

The Porcupine Advance

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NEEDED IN TIMMINS

For several years, literally, The Advance has been advocating employment as the only cure for unemployment.

It is true that industry has a responsibility to create this employment so far as this is practical, but it seems to be the duty of governments to assume the work of making work where industry is unable to carry on. This is particularly the case in a country like Canada where there is so much needed, so much crying out to be done.

The Advance has argued that a fault in the past has been that public works have been undertaken when times were booming, when labour was comparatively scarce and costs were high.

Still worse, payment for these works has been deferred to times when conditions are by no means booming.

The Advance has suggested a complete reversal of this policy—the construction of public works when labour seeks opportunity—when times are not so good—and the paying for them when more prosperous days roll around in the cycle of changes.

Some weeks ago a reader of The Advance said it was all right to say that public works should be started, but he asked for particulars, for definite details as to the works that were needed. The reply to this was that in roads, bridges, forest conservation and certain buildings for public accommodation, the need was so apparent that it had seemed superfluous to catalogue them. It may be that this reader was thinking of Timmins and district alone. In that event, it may be noted that this week public attention has been called to public works badly needed that would provide much employment and at the same time provide public convenience much to be desired. At the town council meeting this week a resolution was passed asking the Ontario Government to make an immediate start on the work of completing the highway between Timmins and Sudbury. The value of such a highway is very apparent, has been apparent for many years. The greater part of this highway is already constructed. All that is needed is some improvement and a linking-up of the roads already built. As The Advance has repeatedly pointed out, the completion of the Sudbury-Timmins highway would increase the tourist traffic in the North many fold, by providing a double route to this area and opening up new and interesting country. In addition such a highway would give needed transportation facilities to a number of established mining camps and also development of other new mining areas, as well as materially improving the connection between North and South. On top of all this, if the works were commenced at once, honest employment could be provided for a large number of men.

Another public work in this immediate area was called to attention this week when petitions were circulated asking the Dominion Department of Public Works and the National Department of Defence to build an armoury at Timmins this year for the Algonquin Regiment. Timmins with approximately 25,000 people is the headquarters for "D" Company of the Algonquin Regiment. This Company draws its officers and men from Timmins, Schumacher, and South Porcupine, each of the latter two towns having a population of approximately 5,000. The district around the three towns will have a population of perhaps another ten thousand people. Thus there is a total population of approximately 45,000 to be served by the proposed new armoury. Despite the most discouraging handicaps "D" Company of the Algonquin Rifles has continued here during the years. In recent years the local militia company has made progress despite all drawbacks, thanks largely to the interest and devotion of the officers in charge. Any thoughtful person will realize the need for such a nucleus of defence in these days of world trouble. The smallness of the world has been very strikingly proved in recent years. No longer is there distance or isolation to assure safety for any people. There must be defence from the aggressor nations. On account of the gold mining industry the North needs defence even more than other parts of the country. Undoubtedly in case of any trouble all the people of the North would rally to defence, but there is surely necessity for a nucleus, a rally-place, an organization that needs only to be extended. This is the purpose of the militia. However, it serves other notable purposes. It gives a wholesome centre where young men may gather and train, learn discipline, improve their health, and while finding congenial associations, develop character and strength and public service.

Compared to other centres, Timmins and district has had difficulty in maintaining its militia company at strength. This has been due to the fact that the accommodation provided has been so inadequate—even absurd. At the present time "D" Company has quarters in the post office building basement that appear fairly luxurious when compared to the previous misfit and makeshift accommodation available. But the present quar-

ters do not provide any accommodation for training. What is needed is an armoury building that will not only provide accommodation for the present, but that will also look after the future needs of the militia here. With a proper armoury building, Timmins and district would be able to maintain not only one company of militia, but several, and maintain these at a high degree of efficiency. The petitions being circulated this week to secure the proposed armoury are being eagerly signed by all approached, and it is to be sincerely hoped, for a host of apparent reasons, that the Government will accede to the requests thus made and make an immediate commencement on this much-needed work for Timmins and district.

