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J. A. Bradette, M. P., on Social Credit Opinions

Dominion Member for Riding Touches on Some of the Fallacies of Alberta Party. Answers Some of Their Pet Theories Effectively. Reference to Effects of the Western Drought on Other Parts of Canada.

To the Editor of The Advance, Timmins, Ont.
Dear Sir.—At last, after three weeks of intermittent debate, the amendment of the Social Credit party in the House has been voted upon. It is a lot of time to spend during a session on the discussion of a vote of non-confidence in going into the Committee of Supply. I didn't want to be critical on the time taken by the members, but this is certainly overdone by the Social Credit group. They will seize every occasion to propound their theories and since the beginning of this session, nearly a third of the time has been taken by that party. Now, after nearly three weeks of discussion on that subject, and on the very same day after the above mentioned vote was taken, they had to be brought to order by the Speaker, when in discussing the National Defence estimates, they kept on propounding their theories. They are going too far, to my viewpoint, and if they carry on that way, they will soon lose a lot of sympathy which they have been getting.

They seem to believe that the only thing to do to settle all our problems is to just start the printing press working overtime, in issuing new money and then everyone will be happy and will have no need to worry any more. I will always be absolutely open-minded in dealing with monetary reforms, and no doubt the present system is far from being perfect, and that we must, of necessity, reform it so as to face new conditions, but the process is not a simple one, and it is certainly more complicated than mere uncontrolled inflation. If it was so simple, it would have been put in practice long ago. There is an axiom, that you cannot get something for nothing, and the only wealth produced is through labour. It is true that in our age we have proved that, due to human inventiveness and a bountiful nature, we could produce all the requirements of mankind. Today it is not the problem of production, but that of distribution.

When one reads history, it is easy to realize that the cry of the poor has been heard throughout all the ages, and it has, until quite recently, been granted that this poverty was, if not a necessity, at least it was one of the inevitable human conditions, and that it naturally befell to be the lot of all human beings, and that it was to each of us individually to get over it or around it or make the best of it. The knowledge that poverty is not of necessity a thing unavoidable but that it is a curable evil of comparatively recent growth, and that new situation may well be held hereafter to have been the most beneficial of all the changes of thought in the nineteenth century. I have not the time, at the moment, to propound the theory of poverty in the midst of plenty, but no one can doubt that, at our present stage of development, we can produce sufficient to give comfort to everyone, although one must always remember in such a discussion that here too we must beware of rhetorical statements. It is true that modern machinery has a capacity for production, which, if wisely utilized, will increase wealth and diminish the toil of men and women; in this lies our chief hope of advancing civilization, but I believe that the capacity of machinery of raising the standard of life over any wide area is probably much exaggerated. The solution of our problems is not as simple as that, and something more than a plethora of mass production is needed for that purpose. That brings me again to one of the first arguments that I raised at the beginning of this letter, that, even with that capacity of production at its highest, the distribution of the product would still raise moral and psychological problems beyond the range of any present economic doctrine. And now to be rhetorical for a moment, let us suppose, to take an extreme case, that the product was sufficient at any given moment to provide all the citizens of a country with a SOCIAL CREDIT, allowing them to live, as propounded by their theorists, without the necessity

of earning their livelihood, and let us suppose that a large number of them took advantage of it. To live this easy life, there is no doubt in my mind that machinery will run down and the community will rapidly come to the verge of distress and want. A body of people sustains its life, not on accumulated wealth, but on perishable goods produced month by month, week by week, day by day, and any cessation or retarding of such activities in producing these commodities would bring it rapidly to a standstill. We must maintain, regardless of what the capacity for production from the machine may be, the incentive and the possibility of work. This is the problem that the present society is facing, and there is no mechanical solution to it, and in any case, it is almost certainly an illusion to suppose that there is any simple answer to the questions raised by the new forms of industry. The solution will not be found in any simple formula, or theories, whether individualist, socialist or monetary; to so vast and varied a field, as the satisfaction and supply of human wants is to evade any efforts of thinking and not trying to go to the root of our difficulties.

