

# The Porcupine Advance

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## ARE THERE ANY EASY JOBS?

A number of newspapers have been re-printing a comment by The St. Catharines Standard to the effect that there is envy in the hearts of most other people when they consider the lot of the noble profession of school teachers. The suggestion, of course, is that the lot of the school teacher is a happy one because they have such extended holidays each year. For the moment it is forgotten just what a nerve-wracking job the teacher has when at work. The average father and mother with a family of two or three lively youngsters of school age are usually glad enough when the holidays are over and the youngsters are back at school for the greater part of the day. Some years ago a Timmins man suggested that the long summer vacation was a mistake; that the children should be kept at their studies all the year through; and that it would be an advantage to have children under the school eye all the year round. It was surprising how many people thought the idea a good one. How can these people find it in their hearts to envy the teacher with a "family" of thirty or forty to look after five days in the week for three-quarters of the year? The teacher's hours may seem lighter than some others, but when the extra hours of preparation and study and care are considered, even in the matter of hours the teacher is not to be envied. The teacher's work may not be the hardest in the world, but certainly it is not the easiest either. The average man, if he considers the matter honestly and fairly, will be ready to agree that the teacher not only deserves the holidays on the schedule, but really needs them for the sake of health and happiness.

In the second place, it is careless thinking to imagine that the teacher has a free and easy and carefree holiday time. Most of them have little chance to escape much worry, even in the holidays. Some of them have to worry about getting a new position after the holidays. Some of them have to worry about getting their salary for the last term. Some of them have to worry about how they can manage to live and get along in any fair way after the time and expense of preparing for the profession—on the salary available. Some of them have to worry about the New School—whether it is new, and whether it is school. That is a new worry to add to the worry about the children, the school board, the parents, the inspector, the department of education and the public at large. Some of them have to worry about a change of government meaning another change in system. Certainly, teachers have their worries all right, and when there are none in sight somebody hunts some up for them.

If teachers can put all their worries aside for the vacation period—and just have a holiday—then they are unusual enough to deserve extra holidays as a tribute to particularly well-trained mentalities. But even the teachers who can lay care aside after school closes, do not all have the long holidays in the school schedule. In reporting in recent issues the news of teachers leaving Timmins after the closing of the schools here, The Advance was impressed by the number who had plans for special courses, special studies, special examinations to advance them further in their profession and to add to their value to the community. The holidays of the average teacher may be on the record, but as a matter of fact are much more apparent than real. Timmins and indeed the whole Porcupine area have shown consideration and goodwill to the teachers. It is the proper spirit. Yet even here no one needs to be vainglorious in the matter. Compared to other professions requiring equal or less talent, study, preparation and expense for preparation, the teacher is comparatively poorly paid and has less reward than in other lines of equal importance. Often the people boast about their belief that Canada's greatest asset is its children—more precious than gold or the products of factory, farm or forest. How many millions of dollars would you ask for the children? Yet, when it comes to terms and conditions, the million dollar industries and professions far outstrip the teaching profession in dollars and cents for services—and in holidays. Until this is more equitably adjusted, it doesn't seem fair to say much about teachers' holidays—especially holidays that are not such carefree vacations as they might be.

## ABOUT TAXATION

For some time past The Globe and Mail has been carrying in each issue on its front page articles under the heading, "How Far Can Taxation Go?" While the information in these articles relates chiefly to the City of Toronto, many facts have been disclosed that reflect conditions in hundreds of other municipalities in Canada. There is no doubt but these articles have roused much thought throughout the Dominion on the matter of tax-

tion. It is high time that more general serious thought be given to the matter of taxation. As a matter of fact the question of taxation is having very vital effect in retarding return to greater prosperity. To that extent it is fostering unemployment. Recently in the Senate Hon. Arthur Meighen referred to the fact that one of the chief causes for inadequate housing in Canada was the truth that taxation made it unprofitable to build houses in many cases, and this despite the fact that rents are high enough. It would be folly to imagine that the building industry is the only one that has been affected by excessive taxation. Not only the measure of taxation to-day but also the uncertainty of it are factors in curbing industry and expansion.