HUMANE JUSTICE

Not very long ago Magistrate S. Atkinson, senior magistrate for the North Land, received much commendation for his attitude in regard to sending men to jail for no other cause than that they were unable to secure employment. Several young men were before the court on charges of vagrancy. It was shown that they had been guilty of no breach of the law, except that they were unable to provide for themselves because they could not find work. "I am not going to convict men for vagrancy because they are unable to find employment," said the magistrate. "Surely, some other method can be found to care for the young fellows without sending them to jail." Means and methods were found to meet the situation, and the magistrate's attitude thus justified as well as the dignity of humanity maintained.

Now, word comes from Hearst that indicates that the other North Land magistrate also believes that humane justice is greater and more to be desired than the mechanical enforcement of mere law. A man of 68 years of age appeared last week before Magistrate E. R. Tucker at the police court at Hearst. This man asked to be sent to jail so that he could have at least enough to eat and a place to sleep. The elderly gentleman had found it impossible to maintain himself on the \$6 per month of relief money that he had been allowed. Enquiry by Magistrate Tucker elicited the fact that the man had never been in jail in all his previous 68 years, had never been in trouble with the law, and had a good record as a citizen. The most and the worst that could be said against him was that he was no longer young, that he could not find work to maintain himself, that he was one of many unfortunate who find life to-day hard and bitter. All kind-hearted people will agree with Magistrate Tucker when he said that it seemed a shame to send such a man to jail and break the record in this respect that the old man had kept for so many years. This was particularly the case in view of the fact that in less than two years the man would be eligible for the Old Age pension and so be guarded against want in his declining years. The red tape of the law would not allow the paying of the Old Age pension two years ahead of the stipulated time, no matter what the need. Relief allowances also depend on occupations and other conditions and not on the merits or the needs of the particular case. Magistrate Tucker, however, found a way. He made arrangements for the man to be sent to Belleville where he had friends who would assist him until such time as he would be entitled to the Old Age pension. Whoever pays the cost of this solution of the problem, it will prove a more economical procedure than the harsh one of allowing the old man to go to jail. In addition it gives another illustration of the fact that the Northern police courts are courts of humane justice and help rather than places where a mechanical form of law is enforced.

CURBING LOAN SHARKS

Some time ago The Globe and Mail started a campaign against the loan sharks—soulless firms and individuals who have been taking advantage of the dire need of poor people, loaning them small amounts and charging exorbitant rates of interest. In some cases the interest on comparatively small borrowings reached a total of 700 per cent. In the average case it totalled fifty per cent. This meant that when some pressing obligation, such as illness in the family, drove some unfortunate into the clutches of these loan sharks there was little chance of relief from the burden thus assumed. The interest charges were called "fees" or "service charges" and by other names, but were no less crushing on this account. In some cases it was shown that the borrower had repaid more than the loan and high interest, but still appeared to owe a large amount. Continued collection was often maintained by a species of blackmail. The exposure of the matter by The Globe and Mail roused public resentment and led to action by government departments. It was found, however, that by the use of such terms as "service charges" the criminals were able to evade charges of usury. It was also found that there was the too frequent apparent conflict of Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction in the matter. It is worth noting the stand taken by Hon. Gordon D. Conant, Ontario's Attorney-General, in this matter. Hon. Mr. Conant asks the Dominion Government to assist in securing adequate legislation to meet the situation. Hon. Mr. Conant frankly states that he is ready, even anxious, to have the province pass the required legislation, if the Dominion will co-operate to make the provincial law effective. Or on the other hand, if there



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Manager of Naybob Speaker at C.I.M.M.

Paper at Quebec Convention on Gold Mine Operation

I. M. Marshall, manager of Naybob Gold Mines, Limited told fellow members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in session at their annual convention in Quebec this week that although there is no sales problem, no advertising of the product, and no fear that consumption will not produce gold mining requires just as careful planning and responds quite as well to scientific management as any commercial enterprise. The statement was made during the reading of his paper on "Some Principles and Practices of Profitable Gold Mine Operation."

Beyond the necessity for business sense and acumen, gold mining calls for special training and wide experience, for no matter how astute he may be in business, the uninitiated man cannot tell from any degree of ocular scrutiny when an operation is being conducted as it should be. A drill cuts just as fast in unpayable rock as in rich ore, and a ball mill operates equally as well on waste as on high-grade ore, Mr. Marshall said.