Everyone is familiar with the Social Credit movement in this country, based on the theories of Major Douglas of Great Britain, which came into full force during the provincial election of Alberta in the year 1935, where a Government was elected in the province with a large majority in the Alberta Legislature. The promises that were then made to the electors of Alberta were: that if they elected a social credit government, that they would be given basic dividends, that will greatly increase the purchasing power of every individual, that the said dividends would not be less, but no doubt more, than \$25 per month for every bona fide citizen, male or female, 21 years or over. That children of bona fide citizens, 16 years old, would receive \$5 a month. Those 17 and 18 years old would receive \$10 a month. I am quoting these figures from the Social Credit Manual, page 19, written by Mr. W. Aberhart, the present premier of Alberta, and which was practically the gospel of his party, having been issued early in the year 1935.

With such promises, one could easily visualize the tremendous force it had on the electors. It was the most terrific bribery that was ever made, to my viewpoint, and one for which people naturally fell. In taking oath of office, Mr. Aberhart asked for 18 months to implement his promises. Now over two years have passed, and not one of his policies has been put into operation. Of course now he blames the central Government if he is not successful, and following his arguments, if he had the responsibility of Government at Ottawa, I have no doubt that he could not fulfill his promises. He would then blame the situation on the international banking system, so that, in not fulfilling his own promises, he will always blame anyone else but himself. This may go on for a certain length of time, but eventually there will be a day of reckoning. He did not fear such obstacles during his election campaign. On page 3 of his Social Credit Manual, he had this to say:

"It is not very difficult for most people to understand the philosophy of Social Credit, and the three simple fundamental principles are also easy to comprehend. With some the application of these principles to the affairs of the province as a whole and to the various units within its boundaries does present numerous problems, and it is to the solution of these peculiar problems that this pamphlet is directed. This is not a detailed plan containing exact specifications of every feature. Such a plan can only be prepared when the operation of its establishment is about ready to begin and the facts and figures are all well-known. Our people must not be confused in this matter. A man may have in mind the general outline of the character of the

house he intends to build. He may know the number of rooms that he intends to have and their relation and connection one with the other, but he does not ask the architect to draw the plan until he knows the size of the lot, the position in which the house will be placed, the materials available and so forth. So it is with a detailed plan for Social Credit in the Province of Alberta. It is surely evident that the plan for Scotland, for example, will not do for Alberta. The circumstances, the resources, and the people are so different."

He was then very definite and he had no fear of not being able to surmount any obstacles so as to apply his theories. He is not feeling the same way now.

The Social Credit group in the House contend that the banks can create money just with the fountain pen, and that all the banks, whether chartered or central, can in practice elevate one cash dollar to ten dollars of credit. They have been told several times that if this were true, why would they not start their own bank. If in fact this were so, why would all large centres of population not have their own banks, so as to create money practically at their will to the ratio of ten dollars to one. That would certainly be good business for these new banks if that fallacy was true.

I believe that it was the most piquant event of the past week in Parliament when the Minister of Finance, C. A. Dunning, offered to facilitate the setting up of a social credit chartered bank to permit the exponents of the social credit theory to test out their principles, that if they would conform to the statutes, he would assist in securing for them a federal charter for a social credit bank.

J. H. Blackmore, Social Credit leader, did not exactly jump at the offer as I thought he would, because he had led us to believe that chartered banks could create almost any amount of money just by the strokes of the pen, but he wanted something still beyond that. My conclusion on this matter is that that party is trying to holler at the top of its voice about everything else but its complete failure of even beginning to fulfill the promises that elected it.

The business recession that set in in the U.S.A. early last spring is now being felt in this country, although I believe not so sharply. One often wonders how much better our situation would be if the three western provinces had had good crops for the last two years. No doubt that, on account of the drought, the West is facing a serious situation which has its detrimental effects on the rest of the country, and on this matter, I know that you will forgive me if I give you some figures that are closely allied with that situation.

Saskatchewan and Alberta drought last year cost the Dominion Government a total of \$27,390,000 and in addition the drought was responsible for a loss around \$6,000,000 to the C.N.R. in reduced freight revenues.

The \$27,390,000 total covered the following items:—100 per cent. direct relief costs and distribution of foodstuffs in the officially designated drought area, \$10,640,000; purchase and distribution of feed and fodder for livestock, expenses for marketing cattle in the drought areas, \$14,750,000; additional temporary grant to Saskatchewan provincial government to enable it to continue essential services pending improvement in crop conditions and report of royal commission on Dominion-provincial financial relations, \$2,000,000. Gross freight revenues of the C.N.R. from transportation of Western grain in the years 1925-34 inclusive averaged \$22,000,000 per annum, the grain handled averaging 5,000,000 tons per annum during that period. In 1935 the C.N.R. handled 3,720,944 tons of grain securing \$15,409,810 freight revenue. In 1936 it handled 3,915,606 tons for \$15,777,702 revenue. But in 1937, the C.N.R., due to the drought, handled only 2,356,656 tons for \$9,643,572 revenue.