In a letter to The Globe and Mail on Tuesday, R. J. Deachman, M.P. for North Huron, attempted to answer The Globe and Mail front page query, "How Far Can Taxation Go?" "The answer," says Mr. Deachman, "is any distance. There is no limit so long as taxation is indirect. Speed may be retarded by criticism. Indifference may accelerate the pace, but we will go faster and faster until the remedy is applied. The remedy, of course, is direct taxation. You can do anything you choose to do, provided you can prevent the public from knowing what you are doing. We take, roughly, \$140,000,000 from the public by sales tax, but there was more criticism on raising the radio fee, which may take half a million, more or less, than there was of all taxes levied by the Government since 1930, and that, by the way, has been a period of fairly high taxation. . . . Precisely the same situation exists in regard to other matters. Supposing you suggest cutting the salaries of the civil servants or the railwaymen or the printers by 5 per cent? At once we would face a nation in arms, or, at least, we would be met by violent protests. But the cost of living might move up 20 per cent, without attracting particular attention until the thermometer of the price index brought the facts to notice."

Mr. Deachman touches upon a vital point in remedying excessive taxation. Under direct taxation not only would each taxpayer know just how much he was paying in taxes, but the responsibility of governments in the matter would be equally evident. Income tax, property tax, business tax, poll tax are inescapable in their meaning and their emphasis of the cost of taxation. The indirect form of taxation lulls the average man into indifference. He does not realize the total cost. Sometimes he soothes himself with the idea that he can pass the tax on to someone else. Direct taxation makes the issue plain. A mixture of direct and indirect taxation is the very devil's brew. That is the reason that in a recent issue The Advance objected to such local municipal nuisance taxes as fees on coal chutes and signs. They should be recognized for what they are—simply additional taxes, and discriminatory at that. When governments resort to indirect taxation the public can be sure that the plan is unfair and improper, and the method is used to hide from the public the fact that taxes have been increased.

Mr. Deachman's plan for the use of direct taxation exclusively would undoubtedly help the situation by making both people and governments more careful about taxation. There is, however, one difficulty that he has evaded—the difficulty that arises from the fact that politicians are so largely swayed by the fact that the majority of the taxes are not paid by the majority of the people. Large numbers of people who pay no direct taxes at all have votes as good as those who pay to the point of burden. With a return to a greater measure of direct taxation, there needs to be some recognition of the truth that those who pay the piper should have a larger choice in the calling of the tune.

## WHERE STANDS COCHRANE?

Years ago when there was agitation for a railway extension north of Cochrane, the Cochrane board of trade and the authorities of Cochrane gave splendid leadership in the battle. Facts and figures were quoted by the team to show the resources and the possibilities of the country that would be served by the railway. The rest of the North was enthused by the zeal of the people of Cochrane and "On-to-the-Bay" became the watchword not only of Cochrane, but of the whole North. Eventually the South also caught the fever, and the extension of the railway was completed to Moosonee. Cochrane was generous in the time, the money, the effort spent to have the railway extension built, but even the most enthusiastic supporter of the plan in Cochrane must admit that the North in general rallied in support in noble way.

Now, there is a proposal to abandon the railway extension from Fraserdale to Moosonee. The Ontario Government intends to have an investigation to prove to itself whether the railway should halt at Fraserdale and in historic words "hand back the rest of the country to the Indians." When the suggestion of abandonment was first made The Advance asked:—"Where is the Cochrane board of trade? Where stands Cochrane now?" The Advance still asks. From other sections of the North there has come strong protest against any idea of abandoning the promising country between Fraserdale and Moosonee. What word has come from Cochrane? To the average thoughtful Northerner proposal to abandon any part of the North seems foolish indeed in the light of the record. Every move northward of the railway has been fully justified. The people of the North believe that the extension to Moosonee will eventually justify it-



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## If You Like Books

(By A. H.)

