

The Porcupine Advance

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BOOTLEGGING BARBER SERVICE

Last week a Sudbury barber was fined \$5 and costs for cutting a man's hair for less than fifty cents per cut. This is not the first case of this kind in Sudbury. Apparently Sudbury is determined to stamp out bootlegging in barbering. Every good citizen will wish Sudbury the best of luck in its battle against bootlegging in barbering service. But remembering the vitality of the other type of bootlegger, who survived the Ontario Temperance Act, the Liquor Control Act, and who has even taken on flesh under Hepburn's beer palaces, wishes may not be as hopeful as they might be.

The latest penalty for bootlegging in barber service in Sudbury included costs of \$13. This meant that a total of \$18 was required of the erring master barber. The alternative for him was fifteen days in jail. "I'll go to jail," said the barber. "I couldn't make \$18 in 15 days at my trade," he added. Like many another bootlegger, that barber "spilled the beans." If he can't make \$18 in 15 days at his trade, how can he be expected to pay his employees \$18 a week to conform with the minimum wage called for by the code for barbers? Still more important, how can other barbers pay the minimum wage to employees, so long as they are in competition with opposition that does not profess to be able to earn \$18 in fifteen days?

Surely it does not take much consideration to prove the fact that there can be no minimum wage unless there is also some minimum price for the service that earns the wage. This is something that the public is liable to overlook, but it is an essential fact. There always appears to be public sympathy in the matter of men seeking fair rates of pay for their labour, but it is not so generally recognized that without fair prices for goods and service, decent wages are impossible. If the code for wages for barbers in Sudbury is to be maintained it is imperative that bootlegging of services be stamped out. Indeed, without the active interest of the public the situation will be difficult indeed. There is no possibility of high wages for barbers and low prices for haircuts and shaves. An earnest and sincere public could soon stamp out bootlegging. No bootlegger in any business can live without patronage. And what applies to the barber business holds true for other callings and professions, trades and businesses.

RADIO CAUSES PANIC

At last the radio has accomplished what some radio announcers seem to have been striving to do for years. The radio has actually created a panic. No intelligent radio fan would be surprised at riot, murder or sudden death resulting from the radio, but panic appears to have been expected only by a few announcers. Of course, these announcers have been continually suggesting that their news broadcasts, their programmes, their artists, have been so sensational, so thrilling, so colossal that a state approaching panic has been threatened most of the time. No one paid any particular attention to these announcers. Like the young yokel of yore, however, with his cry of "wolf! wolf!" the call went out once too often, and radio has its panic all right.

As might be expected the panic occurred in the United States the mother-in-law of radio. It is interesting to note that it was Charlie McCarthy who saved Canada from danger of this panic. While United States stations were carrying the programme that caused panic in the United States, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation stations were presenting the wooden-headed genius. While United States radio fans were presumably shaking with fear over a bogus news-cast programme that suggested the destruction of numerous cities, Canadian listeners to the radio were presumably shaking with laughter over the witty quips of the little side-partner of Edgar Bergen.

The radio panic was caused by a programme presented over the Columbia Broadcasting system. It was a dramatic offering of the story, "War of the Worlds," by H. G. Wells, the English author and adapter. The drama—or whatever it might be called—was given in the form of a news-cast, and told of the North American continent being visited by creatures from the planet Mars, with their death-dealing rays, and what-not. New York and other cities were described as being attacked by the Martian monsters and wiped off the face of the earth. The hysteria accompanying the one-hour radio programme is said to have swamped police and newspaper offices of New York and New Jersey towns and cities. Hundreds of people are said to have fled into the streets in terror. Hundreds are alleged to have rushed hither and thither, not to mention yon, seeking some place to flee to escape the murderous mob from Mars believed to have landed from a space rocket. In Toledo, Ohio, three persons fainted at telephones while trying to call police. In Chicago, persons ran out of restaurants without fin-

ishing their meals. There were persons who were forward to swear they saw the rocket. A Toronto woman looked across the bay and saw Buffalo in flames. In Newark, New Jersey, hundreds fled from two city blocks, carrying only the possessions they snatched up in their flight. Police and firemen in Eastern cities were kept busy responding to frenzied alarms. It was a panic all right.

Despatches from the United States indicate that the reaction was correspondingly bitter. The Columbia Broadcasting System was inundated with protest telephone and telegram calls and its so-called press department was extremely busy with explanations and apologies. Of course, the protests extended to Washington, and there the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission had the matter very forcibly called to his attention. He is quoted as saying he "would withhold final judgment" on the broadcast until later, but he ventured the statement that "any broadcast that creates such general panic and fear as this one is reported to have done, to say the least, is regrettable." That was putting the matter mildly, but reasonably. This chairman, however, was not so happy in his words when he said that "the reaction of the public demonstrated the power of radio" and "the serious public responsibility of those who are licensed to operate radio stations."

