

Ontario to Concentrate on Building North Road

"It Would be a Crime Not to Aid Development of North, Says Hon. Mr. McQuesten at Ontario Associated Boards of Trade Meeting. Programme of Road Building Outlined."

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Ontario minister of highways, told the annual meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, Thursday night, that it "would be a crime against Ontario if the era of mining development was allowed to pass, without steps being taken to link gold fields, to the south, by modern highways."

Defending the government's road-building policy in the North Country, Mr. McQuesten pointed to 400 miles of new road constructed during the past two years. He admitted that a great deal of work remained to be done.

"Last year in Northern Ontario we, in our road programme, actually proceeded to the limit of contractors' equipment in this province. No more work could have been undertaken. I challenge anyone to disprove that statement."

Paved roads were the great and immediate need in the North, but they took time and a great deal of money to build. He pointed out that areas in the North "through which we are pressing for immediate development" are the rockiest sections of the north country.

Mr. McQuesten spoke in glowing terms of the part played by mines in development of the North. Northern Ontario, he said, was the only part of the North American continent that was growing today.

Don't Realize Distances
"I very much doubt if the people of

the south realize the immense distances which have to be covered," said Mr. McQuesten, speaking of the North.

He outlined the mileage taken over by his department, when it absorbed roads previously under northern development, and said they totalled 2,700 miles.

Speaking of the road from North Bay to the Sault, the minister said "This has practically to be entirely regraded, mostly through rocky country. These areas represent the hardest and most expensive kind of grading work. They are undoubtedly main highways and serve the largest population in Northern Ontario. It would have been a waste of money to have paved and developed the existing roads in these sections without first bringing them to modern standards."

One Experience Enough
"We have had an experience of this in the type of roadway which was constructed from Severn River to North Bay. Here a light pavement was laid on a cheaply-constructed road grade. Highway traffic has increased, as it was bound to increase on a great main highway, and today this road has become a source of great expense as the paving is breaking up in different places and that we are required to maintain traffic on an impractical grade. We cannot pave because the standard is not fit for paving, but we have to sustain traffic at great expense."

Shorter U.S. Route
"In the case of the road from the

Sault to North Bay and its extension easterly from North Bay to Ottawa, we have one of the short cuts across this continent which does and will not only serve Northern Ontario, but will also serve a large population of the northwestern states of the United States, in establishing a short road through Ontario to New York. I suppose there is a saving of not less than 500 miles by taking the northerly route from Sault St. Marie to the new bridge at Ivy Lea, across the St. Lawrence, to Boston and New York. This will become established just as soon as we build a high-grade highway. It will undoubtedly produce considerable revenue from this through traffic alone, right from the start."

The minister pointed out that building of modern roads, according to engineers, is almost a six-year job from start of grading to finish of a paved surface.

He outlined the Northern work done in detail, and said that in the section from North Bay to Sault Ste. Marie progress had been at a very rapid rate.

Pave 81 Miles Next Year
"Out of a total mileage of 285 miles, by the end of this year, grading will have been undertaken on approximately 140 miles, and paving will have been completed on approximately 40 miles, leaving about 81 miles which ought to be ready for paving next year, if the grading appears to be adequately consolidated," he said.

"As I see the situation, it is approximately the same as I promised when we started. Northern Ontario needs paving and more paving! Tourists and travellers will drive 30 or 40 miles on gravel roads at the end of their journey, in order to establish themselves in some private summer place or lake. But you might as well not build your roads at all if you think you can encourage them to travel long distances on gravel roads."

Money Wasted
"Grading without paving is money wasted and thrown away. We are in earnest in this policy of adequately developing Northern Ontario."

"I want to remind the people of the south of this, that there are in Northern Ontario huge areas of the finest agricultural land in the world, within the latitudes of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which are waiting to be opened up, and settled, and will receive a tremendous propulsion to settlement from the local markets which are being established in these highly developed mining sections. It would be a crime against this province if we permitted the era of mining development to pass, without taking every step to link it in with the development of the supporting farm lands, around and about these mining areas. This can only be accomplished if we furnish a reasonable measure of good highway development."

Discussing the mining industry, the minister said it was true there had been fly-by-night development.