The poem "The Sun Is Up—The Sun Is Hot" seems to be suitable for the weather at this time of the year, and for that reason it is quoted:

"The Sun is Up—the Sun is Hot"

(By Kay Bailey)

The snow and ice are gone away—

"I'm looking for my boat."

The birds and flowers are back to-day—

"Oh, hurry, get my coat!"

There's such a lot for chaps to do

In weather so inviting.

The sun is warm, the sky is blue,

For senses all exciting.

"Where is that fishing rod of mine?"

"Where is my set for cricket?"

"Please let me have a piece of twine

To mend this broken wicket!"

"Come, hurry in, the sea is right;

Get ready for a swim."

"I want to climb to such a height."

"Let's get down to the 'Gym'."

"Oh, dear, I've lost a roller-skate—

Must close my eyes and wish."

"Get me a spade to dig for bait

Then we'll go out and fish."

"Ma, have you seen my hockey stick?

I really cannot find it.

Has someone hid it for a trick?

Oh, quick, I need to bind it."

"Say, how about some camping.

This weather's sure to last?

Or shall we set off tramping

And not go very fast?"

"You please yourselves, I'm biking.

And smiling in my way

At you poor boobies aiking

Just fifteen miles per day."

There's all this fun and laughter

Why everyone must shout.

Deciding what they're after:—

"The SUN is shining out!"

## School Promotions At Iroquois Falls

Pupils of I. F. Public School Successful in Tests

Iroquois Falls, July 5.—(Special to The Advance)—Following are the names of the pupils of the Iroquois Falls Public School who have successfully passed their tests, and will be promoted to the higher class next term. All names are in alphabetical order, and do not denote any standing of passing marks:

**Promoted from Grade 7 to Grade 8**

Iris Burton, Joan Butcher, Jean Dobson, Betty Jessup, Arthur Kusner, Billy McLaren, Isobell Moscript, Helen Rowe, Betty Watt, Graham Whiting and Waldemar Wolf.

**Promoted from Grade 6 to Grade 7**

Lily Archer, Hirsty Black, Eleanor Braid, Rex Brewer, Molly Charron, Yourt Dowe, Albert Eaton, Marguerite Foy, James Hornell, Ellsworth Jack, Shirley Mobbs, Audrey Olavson, James Osline, Dorothy Pink, Margaret Pink, Hope Soderstrom, Peter Stratton, Helen Stevenson, Ruth Styles, Rona Taylor, Donald Wallace and Marion Wood.

**Promoted from Grade 5 to Grade 6**

Lester Goodfellow, Norman Gleiberman, Celia Nebbens, Leonard Nurse, and Martin Wolf.

From another class, promotions from Grade 5 to Grade 6 are:

Sheena Black, Eddie Caron, Madeleine Dowe, Mavis Elliot, Clifford Grummett, Kenneth Halfyard, Margaret Hurdman, Walter Jack, Billy Jago, Marie Jago, Myrtle Jones, Horace Jones, June Kant, Annie Libnick, Bobbie Mitchell, Bert Moore, Helen Newman, Dorothy Ollivier, Owen Powers, Joan Pratt, Betty Young and Phyllis Whiting.

**Promoted from Grade 3 to Grade 4**

Forbes Bishop, Arthur Brewer, Elda Caron, Maxine Currie, Dorothy Davis, Gordon Davis, Douglas Davis, Dorothy Grummett, Marilyn Mobbs, Lore Newman, Billy Stones, Alva Wallace and Danny Watt.

