The answer to that one is that you would have to do a lot of skipping around in this Porcupine country before you would find any considerable plot of land where there was no gold. For years past gold has been taken out from underneath the town of Timmins. Recently they have been drilling in back yards in town and finding gold beneath the burden of sand and rock. In Kirkland Lake people are not able to sleep without the sound of the drills working beneath them, as the lack of this lullaby would rouse them from peaceful slumber.

THE BENEFIT OF TROUBLE

Without attempting to forecast the findings of the commission of enquiry into the recent riots at the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph, it is not out of place to predict that the riot will be traced to a small group of agitators who were allowed too much latitude in their evil work. At the present moment, it appears as if the people of Ontario who have to foot the bills may receive some value from the cost of the enquiry and the loss entailed in the riot. Indeed, there has been some progress made in the past week in the matter. After the actual rioting had been quelled by force, the trouble was not over. The prisoners could scarcely be considered under control. Although the men were locked in their cells and so unable to do any further material damage to property or injury to guards, the trouble continued. Howling, yelling, cursing was carried on to an extent that made the prison a regular bedlam. The escaped prisoners were returned to the prison, but the impression had gone abroad that there would be no punishment for the rowdiness, the damage, the blackguardism, the escapes from custody and the general defiance of the law. Reports in the newspapers were to the effect that shipments of tobacco had been hurried to the prison and that other efforts were apparently being made to cajole and pacify the disgruntled prisoners. It appeared for a time to be less dangerous to riot in prison than to show disorder outside. As long as this impression prevailed the trouble continued at the prison. There was no order, no discipline. The prisoners seemed to have more rights and more freedom than their guards. There came a sudden

change, however, in the attitude and action of the authorities. The cells of the ringleaders of the trouble were entered and force used to bring the disturbers out and use the well-known prison paddle on them. After the reformatory spanking the leaders were returned to their cells. It was surprising how quickly this procedure brought the culprits to their senses. Here was something they could feel and appreciate. The prison authorities had found the tender spot in the cheap agitator's armor. Just a few hours of this treatment restored order and decency. Everything is quiet at the prison now. So long as the paddle policy is continued, there will be no more trouble. It may be disappointing to faith in human nature to admit the truth, but the facts should be faced. Kindness and consideration had proved futile. Authority did the trick. Much has been said about the youthfulness of the prisoners at the Ontario Reformatory. This is misleading. It is true that none of the terms extend over two years, and equally true that many are classed as "first offenders." As a matter of fact, however, it will be found that the great majority of those at the reformatory are not in the strict sense of the term first offenders. It will be found that the majority have been given more than one chance by kindly police and kindly magistrates. The shortness of the sentences is not a complete criterion of the lack of seriousness of the crimes committed. The whole tendency to-day is to undue leniency. Leniency can be carried to such an extent that it amounts to the fact that the innocent and law-abiding suffer more from crime than the offenders do. In Canada the feeling of practically all the people is that even prisoners should be well treated. But even the most kindly disposed should not go so far as to put premium on law-breaking by treating criminals with more consideration than the unfortunates outside prison walls. There should be humane treatment for offenders against the law, but this surely should not be extended to mean that law-abiding people are to be treated with less consideration than those who refuse to play the game. In a word the general suspicion is that the trouble in the reformatory and the previous troubles in other prisons come from the idea fostered in the modern law-breaker that, to use his own language, if he is "tough" enough, he can "get away with anything." If the recent trouble at Guelph results in a little less thought for the sportsmanlike fellow who breaks the rules of life's game and attempts to bully and bludgeon his fellows, and a little more thought and true kindness for the honest, law-abiding citizen, who has to pay for it all—even bear the sorrow and shame of it all—then the damage and cost and commission will not have been a total loss.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Despatches note that for the first time in five years the little town of Blind River has less than 1000 people on relief. That may sound like cheering news, but it is too early to cheer, or to imagine the depression fleeing hoofbeats in the far distance. Blind River still has 850 on relief. And Blind River, according to census figures, has a normal population of only 2805. With nearly a third of the population still on relief, it is surely premature to say too much about the progress of the people of Blind River to independence.