Solid Industries
"But," he added, "this does not apply to the modern Northern Ontario gold, nickel and copper mining which are bringing prosperity to the province. These are real industries and these little cities are built up and established on these industries, which are just as permanent as any other type of industrial development we have had in this province in the south. Some of these gold mines are more than halfway towards 50 years of age. You cannot count on the fingers of two hands any other industries in this province that have lived as long as 50 years."

Mr. McQuesten concluded by pointing out that Northern Ontario is the only part of the North American continent that is growing.

"You go up there and you see new

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towns being established," he said. "People are working, wages are good and there is a degree of hope in the air. This is a market worth cultivating. It promises to our southern manufacturers and producers the best prospects of continuing and growing. It is right at your door. It is made up of your own people. There is no reason why older Ontario should not embrace it and gladly make its contribution in building up this great and beautiful province."

Ask Jewish Refugees Brought to Canada

(Continued From Page One)
They have made human brotherhood a mockery.

"We look for right but there is no right. We look for justice but there is no justice," he said.

East of all countries did the Jews love Germany, he said. They were more German than the Germans. They contributed their best to its upbuilding and expansion. Nineteenth century Germany was a history of Jewish culture.

All these things had the Germans repudiated. They have even repudiated the Bible, "the basis of freedom and democracy." A new form of paganism had arisen—a tribal, a hero worship that revered man's superiority over man, a worship that countenanced brutality and the most degrading forms of torture.

In the field of human healing the Jew had contributed much to Germany and the world. Rabbi Monson enumerated a long line of diseases and their cures which were discovered by German Jews. He pointed out that in the field of food research, literature, medicine and music the Jews had given much to the German people and the world.

Nazis were using cures discovered and developed by Jews to heal their own brutal bodies, he said.

Four hundred and twenty thousand Jews fought in the German army during the war and forty-two thousand lost their lives in the service of their country.

Yes, in 1933, on November 10, when the Nazi government came into power the Germans repudiated their debt to the Jews. They celebrated their ascendancy to power by crushing the people, by beating women and making Jews drink pints of castor oil. Two weeks ago they took 150 Jewish young men to a concentration camp and soon after sent their relatives back 150 urns containing the ashes of the men. They even charged the relatives \$2 each for the urns.

On March 12, 1938, when Hitler went into Austria, another 200,000 Jews were reduced to despair and despoliment. Hitler celebrated that triumph by forcing 20 pregnant Jewish women to clean cuspidors. They celebrated by trundling Sigmund Freud, eighty-two-year-old scientist, who originated psychoanalysis, through the streets in a cart.

Later, when Hitler went into Sudetenland, he celebrated burning swastikas on the breast of a twenty-year-old Jewish woman and on the cheek of a baby.

Last Thursday two hundred Jews died by torture. "Thank God," the speaker cried, "there are still human people in the world today such as you here, who cry, 'Leave them alone. For God's sake leave them alone.'"

An unexpected speaker was Joseph Bradette, Dominion member for this riding. No one would have thought in 1933, he said, that the Nazi government would have had the audacity to carry its professed policy of anti-Semitism to the lengths it has.

Mr. Bradette lauded the idea of holding such a meeting. It was one way, he said, of crystallizing public opinion. As evidence of the fact that public opinion, when formed, does have effect, he cited the recent action of President Roosevelt in recalling the United States ambassador to Germany, in order to talk with him about the action of the German government in persecuting minority groups.

It was felt at first that only Jews would suffer. Then the persecution spread to Catholic and Protestant churches. It was striking civilization in the face.

"In the name of common humanity in the Fatherhood of God we should treat those persecuted in German as our brethren," concluded Mr. Mustard.

His reading from sources he considered impartial led him to the conclusion that Rabbi Monson had not exaggerated when telling of atrocities committed against Jews, said Mr. E. L. Longmore. "We failed here inasmuch as we have been too accustomed to classify people by race and class when we should judge them as individuals." Referring to Rabbi Monson's recountal of what the Jews had contributed to Germany, Mr. Longmore said: "If ingratitude is not the grossest of sins it certainly is one of the meanest." If enough people protested, he continued, Germany, which is sensitive to world opinion, would have to stop.

