

## The Porcupine Advance

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### UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN

The Globe and Mail in one of its editorial notes had the following:—"Is an underprivileged child anything more or less than a poor child? If it is not, is there anything more reprehensible in being poor than in being underprivileged to explain the almost universal use of the longer, clumsier, and less descriptive word?" It is surprising to see a paragraph like this in The Globe and Mail, of all newspapers. The Toronto Globe—the mother-in-law, as it were, of the present Globe and Mail—probably did more than any other newspaper in Canada to call attention to the plight of the underprivileged child and to prove to the people that it was good business, good patriotism, good religion to do something to better conditions. The founder of the Children's Aid Society of Ontario—a model for organized effort for the betterment of the state of the underprivileged child—was J. J. Kelso, a reporter on The Toronto Globe. His articles in The Globe roused the government of the day to action and a department was created to handle the problem in this province, with Mr. Kelso as the first superintendent in charge. It was the "Department for Neglected and Dependent Children." Perhaps, The Globe and Mail will consider the departmental name as "longer, clumsier and less descriptive" even than the phrase "underprivileged child." But the department did notable work for the children. There was nothing "clumsy" about the noble results of the work. It turned tens of thousands of underprivileged children into useful and worthy citizens. There should be a monument in Ontario to J. J. Kelso, for it is doubtful if any other single man did as much for his province as this man in this remarkable patriotic work. On such a memorial there might well be a word for The Globe, whose consistent support of the work through the years added much to its effectiveness.

It may be that "underprivileged" is a long and clumsy word. But it will do until a better one comes along. The big thing is to see that its use is not justified in any case that is known. "How many neglected and dependent children have you in the Shelter?" a former Minister of Welfare asked a Children's Aid official here. "Not a single one," was the prompt reply. "Once they come to the Children's Aid they are no longer neglected or dependent. They have friends, a home, opportunity, affection."

Effort for betterment is more important than quibbling over phrases. "Underprivileged" may be shorter, less clumsy, more descriptive than "neglected and dependent," but that is a matter of little moment. Certainly "poor children" would not meet the case. All poor children are not "underprivileged," nor are the "underprivileged" confined to poor families. The terms are in no way interchangeable. It is not true that poverty always drives love out of the window. The late J. J. Kelso often described himself as a poor child, but he never failed to pay tribute to the richness of the privileges that he enjoyed in the parental home, where there was love and care and training and inspiration. There are children from supposedly rich homes who are underprivileged indeed, who lack the affection, the guidance, the example, that make true homes of less pretentious residences. Amid poverty and riches alike, children are enjoying the right of childhood—love, care, guidance, precept and example. Unfortunately, however, there are rich and poor homes (in the material sense) where children are deprived of their rights and of their true opportunity. These are the underprivileged—the neglected—the dependent—the term is not material. It is the condition that matters, that should be remedied. It is not a case of rich or poor. It is a case of homes, of parents, of guardians. There is no dishonour to the child in poverty or underprivilege. The shame is on all who do not do their part to make truly effective the motto adopted years ago by the District of Cochrane Children's Aid Society:—"A Fair Chance for Every Child."

### DEALING WITH VAGRANTS

Attorney-General Conant has warned magistrates against the practice of suspending sentence on vagrants on condition that they leave town. He refers to the practice as unfair and unsatisfying and at first thought it appears to be simply a case of passing on a problem to some other municipality. The practice of suspending sentence in case an accused person leaves town is not a new one, nor has it been confined to vagrancy cases. It has been used more or less generally in dealing with cases of women accused of living immoral lives. There was a time when this plan resulted in women leaving Rouyn or Kirkland Lake or Timmins to try their chances in some other centre. Perhaps, it did not work out as badly as might be expected, because the town that was determined to keep free of these people had more or less opportunity without too much cost, to do so. The one magistrate sitting in so many places in this part of the

North meant that the people receiving the suspended sentences had to travel some distance to escape justice. If they went south or east or west again to worry some other municipality there was some measure of justice in the suspended sentence, as the tendency was for the accused persons to return from whence they came. It may be admitted that the principle is wrong, as the Attorney-General suggests, but circumstances alter cases. The plan has been little used in the North but there are times when it seems fully justified.

Attorney-General Conant says that the problem of the transient should not be thrust upon some other municipality, but that each case should be decided upon its merits. If a man or woman is convicted of vagrancy then they should be penalized, says the Attorney-General. The two statements appear to conflict. A man or a woman may actually be guilty of vagrancy, so far as the law is concerned, and yet not deserving of penalty. For example, suppose a man listened to the wild stories about the employment available here, made his way to the North, and found the fact to be that there were thousands of men here already unable to secure work. It is easy to understand that such a man or woman might find himself or herself reduced to a position of vagrancy under the law, and yet not be deserving of fine or imprisonment. It is true, thanks to the publicity given the truth of the matter by the weekly and semi-weekly newspapers of Ontario, that people in general have ample opportunity to know that it is foolish to come North seeking work—that it is really tempting the status of vagrancy. Yet no less eminent a personage than the premier himself suggested some months ago that there was lots of work in the North. It seems rather harsh for the Attorney-General to suggest that a man should go to jail for paying too much attention to the premier and too little to the newspapers.