What to do with the slot machines? That is a question troubling many municipalities. Some have sought solution by licensing the machines. Some have banned them. Toronto has used the method of literally smashing the machines. Other places have been content to just "knock" them. Timmins at the present time has some of the machines awaiting the hammer. It may be that Passaic, New Jersey, has found the right remedy. Passaic has turned the slot devices to use in regulating traffic. For some time past Passaic was troubled with the parking problem. So many cars were parked in the business area that business and convenience suffered, yet there was too much time and trouble and temper wasted in attempting to enforce parking limits. Most towns and cities will fully understand the situation at Passaic. Timmins, for example, knows all about it. Passaic, however, turned to the slot machine for relief. A series of slot machine devices were installed in the parking area. They included arms that prevented parking until a nickle was dropped into the machine. When the coin was inserted, however, the arms dropped down to allow parking. Then the machine, as usual, got in its work. The minutes of parking were registered and when the hour limit was reached a red sign appeared. That meant a ticket from the constable on his beat. There was no chance for argument or appeal, the whole thing was automatic. At first the people steered clear of the slot machines altogether. That in itself solved the biggest part of the problem. When the motorists eventually caught the fever to "play the machines," they were regulated and controlled by machinery and at comparatively little cost. In either case the parking problem ceases in Passaic, New Jersey. The moral would appear to be to use the slot machines for traffic purposes only. The chances are that the machines would become so unpopular that no one would even look at them unless he was fairly forced to do so. Passaic's plan may mean the end of the parking problem and the end, perhaps, of the slot machine craze.

Moscow is staging another of its comic opera court trials. A number of leading communists are



"My secretary..."

was losing a lot of time from the office. Just at my busiest times she would go home complaining of a "splitting" headache. It got to be so regular that I sent her to Mr. Curtis for an eye examination. Now she wears glasses and can get through far more work without any strain at all."

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Should Unite Divided Groups for Public Weal

A call to Canada to tackle its problems in the spirit of the South African leaders and to bury political hatches was made at Ottawa Saturday night by Conservative Leader R. B. Bennett in his first public address since his return from a round-the-Empire cruise.

Mr. Bennett, speaking at a banquet in his honour, declared this nation's problems were not such as could be met by expanding trade or by saying the country was prosperous. They must be met with the spirit of Premier J. B. M. Herzog of South Africa, and his vice-premier, Jan Christiaan Smuts.

The two South African leaders and their followers four years ago formed a coalition government in an effort to grapple better with depression problems affecting their dominion.

The former prime minister declared two basic ideas had formed in his mind as a result of his journeys: How few people the dominions had and how necessary it was they should have more; how well they were handling the defence problem.

"If democracy cannot provide for the cultivation and inhabitation of vast areas which Providence has given man in trust," he cautioned, "then that democracy must give way to peoples who require those spaces for their mind."

Value of Collective Security
Turning to defence, the Conservative leader declared if the League of Nations should fail, other means must be found to defend the integrity of the dominions' peoples. "Above all else," he said, "has developed a realization of the value of that collective security which is that commonwealth of nations called the British Empire."

The other dominions, he said, had learned lessons from Canada and had been able to avoid some of its mistakes in government.

"They have been able to escape the pitfalls of our constitutional difficulties, the sharp conflicts between provinces and dominion." They offered this country a lesson, he concluded, the uniting of divided groups in an effort to resolve national problems.

San Francisco Chronicle:—He fell down 18 steps. The chair suffered a fractured skull, the injury proving fatal.

been given a public hearing on charges of alleged treason against the Soviet. No one can read the accounts sent out in regard to the trial without being astounded at the peculiar sense of humour of all concerned. That the Soviet heads should pretend to give public trial to men for conspiring against the state when busy in scores of countries at the same sort of conspiracy against the states visited seems to argue either an odd form of humour or a total lack of it. The accused, however, are as humorous or as lacking in humour, as their prosecutors. They make a specialty of confessing the most vicious and brutal conspiracies and treasons, yet they do it all with such a pathetic tone of affection for those they plotted against, that the rest of the world feels it must be painfully abnormal, or normal, or at least utterly different from any kind of Soviet mind. Either the Soviet is utterly mad, or the rest of the world is insane, or both. "Hail, Czar," say the prisoners, "we who are about to die, salute you!" "You deserve to die without a trial," responds the Czar, "but in the kindness of our Soviet heart, we let you live until you confess."