**Promoted from Grade 2 to Grade 3**

Kenneth Adams, Thurlow Beaton, Robert Black, Myrtle Bremner, Gerald Burton, Nancy Cuthell, Kenneth Elliott, Iona Fraser, Frederick Freeman, Margaret Goodman, Kathleen Jack, Gwendolyn Jessup, Bernice Meyers, Dorothy Mitchell, Jean MacLaren, Stanley Pink, Patricia Redmond, Rupert Righton, Edna Wallace, and Frankie Wood.

**Promoted from Grade 1 to Grade 2**

Bert Barry, Colin Bishop, Moira Black, Donald Boyd, Elsie Caron, Audrey Fraser, Paul Jago, Doreen Ollivier, Mona Peever, Muriel Peever, Ivan Powers, Keith Righton and Brock Young.

**Promoted from Grade 1 to Grade 2**

Vira Jessup, Beverley Johnson, Merrill O'Donnell, Helen Mosgrove, Ethel



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Wolf, Dorothy Wood, Diane Wynes, and Jack Forbes.

To Grade 1 the following were promoted:—Eleanor Currie, Leslie Davis, Joan Fraser, Fred Gronlund, Elva Gold, Clifford Goodfellow, Thomas Hurdman, Ruth Hamilton, Mark Joy, Vivian Jessup, Monty Koughan, Douglas Kavelman, Carol Kerr, Eileen Osline, Murray Osborne, Glenna Redmond, Diane Towsley, Wesley Watson, Evelyn Wolf.

## Important Changes In Canada Life Co.

Changes in Executive of General Interest

Executive changes announced by the Canada Life Assurance Company are the most far-reaching in the 90-year history of that organization, company officials state.

No less than ten of the highest ranking men in the company are directly concerned.

The new appointments will entail no change in administrative policy, it was pointed out. For the most part they represent a re-allocation of titles. All of those affected have been with the company over a period of years. Only one retires from active service, and he will still be available in an advisory capacity.

The announcement was not entirely unexpected. It has been rumoured for some time that Leighton McCarthy, K.C., planned to retire from the presidency and to assume less arduous duties. He became president in 1928, and primary responsibility for guiding the company through the depression years has rested on his shoulders. The fine position of the company to-day is regarded as a marked tribute to his leadership.

As approved by the board of directors, the changes are as follows:

H. C. Cox, chairman of the board of directors, becomes chairman of the London board.

Leighton McCarthy, K.C., president, becomes chairman of the board of directors.

A. N. Mitchell, a vice-president and general manager, becomes president. E. R. Wood continues as vice-president, a position he has occupied for many years.

Wm. Hastie, assistant general manager and treasurer, and S. C. McEvenue, general superintendent, become general managers.

W. A. P. Wood, assistant general manager and actuary, retires from active service, but will continue with the company as consulting actuary.

L. K. File, associate actuary, becomes actuary.

E. C. Gill, assistant treasurer, becomes treasurer.

W. J. Beattie, executive assistant, becomes assistant to the president.

R. J. Trenouth, assistant superintendent, becomes associated with R. G. McDonald as superintendent.

While the loss of H. C. Cox as

chairman of the board will be keenly felt, company officials state, he will remain a director, and as such the benefit of his counsel will continue. Much of his time in recent years has been spent in England, and it is explained that the increasing importance of the company's business in the British Isles makes a strong advisory board in London a necessity.

Both Mr. Cox and Mr. McCarthy are members of families which have been closely identified with the Canada Life for many years. Son of the famous Senator George A. Cox, Mr. Cox joined the Canada Life as a stenographer back in 1893. Working up through every position in the office, he became assistant to the manager, and in 1900 followed in the footsteps of his father as manager for Eastern Ontario and Michigan. Elected president of the Imperial Life in 1912, he resigned two years later to become president and general manager of the Canada Life. He was succeeded as general manager by the late T. G. McConkey in 1924, and as president when he became chairman of the board in 1928, by Leighton McCarthy.