Other short speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Lyttle, of South Porcupine, and Dr. J. B. McClinton, of Timmins. The doctor compared the meeting to a gathering of neighbors to comfort one of their number who was distressed. He and other men who served in the last war had been a little disturbed and resentful of the attitude taken by Premier Chamberlain during the last crisis, the doctor said. However, it was a fact that Britain was not prepared to go to war.

The advent of Hitler on the international scene and his treatment of minorities was something that had thrown the world back 1000 years, Dr. McClinton said. "That awful man—that crazy man has outraged humanity."

Rev. Mr. Baine, of Schumacher, offered a prayer and the resolution was read by Dean Kester. Closing the Jewish prayer for the dead.

Asking All Holidays to Fall on Mondays

Toronto, Nov. 19.—By the unanimous vote of more than seventy-five delegates, the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, in annual session here, went on record Friday as endorsing the movement to shift certain statutory holidays to Monday, regardless of the date upon which they fall.

Delegates, representing forty-three Ontario towns and cities, were in full agreement with the resolution proposed by the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce and as the result of Friday's vote, the federal government will be urged to pass the necessary legislation to carry the proposal into effect.

The establishment of holidays on Monday, it was felt, would provide a boon to the railways and other transportation agencies, as well as allowing business men and their employees an opportunity to enjoy long week-ends.

Armistice Day Left Out
Only criticism of the plan came from some delegates who objected to Armistice Day being included in the list of holidays under consideration. Armistice Day, they felt, was a special observance so strongly bound up with the date that it would lose its significance if changed. After some discussion Armistice Day was deleted from the resolution.

Under the plan, there will be no change in connection with religious holidays such as Good Friday and Christmas, nor was any change necessary for Easter Monday, Civic Holiday, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day, these holiday already falling on Monday.

If the federal government takes up the plan, at least three Dominion holidays will be affected. They are: Victoria Day, the King's Birthday and Dominion Day.

Picton Gazette: Most popular word to-day, "Gimnee."

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Wine Company Opens New Block on Cedar St.

Colourful New Block Erected for the St. Catharines Wine Company is an Addition to Cedar Street. Location is Just South of Third Avenue. Opened Friday.

The doors of the new St. Catharines Wine Company store were opened to the public on Friday morning. Located in a block, built for the wine company at 10 Cedar Street South, the new store is much more adequately equipped to give service to the Company's patrons.

The store, occupied by the St. Catharines Wine Company is the only completed part of the block, which comprises two stores on the ground floor, two apartments and two offices on the second story and a capacious basement.

The front of the block is covered with cream and blue coloured Vitrolite with red striping. The glassy, translucent surface of the Vitrolite gives a very striking effect. Contrast is provided by aluminum metal trim.

The building, which is new from the foundations, is twenty-eight feet wide. The width includes the two stores, one on each side of a stairway which leads to the apartments and offices on the second story. The wine store's depth is sixty feet, that of the other store, as yet unoccupied, forty feet.

The two apartments, each with three rooms and tiled bath and the two 2-room offices will be ready for occupancy by December 15. The second store in the block will be completed by the first of December.

In the completed wine store the shelves are of solid walnut. The counter, trimmed with the same material, has under it four refrigerating cabinets to keep wine at a cool temperature during the warm days of summer. Wine during that time will be kept

at a constant temperature of forty degrees.

Keynote of interior decorations is dignity. All colours are shaded to blend. As one is not supposed to notice the details of a well dressed person's clothing so one does not meet with any mentally jarring effects in the new store.

The apartments above will have hardwood floors, as have the stores below. The walls will be plaster and suitable lighting fixtures will be installed. Each of the two apartments will be equipped with a combination kitchen sink and cabinet.

The heating unit is fed automatically to provide a constant temperature. The fact that it is necessary to keep the wine stored in the basement at an even temperature will be an advantage to the apartment occupants, who will have assurance of plenty of heat.

The St. Catharines Wine Company opened its first store in Timmins in January, 1935. Present manager is J. F. McManamy, who has been with the company four years and manager in Timmins for one year.

The president of the company, Mr. Niccolo Paucaraccia, was in Timmins on Friday for the opening of the new store.

J. VanRassel, General Contractor, built the block and E. Coughlin did the electrical work. The Viking Electrical Shop is installing the fixtures.

The colourful building is an addition to the block in which it is located.

Blairmore Enterprise: The stories we had to read at the back of the barn as kids now come in on the radio.

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