The disastrous floods in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys have brought out the best and the worst, as all calamities do. Six hundred thousand people are homeless, there have been a hundred deaths, millions of dollars loss has followed the damage caused by the floods. There is still further peril to be faced, still further loss to be endured. To the horror of it all has been added the scoundrelism of the looter. That is the worst of the picture. And a sad one it is. The better side

Again Scores Route Along North Shore

Old-Timer Once More Proves Ferguson Highway Should be Part of the Trans-Canada Road.

South Porcupine, Ont., Jan. 27, 1937

To the Editor of The Advance, Timmins

Dear Sir:—Thirteen million dollar bridges and Trans-Canada highway and paved highway Toronto to North Bay! Now comes the news that a thirteen million dollar bridge is going to be built across the St. Clair River, connecting Port Huron, Mich., with Sarnia, Ont.—quite a large sum, no doubt. But if the Trans-Canada highway is routed the Heenan way, up the barren granite rocky shore of Lake Superior, then the right place for this expensive bridge would be at Sault Ste. Marie. This bridge at Sarnia and another one just as costly a little south of it at Windsor, and a paved highway from Toronto to North Bay sure eats up many million dollars. Still it gives lots of employment and is a real good idea. But why all of a sudden get foolish and spend millions more to take tourists away from these bridges and costly paved roads by routing the Trans-Canada highway up the shore of Lake Superior? Just let me ask you readers of The Advance, or anyone for that matter: Supposing you lived in the centre of Indiana State or Michigan, and you were going to take a trip to Winnipeg or Vancouver, which would you do—go right north through Michigan and cross at the Sault and up the shore, or would you cross at Windsor or Sarnia and come east over 200 miles, then north over 200 miles, then west again another 200 miles to Sault Ste. Marie. No doubt you would do as thousands more will do if the highway goes via Lake Superior and that is travel north through Michigan and save 400 miles and get your fuel for one half the price. If our rulers at Queen's Park and Ottawa have any real sense they ought to use it right now and see that the rocky Lake Superior route is forgotten and thrown into the waste basket, because if they choose that route, it sure is going to take a great lot of tourist trade away from both the Windsor and Sarnia bridges and divert it to Michigan instead of drawing it to Ontario. Michigan will sure build a paved highway to Sault if the highway goes up the shore. If it does not and is built the right and most beneficial route, then the tourists will have to cross the two bridges and come north through Ontario where our governments have spent millions to pave a highway through the Muskoka summer resort areas. From North Bay north to Matheson, thence west through the Porcupine gold fields to Kapuskasing is by far the most sensible route where the most of the money comes from to build roads in the North, and where the agricultural lands are 20 per cent. larger than on any other route and growing at a faster rate than any other part of Northern Ontario. Porcupine leads all others in production and this new year will be the biggest in history and it's to be hoped that our money spenders at Queen's Park and Ottawa will use sense and not spend millions to build things and then spend more millions to prevent them from being a paying investment. Yours truly,

H. A. PRESTON.

P.S.—It's time Mr. Hepburn, Mr. King, Mr. Heenan, Mr. McQueen knew that the money is right in the ground to build the highway north to Matheson and west to Porcupine and Kapuskasing. Not only is there many times its price in the ground all along it, but on top of the ground as well. Settlers will be able to earn a decent living and the whole area along it will take on new life and induce thousands more people to come north and live where even another depression would not do much harm. What would the last one have been if it were not for the North and its mines? How many more

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These loans apply only to owners of "dwellings"—which may include private homes, duplexes, small apartments and farm houses. 160

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TIMMINS BRANCH H. C. SCARTH, Manager

unemployed would there have been? The T. & N. O. Railway and the Trans-Canada highway through the same area will further find homes for thousands because the mining has just started you might say. Can Hon. Peter Heenan and his "Rocky Road to Dublin" show such opportunities? I should say no, but it would be just doubling the price of the highway. There would be more wolves howling than settlers.—H.A.P.