The overall C.N.R. deficit for 1937 ran to \$42,345,867, compared with \$43,303,393 for 1936. The net operating revenue for 1937 was \$17,607,750, an increase of \$2,474,951. Total operating revenues were \$198,396,608. The railway paid \$6,697,242 in taxes and \$4,200,000 a Dominion sales tax on materials used. An increase of \$9,311,168 in operating expenses was due mainly to increasing rates of pay to an average of 79,471 employees for whom the total payroll was \$117,804,769; and \$3,500,000 increases in the prices of materials. The railway spent \$2,500,000 in maintaining and modernizing rolling stock.

The House will adjourn on Friday of this week until the 25th. I am anticipating, with pleasure, to spend that holiday in the constituency from which I have now been away three months. It is my intention to visit then nearly every section of the riding, which is the best way to keep in contact with what goes on and to discuss the problems that have to be met and solved.

Yours truly,
—J. A. BRADETTE.

Sault Ste. Marie Star:—Mortimer Batten, noted naturalist, says he never saw a deer drink and he never met anyone who did. Mortimer should visit the great sand beach north of Michipicoten River almost any time morning or evening and get a new experience. Then there is Joe Ball, of the Norwalk who was furnished a lot of milk by the Fish and Game Department to feed to his baby moose. Maybe Joe drank it himself out of the nipped bottle. Naturalizing doesn't seem to be an exact science.

Sudbury Star:—A newspaper reader makes the pithy comment that "it's a pity someone did not knock the ladder out from beneath Hitler when he was a paper-hanger."

To-day's Stocks

Stock	Price
Alton	2
Ashley	5
Base Metals	30
Big Missouri	40
Beattie	1.11
Biggood	36
Bobjo	7
Bralorne	8.60
Buffalo Ankerite	13.25
Canadian Malartic	85
Castle Tretheway	55
Central Porcupine	10 1/2
Central Patricia	2.45
Coniagos	1.35
Coniagum	1.30
Con. Chibugamau	25
Darkwater	15
Dome	48.75
Eldorado	2.43
Falconbridge	5.50
Glenora	3 1/2
Goidale	30
Granada	5 1/4
Gunnar	7
Hardrock	2.15
Hollinger	13.00
Howey	23 1/2
Hudson Bay	23.00
International Nickel	42.50
Jackson Manion	7
Kerr Addison	1.65
Kirkland Lake	1.05
Lebel Oro	8
Leitch	85
Lake Shore	50.00
Lc Gold	1 1/2
Little Long Lac	4.10
Macaesa	3.95
McLeod Cockshutt	3.45
Manitoba and East	1 1/2
McIntyre	38.00
McKenzie Red Lake	94
McVitie Graham	13
McWatters	64
Mining Corporation	1.70
Monsta	1.95
Naybob	18
Nipissing	1.90
Noranda	52.25
O'Brien	3.25
Omega	34
Pamour	3.25
Paymaster	45
Flecke Crow	1.50
Pioneer	3.00
Preston East Dome	82
Premier	1.88
Read Authier	2.90
Reno	51
San Antonio	1.35
Red Lake Goldshore	1.07
Sherritt Gordon	13 1/2
St. Anthony	93
Sullivan	2.15
Sudbury Basin	2.15
Sydacona	55
Sylvanite	2.95
Siscoe	2.32
Teck Hughes	4.55
Toburn	1.90
Ventures	4.85
Wright Hargreaves	7.00

Toronto Doctors List Minerals of Silicosis

X-Rays Disclose Other Matter Than Quartz in Some Lungs

(From Toronto Telegram)
Another step towards a better understanding of the problem of silicosis, the industrial disease which attacks the lungs of workers in dust-laden air, has been taken by three local research workers who have made the first comprehensive study of the minerals found in the lungs of silicotics.

This study was undertaken by members of three different departments, each applying his own specialized knowledge of the common problem: Dr. C. M. Pophcott, of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health; W. M. Gray, of the Department of Physics, University of Toronto; and Dr. D. A. Irwin, of the Department of Medical Research, Banting Institute, University of Toronto.