The situation in the North in regard to vagrants is not as easily settled as the Attorney-General appears to believe. Thousands of people have been flocking here in the search for employment. It would be impossible for these people to escape the legal standing of vagrants. Southern cities and towns have evidently urged and encouraged these people to come North. There is reason to believe that they were more or less hustled out of their own towns and pushed along from place to place. Surely it is not fair to place Timmins and other towns in the North in the position of having to defray the cost of penalizing these unfortunates. As a matter of fact were the advice of the Attorney-General to be taken literally, more jails would be given no chance to get back to their own municipalities. In the North at least, it may be taken for granted that the man who is a vagrant in a really criminal sense will not be given chance to move elsewhere. He will be dealt with in strict way. But for the unfortunate, the unwise, the careless, who because of undue optimism or credulity in listening to those who paint too rosy pictures of conditions elsewhere, have placed themselves in a position where they have no visible means of support and are not entitled to relief because they have left their regular place of residence, jail terms without the option of making their way back to home and friends seems unduly severe. Is it not a better plan, after all, in such cases, to suspend sentence on condition that the accused persons will make their way back to the centre that is responsible for their maintenance. Whatever may be said against the principle of passing along the problem from municipality to municipality—and the principle in itself is certainly a wrong one—the fact remains that circumstances do alter cases, as the men of law say in their proverb, and there are cases where the only just sentence for some particular vagrant is that of suspended sentence on condition that he or she remove the unjust burden of their vagrancy from a municipality that is in no way responsible.

### MAYORS AND EX-MAYORS

In recent issues The Advance has shown that there is one building by-law for mayors and another for ex-mayors. Also that the assessment differs for mayors and ex-mayors. Information given The Advance this week is to the effect that even The Lord's Day Act is made to apply differently to mayors and ex-mayors in this town in this year of grace, or otherwise. When a mayor's building had an addition recently in the main fire zone, the new structure appeared first as a pure, light, frame structure, but after The Advance had called attention to the breach of the old by-law and the new alike, the frame was given a coat of cement plaster. Of course this did not make it comply with the by-law as it applies to ex-mayors, but it at least reduced the nudity of the breaches of the by-law. Ex-mayors, however, who have additions of the same kind have to build them of brick or tile or cement blocks. This is known as one law for mayors and another for ex-mayors. To continue this principle to the Lord's Day Act, however, seems altogether too much of a bad thing. Yet that apparently is what happened. On a recent Sunday plasterers were at work on the mayor's building, according to the information given. It will no doubt be argued that this was necessary to avoid serious business loss. There is no need to enter discussion on that point. The question is:—Can there be one Lord's Day Act for mayors and another for ex-mayors and others? On several occasions recently Sunday work has been stopped on local structures. The work seemed very necessary to avoid loss and inconven-

### Mining Towns Show Community Spirit

McKenzie Red Lake Gives Example of This

Those inclined to the view that civic pride finds little expression in the building up of mining communities in Northern Ontario, and most of the comforts of older settled areas are lacking in such communities will find proof to the contrary in a paper descriptive of the property by the staff of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., appearing in the August edition of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

A community of some 300 persons has grown up about the mine. Two rooming houses and a coker supply accommodation for 80 men, and are operated by the company. Staff houses are provided for the heads of operating departments. The townsite is laid out in lots, and homes are built by employees on ground leased from the company. To ensure a neat appearance, new buildings are required to be oriented in conformity with plans as laid out when the townsite was started.

Prizes for gardens are given each year to encourage residents to improve their premises. A centralized supply of chlorinated water is available for the use of the townsite and electric power is supplied from the company transformers for those who desire it. The community is serviced by a large general store, restaurant and bakery, butcher shops, motion picture theatre, and two airplane depots, all privately owned and operated.

A one-room school, supported jointly with Gold Eagle Mines, Limited, by the company and employees, provides for twenty pupils, and also serves as a community centre. The company maintains an outdoor rink for skating and hockey, in winter, and a concrete tennis court in summer.

A three-bed hospital combined with doctor's office and residence provides for the medical needs of the community. All employees are covered by a group insurance policy, one half of the premium being paid by the company. All men with one year's service are allowed one week's holiday with pay, or a week's wages at Christmas as a bonus. Staked in the Red Lake rush of 1926, the McKenzie Red Lake Mine is about five miles by water from the Howey property on the same lake, and about 95 miles north of Kenora, Ontario. It has been a producer of gold since early in March, 1935, and since June, 1936, has paid dividends totalling \$727,000.