It is not too much to say that instead of demonstrating the power of radio, the panic gave very striking proof of the weakness of radio in certain lines. The panic evidenced the truth of a point repeatedly made against radio—that it is a mistake to allow mediocre entertainers to pretend that the radio has special facilities for the dissemination of news. In the way of providing entertainment the radio has notable possibilities for public service. In attempting to present information, however, it is inherently weak. The panic proved once more that people do not listen to the radio with any particular care or attention. It is only fair to the Columbia Broadcasting System to say that the pretended news-cast about the men from Mars was prefaced with a full and clear explanation that the hour's programme was a dramatic offering, absolutely fictional, and without pretended probability. Also, the programme was interrupted four separate occasions to inform all listeners that the offering was no more than a drama and entirely apart from fact. Despite these five distinct and definite warnings, enough people were deceived into panic. That does not prove any power of the radio, surely. Rather it suggests that large numbers of people are sadly in need of some sort of education and balance not supplied by radio.

The Advance also questions any particular emphasis on "the serious public responsibility of those who are licensed to operate stations." If any such "serious public responsibility" exists up to date, it has completely escaped the attention of those who listen in. The public will be inclined to believe that those who operate radio stations are chiefly concerned with making money, and would not worry about panics or anything else, or about the evil influence of sex and gangster plays and propaganda, so long as the money came along. In this matter, the real "serious public responsibility" is upon those supposed to control radio in the public interests—the government commissions appointed and highly paid to do this work. If they do not realize their paramount responsibility, there will be little chance of freedom from further panics. In Canada, radio is apparently conducted with the public the last parties to receive consideration or protection. If the attitude of the United States commission supposed to control radio is on a par with the Canadian concept, the United States public might just as well prepare itself for further panics. Indeed, if the public have the audacity to say too much about radio crimes, a radio license tax may be imposed upon all radio owners to teach them a needed lesson.

BAR BOWS AND ARROWS!

In this issue, Mr. J. M. Woods, of Schumacher, has another letter protesting against the proposed plan of using bows and arrows in the hunting of game in the North. It is to be hoped that Mr. Woods continues the agitation, and that he is joined by all other sportsmen and all with humane feelings until there is so much objection to the silly and cruel idea that the government or other authority will see to it that this stupid fad is killed before it really starts.

Mr. Woods was first stirred to make protest when there was only one gang of these bow and arrow hunters planning to offend the North with their presence. Since then, however, there have been reports of other groups of bow and arrow boys preparing to come north to injure the game of this country and raise strenuous opposition to anything and everything in the name of sport. Just as converts to the foolish fad have grown, so should determined opposition increase.

Anyone who wishes for fun or fancy to go back to the dark ages for weapons may be allowed to do so, if they confine their practise to wooden or unfeeling targets. The use of bows and arrows in the hunting of game is another matter. It can only result in unnecessary cruelty and suffering. It may be true that most of the hunters with bows and arrows would be able to inflict little damage to game. Mr. Woods has suggested that these hunters with the weapons of the dark ages could only shoot the animals in the water or near the water. He is very right in his thought that there would be little of real sport in this form of hunting. It would be a rare case, indeed, where a

Call Issued to Youth by Governor-General

Touches on the Great Field of Pioneering and Development Open in Canada.

"A year ago I made an extensive tour which took me down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic, and then back to the Arctic again by the Coppermine and right up to the Polar ice pack," said Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, recently in addressing the students of Western University, London, Ontario. "What is happening in that vast territory which begins at Lake Athabasca and runs up to the northern ocean? It is a strange land, wonderful rather than beautiful in a northern sunset it can become a magical place. Every year we are pushing farther north the area where crops can be grown, for remember that the Arctic summer is a double summer, since, like the Heavenly City, it has sun alike by day and by night.

"But its chief wealth is underground, for the highly mineralized Laurentian Shield extends from Hudson's Bay almost to the Mackenzie River and on the Prairies to the Arctic. We do not know what we have got there, for so far we have only scratched the edge. I visited the Eldorado mine on the verge of the Arctic circle, which is now the chief radium producer in the world. Further south I visited the new gold mines at Yellowknife, Gordon Lake and Lake Athabasca, of which the promise is high. Slowly the work of exploration and development is creeping on. The chief transport medium is the air. Heavy machinery is brought in, and concentrates are taken out by plane. In that lacework of lakes and rivers flying, both in summer and winter, is probably the safest in the world of aviation. If the local oilfields can be developed, the gasoline cheapened—and there is every hope of that—you may have the aeroplane in the North as common a transport vehicle as the motor car is elsewhere.