Prior to this study, other research workers had conducted an investigation with the same object in view, but their results were inadequate since they were not comprehensive enough.

Identify All
Using the X-ray technique evolved by Dr. T. L. Walker, director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy, G. L. Clark and D. H. Reynolds, the three research workers identified the mineral material present in the lung of 35 men exposed to dusts containing free or combined silica. Where previously the nature of mineral material in silicotics was known to be largely quartz, their study has resulted in the complete identification of all the different kinds of minerals which affect the lungs of those infested by the disease.

This identification, it is said, does not materially affect treatment of the disease, but it does advance knowledge of the whole problem of silicosis.

Photographic Pattern
The X-ray technique of identifying minerals is based on the individual photographic pattern of each mineral when placed in the path of an X-ray beam. If a beam of X-rays of a single wave length is photographed, only a spot will be recorded on a film. If, however, finely divided or minute crystals of a mineral are placed in the path of the beam, most of the rays will pass through without deviation, but some of the rays will be diffracted. When photographed, these diffracted rays will produce on a film a pattern consisting of a series of concentric rings which depend upon the arrangement of the molecules within a crystal. Each mineral gives a relatively simple but characteristic pattern, which makes possible the accurate identification of the mineral.

The findings of 29 of the 35 cases were reported to the Canadian Medical Association Journal as follows:

"It has been shown that quartz is present as a chief constituent in all the lung ashes examined. In the majority of cases, either one or both of

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- 5—Check power connections.
- 6—Check connections of aerial, ground and lightning arrester.
- 7—Align antenna, detector and oscillator circuits when accessible (all wave sets extra).
- 8—Adjust dial to normal kilocycle reading.
- 9—Clean chassis and interior of cabinet.
- 10—Give estimate of any additional work needed to restore original performance.

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the mica group (muscovite, phlogopite and sericite) and the soda feldspar group (albite and oligoclase) were present in important quantities. Only small amounts of the potash feldspar group (orthoclase and microcline) were demonstrable in a few of the ashes. Calc and tremolite, when present, occurred only in traces."

Take Out Survey Party Once Lost Near James Bay

Rouyn, April 6.—The thrilling rescue of the starving survey party from James Bay, early last January by Lieut. G. R. Spradbro, Pilot Pat Twist and Mechanic Philip Lariviere, of the Dominion Skyways, was recalled on Sunday when a couple of planes piloted by Ralph Leslie and Pat Twist went into the same area to bring out members of the same survey party. However there was no tragic angle to this trip, merely that the break-up is setting in so early this year that it was deemed wise to get the surveyors out to Macamic, whence they can entrain for their various destinations, before flying becomes impossible, and this will probably be only a matter of days. "Sprad" took one of the Dominion Skyways' machines (on wheels) to Toronto on Saturday, and will remain there until the waters are open. Another machine will be taken to Montreal, also on wheels, within the next day or two.

While Oskio Lake is still fairly well frozen over, other lakes in the district, used as alighting places, are becoming dangerous, due to the melting of the ice around the edges of the shore—and the Kenogvis River is wide open.

One of the last trips to be made by a Dominion Skyways plane was on Saturday morning, when A. A. Lee was flown in to the Grace Larder property on Mulven Lake, Oskian Township, some eight miles north of Larder Lake. Mr. Lee is engineer for Messrs. Heath and Sherwood.

Jack Miner to Celebrate 73rd Birthday on Sunday

Kingsville, April 6.—Jack Miner, whose home and Bird Sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario, is famous throughout the world for its conservation of bird life, is to celebrate his 73rd birthday on Sunday, April 10th. Cards, letters, and messages are beginning to find their way to his home from various parts of the world.

Jack Miner is in the best of health and more active than ever with enthusiasm about future plans at his bird haven.

The migration of waterfowl is at its height and every day except Sundays he leaves his home and grounds open to the public who come from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the occasional visitor from Europe to see the unique sight.

Jack Miner is always up at five o'clock in the morning to see the sun rise and to hear the early song of the birds, but usually retires between seven and eight p.m. regardless of what notable might be his house guests. Such regularity in habits giving him proper rest and with him not using tobacco or alcoholic beverages in any form, his personal physicians say there is no reason why he will not live to a ripe old age.

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