### Rouyn Dog Carries Hand of Woman From the Bush

(From Rouyn-Noranda News)  
Finding of what is believed to be part of a young woman's hand in Rouyn is giving provincial police a real case over which to puzzle. Rumors widely circulated in Rouyn that other parts of a woman's body had been found during the week proved untrue. The hand alone is all that turned up. A dog, "Rex," belonging to 11-year-old Romey Grenuk, 517 Perrault street, was first seen with the hand in his mouth, coming from the bush near the new St. Michael's school.

"I thought it was a dog's paw at first," Romey told The Press, explaining that a little dog with whom the giant Rex used to play had been killed by a car on Perrault street a few days before. Romey went to play with Ronald Mackie, a lad of about his own age who lives almost across the street at

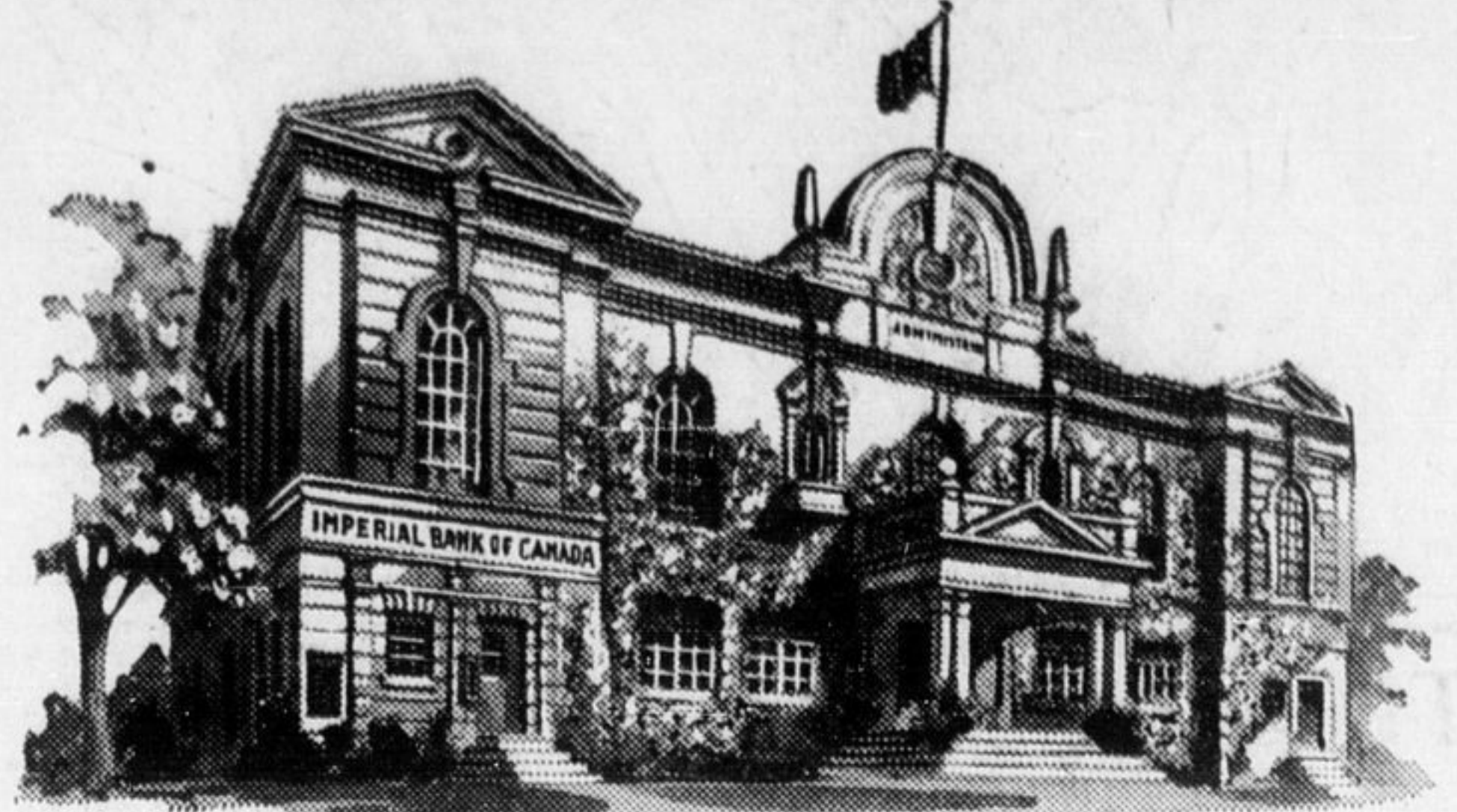
538 Perrault street. There, the two lads saw that it was not a dog's paw that Rex had brought from the bush. "It had a long bone sticking out of it," said the lad. They told Mrs. Mackie who immediately called the Rouyn police. This was on Friday.

### GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Kapuskasing Horticultural Society has a very interesting new feature at its annual exhibition this week. This is an exhibit of handwork by the settlers of the district. The exhibits include rugs, quilts, water colours, paintings, embroidery and other works of skill and art. Some of them are said to be remarkable examples of skill and art. Timmins Horticultural Society this year has extended its scope to include a section for household science exhibits. Another year it might be well to consider such a department as that sponsored this year by the Kapuskasing society. Such exhibits might prove inspiring and encouraging to the settlers as well as most interesting to the general public.

It is no credit to anyone that action was apparently secured in the case of the revoking of the occupational rights at the river held by Mr. Walter Wilson. The revoking of these rights would be nothing less than improper confiscation of the property and labour of Mr. Wilson. There is nothing at this section of the river bank of any value, except what has been placed there and maintained by Mr. Wilson. If the public wish to enjoy the results of Mr. Wilson's expenditures and labour, it is only fair that the public should pay the very moderate charge whereby Mr. Wilson hopes to recoup himself, in part, for what he has spent. Mr. Wilson is not preventing anyone from access to the swimming privileges at the river. He makes no charge for those using the swimming pool. To

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There is no police record of any recent death or accident that would account for the discovery. There is no cemetery nearby.

### Structure of Ore Deposits in the Crow River District

Structural features of gold deposits in the Crow River area, Patricia district, Ontario, are discussed by J. T. Thomson, geologist, Ontario Department of Mines, in his paper appearing in the August issue of the Bulletin, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Based on a detailed study of the area by the Department, the paper deals chiefly with the Central Patricia and Pickle Crow Mines, which together last year produced gold to the value of \$3,663,000, and paid \$1,450,000 in dividends.

Most of the important gold occurrences discovered to date in the area are associated in some way with iron formation, and the fact that the companies have pioneered in the successful development of such ore-bodies is described by the author as one of the most interesting features of the area.

take away from him the improvements he has made is a form of confiscation usually called by an ugly name. If the town wishes to provide facilities at the river for the people, the fairest way would be to take over the improvements made by Mr. Wilson. He is ready to give them at the bare cost to him. Contrary to statements made to the town council this week, the matter is not definitely settled. It is unbelievable that once the government knows all the facts of the case that it will permit so outrageous an injustice as has apparently been contemplated. The Advance understands that the town was offered the privileges now held by Mr. Wilson, but refused the offer because it entailed the expenditure of money for improvements. If Mr. Wilson were a wealthy man he might be expected to provide the town with the facilities of his beach and its accommodation, without fee or cost to the public. Under the circumstances, however, he has been generous and public-spirited, and it is hard to believe that the government will be a party to defrauding him of the money and labour he has spent.

Isn't it an odd thing that the mayor always seems to be able to secure action in matters that will work hardship on others—such as the reported revoking of occupational rights at the river held by Mr. Wilson—while he never has anything but excuses for lack of action in matters that are to be of advantage to everybody—such as the appointment of a cemetery board.

Where are the brave, the rough, the woolly old days of the mining camps? Do you know that even in Val d'Or they are actually playing tennis? Yes, the other day Val d'Or defeated the O'Brien Mine at tennis! The players wore the regular tennis costume, and instead of shooting up the town after their defeat, the O'Brien Mine fellows just went peacefully home again—after the odd drink or two, perhaps.

His discussion is largely an attempt to show the structural control exercised by the iron formation in the localization of the gold deposits.

The manner in which the formation was fractured has an important bearing on the shape of the ore-bodies. At Central Patricia mine a fracture system was produced by shattering of the iron formation along certain zones in the band. As a result the several ore-shoots are relatively short and discontinuous along the strike, but attain considerable width. At the Pickle Crow property the iron formation yielded along a strong 'break' that extends into the greenstone on either side. As a consequence the orebody is continuous but relatively narrow except where there are subsidiary fractures of the iron formation parallel to the main vein.

Development work throughout the district has naturally been first concentrated in the vicinity of iron formation. However, as is noted, there is no particular reason why orebodies may not also be found along favourable zones of shearing or fracturing in the lavas and other rocks.

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Toronto Daily Star:—Remarking that on the statute books of Ontario there is a law prohibiting the picking up of hitch-hikers, the Huntsville Forester asks: "Why is it not enforced?" The fact is that there is no such law. There is a law forbidding the soliciting of rides while standing on the travelled portion of the highway, but that is all.



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