"Some of you may have been following the work which Russia is doing in Northern Siberia. There she has an important strategic need, from which Canada is happily free; for it is vital to her in view of future dangers to have the North-east Passage by sea open to her territories on the Pacific. That passage is already working, and she is fast developing the timber and mining wealth on the lower reaches of the Yenesei and the Lena Rivers, and has placed no less than 40,000 settlers in those inhospitable regions, and spent not less than a billion dollars. Her chief transport medium, as with us, is the air. So far it has been a notable achievement, but then she starts with great advantages. She can pour out money like water, for with her system of government she has no difficulty about money for internal uses, and she can move her population about her territories as she pleases. Things are very different with us. We have to consider every penny we spend, and our citizens are free men to whom no Government can dictate. We may have in our northern territories perhaps a thousand white men all told as compared with Russia's forty thousand. But our achievement is, to my mind, not less creditable, and it is based on sounder foundations. Also I think that we have in our North far greater assets than any that Russia can claim.

"I have given you, gentlemen, these two examples of our frontier work—on the intellectual and on the physical frontiers. Canada until the other day was a corridor two thousand miles long from east to west and only a few hundred miles wide. Every year we are widening that corridor. It is no occasion for grandiose dreams. Our problems are difficult, and many of them will be solved only by the toil and patience of many years. But no richer

moose would receive a mortal wound from a bow and arrow even at close range. The probabilities all favour the idea of the unfortunate animal being simply wounded by one or more arrows. In most cases the moose, for instance, would be able to escape, but only to die a slow, painful death in the woods. The wounded animal could not get rid of the arrow, and it does not take much imagination to picture the agonizing suffering of the injured animal doomed to carry the festering arrow till death came as a relief.

Sportsmen particularly should rally to stop this silly, senseless, useless cruelty. To permit it will be to disgrace the North. It will also prejudice the good name of sportsmanship. It is well within the mark to say that if this cruel foolishness is given any latitude, the public will soon be condemning the whole sport of hunting. It will not be long before there will be agitation against all forms of hunting and allied sports. The Department of Game and Fisheries, or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, should take prompt action to ban and bar the hunters who would turn back to the dark ages.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

According to a despatch from Amesbury, Massachusetts, Guy L. Bean has received the Republican nomination for representative from the First Essex district. Promptly after the nomination he announced that he had adopted the slogan:—"Send a Bean to Boston." His democratic opponent, Representative Colin J. Cameron immediately countered with the announcement that his campaign slogan would be:—"Use your bean and vote for Cameron." Representative Cameron's reply was prompt and witty, but that Guy Bean missed

rewards were ever offered to human enterprise. More and more I feel that my chief business as Governor-General is to interest Canadians in Canada—in all Canada. I want especially to see our young men alive to the opportunities offered to adventurous and intelligent youth who have the true frontier spirit, and are eager, both in the physical and intellectual spheres, to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. For seventy years we have had dominion from sea to sea. It is our task to win the second part of the scriptural promise and have a civilized dominion from the River to the ends of the earth—from the St. Lawrence or the 49th parallel to the Polar snows."



(by James W. Barton, M.D.)

That Body of Yours

There was a boy in my class at high school whose face was covered with pimples and blackheads; many members of the class believed this to be due to not washing his face often enough. Knowing the boy, I knew that it was not the need of soap and water that was at fault, but thought that it was because he ate cream puffs for his lunch and did not get into the games like the rest of us.

I knew nothing about the ductless glands of the body at the time so naturally thought that acne or pimples were due to rich foods not getting used up in the body because of lack of exercise.

What is now believed to be the big factor in skin ailments is lack of one or more of the juices of the ductless or endocrine glands. Thus the thyroid whirps or speeds up all the body process and a lack of it slows down all the process. You see the individual with too much thyroid juice to be overactive mentally and physically, thin nervous and the individual with not enough thyroid juices is apparently lazy, indifferent, much overweight and with a puffy skin.

The pituitary gland, the size of a pea, situated on the floor of the skull, has much to do with the way starch foods are handled by the body, and those with insufficient pituitary juice owing to the way starch foods are handled or not handled, often have various skin ailments.

That many of the individuals with skin ailments can be helped by stimulating the body process by gland extracts has been amply proven by an abstract in the British Medical Journal in which Dr. G. Pighini records his observations on ten cases of alopecia (bald spots on the head), four acne (pimples) and two of acne rosacea (red nose, cheeks, forehead and chin), treated by injection into the muscles of extract of the front part of the pituitary gland. Of the ten cases of alopecia seven were completely cured, two showed improvement, and one showed no change. Two of the acne cases were cured and two showed great improvement. The two cases of acne rosacea were completely cured.

The pituitary treatment was combined with the administration of thyroid and iodine to counteract excessive stimulation from the pituitary extract. Injections of fifteen drops of the extract were given daily for 25 days, followed by an interval of a week, and then given again.