Mr. McCarthy is the son and nephew of men who have been active in the company's service dating back from 1876. Called to the Bar in 1892, he entered the firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Creelman. Six years later he was elected a member of the Federal Parliament, and represented North Simcoe until his retirement from politics in 1908. He was appointed a director of the Canada Life in 1910, joint general solicitor in 1916 and vice-president and general counsel in 1924. In addition to his position with the Canada Life and his membership in the law firm of McCarthy and McCarthy, he is a director of a number of important enterprises.

The new president, A. N. Mitchell, became general manager in 1930, after a most interesting and diversified career. To-day he is regarded as one of the outstanding men in the insurance business—a fact which was illustrated only last month when he was elected president of the Canada Life Insurance Officers Association.

With a background of school teaching and newspaper work, Mr. Mitchell joined the Manufacturers Life as advertising manager in 1901. He remained with the Manufacturers for ten years, rising to the position of assistant secretary. He then became associated with the Federal Life in 1911 as assistant general manager and was appointed general manager the following year. When the Federal was absorbed by the Sun Life in 1915, Mr. Mitchell joined the Canada Life as assistant superintendent. Since then his record has been: Superintendent, 1924; assistant general manager, 1926; general manager, 1930; vice-president, 1935.

The new general managers provide a judicious blending of Scots and Irish. After a number of years in a shipping office in Glasgow, Wm. Hastie joined the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce which he represented in Western Canada for almost twenty years. In 1920 he was transferred east, and three years later became investment manager for the Canada Life at Montreal. In 1925, he was made supervisor of eastern investment branches and in 1928 he was called in to head office to become assistant treasurer. Another two years and he became assistant to the president, an office which he held until 1933, when he was appointed assistant general manager and treasurer.

S. C. McEvenue, almost as well known for his rugby prowess as his insurance career, joined the Great West Life in 1913—a McGill Bachelor of Science diploma in his pocket. In 1925 he became superintendent of the National Life, and two years later joined the Canada Life as western supervisor. In 1929 he was appointed assistant superintendent. As such his science training proved very valuable for he was closely identified with construction of the Canada Life's new building on University Avenue, Toronto. He became superintendent in 1930 and general superintendent in 1936.

## Pretty Wedding at the Church of the Nativity

Rev. Fr. Leo Madry, officiated at a pretty wedding at the Church of Nativity on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. when he united in marriage Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Novosel, and Mr. Peter Kirkuc, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirkuc. Many friends were present at the church to witness the ceremony.

The bride, who was charmingly attired in bridal satin, was attended by Miss Milka Rubek, and the groom was attended by Mr. John Rubek.

Toronto Telegram.—It is much easier to collect friends than it is to collect from friends.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Some visitors to town last week commented specially on the fact that few men in Timmins wore beards. The same fact impressed the weekly newspapermen on their recent visit here. The Advance has been asked to explain the scarcity of permanent beards here. At a venture it might be

suggested that Timmins people would naturally be afraid to sport a beard except in a contest, otherwise the thing would be sure to be taxed like signs and coal chutes.

Last week newspaper despatches gave considerable prominence to the death of a registered two-year-old Holstein bull owned by Premier Hepburn. There is reason to believe, however, that Premier Hepburn has still a little bull left.

A week or two ago The Newmarket Express-Herald told of fifty cases being heard at the one police court in Newmarket. Although Timmins is six times the size of Newmarket, it seldom has that many police court cases. Considering everything, Timmins may pride itself on being an orderly law-abiding town.

A reader writes to The Advance to suggest that the fact that the old-time practice of saying prayers before meals has been generally discontinued indicates that the people and the times are not as good as they were. It may mean, however, that prayers are not so necessary before meals, the present-day cooks being so much better than their grandmothers, or the modern canned goods being so much superior to old-time cookery.

It's a funny world—this Timmins! Merchants here pay taxes to do business and then have to pay more taxes for their signs and their coal chutes, and a travelling outfit can come to town, pay no taxes, do without a sign or a coal chute, park on the most favoured spot on town streets and sell goods in competition without contributing anything to the town.