How the People Look on Number of Things

Letters on Politics, Appearance, Economics, Music, Etc.

Here are a few opinions of the people as expressed in letters for publication:

The People: on Hairiness
Most of your many photographic illustrations are highly interesting and instructive. Photographs are always more entertaining when the subject is caught unawares, but to exhibit such hairy nakedness as is shown in the photograph of Thomas Manville is unnecessarily vulgar, and disgusting.—Charlotte W. Clark (News-Week).

The People: Perplexed
Will you please tell me the polite thing to do when your wife and daughter laugh at you?—P. H. (American Magazine).

The People: on Economics
Why don't wealthy people marry poor people, so poor people can become wealthy people, and thus spread the wealth?—San Cavallaro (N.Y. Daily News).

The People: Sick of It All
Reading your account of the young Cuban girl who knows nothing of this world and wants no contact with it gave me an idea. An idea that all-knowing times, people go when they are moneyless and sick of life, yet afraid of suicide. There used to be monasteries. Perhaps there still are. Kindly tell me

where one is, and its entrance requirements.—Frank Walton (Time).

The People: on Economics
What I want is to have the government pay me for the wives I didn't marry, not the pigs I didn't raise. How do I go about it?—Madison Taylor Rice (Liberty).

The People: on Matrimony
So the five little mice left home because they found out that their father was a rat, did they? Well, listen to this. I give my girl friend an engagement ring; she has it appraised—and falls in love with the son of the jeweler who appraises it. From now on, the only jewelry I'll give any girl will be the ring around my bathtub.—All-Day Sucker (N.Y. Daily News).

The People: on Music
B. H. Haggin is another one of those critics who discuss music they've apparently never listened to. When he says that "Lady Be Good" is better than the other Goodman Trio records, he gets away with it only because most of The Nation's readers don't know their jazz from a hole in the ground. I'll send Mr. Haggin a pack of cigarettes if he can find any reliable swing fan who'll agree with so high-handed a dismissal of Goodman Trio records like "After You've Gone."—Morton Seidelman (The Nation).

Goderich Signal:—A newspaper writer tells of a casual conversation in a party of four in which one asked: "If it were possible to bring back to life in the plenitude of his powers one man of all the numberless dead, whom would you choose?" Three of the four would have chosen Shakespeare and one the apostle Paul. Perhaps in the choice of Shakespeare there was an element of curiosity, for so little is known as to who and what he was. The question suggests a diversion of social parties.

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INDIGESTION

Japanese Gentleman Sends Help to Victims of Flood

Disasters like that of the devastating floods in the valleys of Mississippi and Ohio rivers bring forward many touching evidences of the kindness of humanity and the sympathy that is attracted by misfortune. Perhaps no more touching incident in regard to the response to the call for aid for the flood victims was noted than that of Kenjiro Sugimoto, a humble worker at comparatively small pay in a factory at Orange, N.J. He sent ten dollars in a letter that may not be perfect English but is perfect courtesy, perfect sympathy and perfect humanity in any language.

Here is Kenjiro's letter which accompanied his contribution:

"I am a Japanese of the domestic labour working at the home of Orange, N.J. As I read about the victims flood, on newspapers how I surprise of it and imagine how much I would be, and deeply I am very sympathy for those who suffered in this calamity and lost house their wives, children, fathers, and most of things in the cold weather. "I decided to help those sufferers as much as I can and now I sent ten dollars as a part of the rescue fund; This sum is not big but this is the money a poor worker has spared for. This money represents two per cent. of my salary which I save for this purpose, as I always feel it my duty to help the poor sufferers as much. If you will add to it the flood fund will be very glad. I hope this won't bother you any. I hope you prosperity and your good health.

"Sincerely yours, Kenjiro Sugimoto."