I have spoken before on the beneficial results obtained by the treatment of acne by pituitary extract given daily for sixty days.

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The Bell Library, 247 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y., mentioning The Advance, Timmins.

Fined at Kirkland for Trading Without License

Transient traders have for many years been a hardship to merchants in the North. Timmins has suffered from this apparently unfair form of competition. It seems like a hardship to a local merchant paying taxes in town to be faced with competition from another who pays no local taxes, and especially one who evades even the transient traders' license fee. Kirkland Lake is not content just to suffer and be glad. Kirkland Lake has taken steps to see that at least the transient traders' license fees shall be collected one way or another. One way is by the trader calling at the municipal building and taking out the required license and paying for the same. The other method is to call the trader to court and have the magistrate see to the collection of the license fee and costs. This second method last week resulted in J. P. Wilson, of Hamilton, being in police court and faced with the charge of operating without a transient traders' license. He was assessed \$25 and costs or a total of \$28.75.

Raspberries Growing at Haileybury in October

The Haileyburian last week had the following interesting item: "Raspberries in October! And not the odd few strawberries, but a nice cluster on each plant, red and juicy and almost as sweet as those grown during the summer. This is the result of the efforts of one local gardener and amateur fruit grower, who does not wish his name mentioned. He brought The Haileyburian a good-sized bunch of the fruit yesterday morning, and states that this is the first in his many years of experimenting with various products of the soil that he has had berries so

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late in the season. They are apparently the result of a second crop, brought on by the exceptionally fine October weather. Although there has been some frost, there are still some late blooming flowers to be seen in the gardens, and old timers agree that there hasn't been such a nice autumn in a great many years."

Ottawa Journal: Premier Hepburn says the problem of homeless and unemployed single men will be given "serious and sympathetic consideration." Such assistance in maintenance of the Ottawa Union Mission, for instance?



'Never tired now'

"I could hardly wait until quitting time, I felt so tired. Then when I got home all I could do was look through the paper and go to bed. My wife thought it may be eyestrain that was sapping my energy so I went to Mr. Curtis for an examination. He fitted me with glasses to wear at work and for reading. Now I feel full of pep all the time. It's amazing what wearing proper fitting glasses a few hours a day will do."

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Unusual Accident at Kirkland Lake

Baby in Carriage Endangered by Carelessly Thrown Cigarette.

An unusual accident is reported from Kirkland Lake—one, perhaps, without parallel except in the case of a child in Timmins some years ago, when a congenial idiot foolishly threw a lighted firecracker into the baby's carriage. A man passing by saw the crazy action and grabbed the firecracker before it could explode, throwing the explosive onto the street where it did no harm.

In the Kirkland Lake case, the danger was caused by a cigaret stub, not a firecracker. Some thoughtless passer-by apparently tossed away a lighted cigarette, not noticing where it went. The cigarette, still with fire on it, landed in the baby carriage and set fire to silk eiderdown comforter in the carriage. Fortunately, just at that moment the mother came out of the store in front of which the baby carriage had been left. She tore the comforter from the carriage and stamped out the fire. The baby was uninjured; in fact the child slept through the whole proceedings. The comforter was ruined, but otherwise no harm resulted from a simple carelessness that has few equals in the North country.

Sudbury Star: According to the newspapers, Spanish loyalists shocked the insurgent senoritas with silk stockings. The Gal in the Front Office says that if they are smart they will hold out for mink coats.

Financial Post: Germany is a place where everything which is not forbidden is compulsory.

his chance. His motto should have been from the very first:—"Use your Bean! Boston needs the Bean!"

At Larder Lake, this week a two-year-old boy was terribly mauled and mangled by a supposedly tame bear at a service station. The child intended to give the bear a piece of bread when the animal knocked the youngster down, jumping on the little fellow and injuring him frightfully with his teeth and claws. The incident shocked all who have learned about it. There are several service stations and tourist camps in the North where animals are kept in captivity on account of the interest they attract. There is no doubt but that tourists are greatly interested in these animals and that they prove a very important attraction to visitors. Undoubtedly they have a very decided value in this respect. The safety of the public and particularly of the children, however, should have first thought in this matter. Unless the animals can be kept in such a way as to give a measure of safety to the public equal to that provided in similar cases by circus managements, then it would be better to forego attractions of this kind. No doubt owners of these animals will protest that their beasts are so tame they wouldn't hurt a baby. This is along the same principle that prompts each man to claim that his dog wouldn't bite anybody. It would seem that the authorities should not wait for any further tragedies, but that the public should be fully safeguarded in the matter of animals on exhibition at wayside places. The Advance would not suggest the removal of these attractions, but rather the insistence that they be safely confined in roomy cages or runways where it will be impossible for them to do any injury to children or grownups.