To the uninitiated an astute manager can, within certain limitations, make a "cost per ton" figure anything that he desires. Cost per ton figures can be so emphasized that even mining engineers themselves can be lulled to a complacent satisfaction that blinds them to the main issue—profit. Low cost per ton does not always bring the largest profit.

The first principle of profitable gold mining operation was stated as being "the largest profit in the shortest possible time with a balanced relationship of total profit to the money risked." Records which provide the data upon which a manager bases his judgment, should be simple, direct, and so compiled and preserved that they would be easily understood.

In development, speed in exposing ore is vital to success, and in planning production, ore reserves combined with depth and development factors, are the chief limitations. Development under conditions of production should not only maintain the reserve, but augment it if possible. Ignored or forgotten, Mr. Marshall noted, is the potent fact that to be profitable every ton of gold-bearing rock sent to the mill must yield that metal, not only in sufficient quantity to cover mining and milling, but also development, administration, and other charges, plus an amount adequate to reward the capital risked.

Discussing the early developments of a gold deposit, he expressed the view that in no other field in the world is the diamond drill, combined detailed geological mapping and study, more

extensively used than in Canada. He gave as his opinion also that a mine should not be brought into production until approximately a two years' supply of ore at the proposed mill capacity has been clearly established in reserve. Special mention must be made, he stated, in reference to planning for production, of the excellent work and valuable assistance rendered by the ore testing laboratory of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. This has played in the past, and still plays a major part in the progress of mining in Canada.

is question as to the right of the province to legislate in the matter, the province will not only forego any rights in the matter, but will pass legislation to make effective any Dominion law, if the Dominion will only move and move effectively. Some effective law should be passed and passed at once to curb these loan sharks. Hon. Mr. Conant has placed the responsibility fully on the Dominion Government. If the latter government fails to do something now, it will deserve the suggestion frequently made in recent times that it is a "do-nothing" government.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The pancake prize for the worst pun of the month—of many months—goes to The Sudbury Star. The Star's prize pun is:—"Then there is the medico who claims that griddle cakes are bad for the digestion. How waffle!" It's awful, all right.

Speaking of the tourist trade and the need for good roads in the North, Premier Hepburn last week is quoted as using the expressive phrase,

Describes Toronto Stock Exchange for Members of Kiwanis

Mr. Joseph Jackson Speaker at Kiwanis. Rev. Gilmour Smith Tells of Early Days of Cobalt.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, manager of the Timmins branch of Doherty Roadhouse in Timmins, was the speaker at the regular Monday meeting of the Kiwanis Club. Mr. Jackson spoke on the Toronto Stock Exchange and gave his listeners some interesting information on market tactics and transactions.

Another speaker was the Rev. Gilmour Smith, of Cobalt, who reminisced about the silver area when it was in its hey-day. He drew the analogy of a swarm of bees, which swarmed first in Cobalt and then divided to go to Timmins, Kirkland Lake and other points throughout the North. It was the people who came from Cobalt who first built up and developed this part of the country, he said.

The problem at Cobalt at the present time is that the town was receding and had in some way to be concentrated from its former large area. It was unique in the north country in that respect.

In reply to Mr. Smith the club sang the "Song of Cobalt." The President, J. L. Fulton, thanked the speaker.

The Toronto Stock Exchange was established in 1852 and operated under powers granted by the Ontario legislature in 1878, said Mr. Jackson. The history of the exchange was woven intricately in the national fabric. For three-quarters of a century it has operated as a public institution bringing together buyers and sellers of Canadian securities.

Today the exchange was keeping pace with national development and has grown to a market of international proportions. Its new building housed the latest scientific and mechanical developments and provided a floor on which buying and selling orders for securities might be executed with the utmost despatch.

Mr. Jackson described the new building. Its trading floor had 8,000 feet of area with a ceiling height of 40 feet. The lay-out was designed to permit the use of the "post" system of trading instead of the "square" prevailing on old floors. The post system broke down the whole list of stocks into a number of groups and allowed trading to be localized.

Changes in the figures of the securities listed on the posts were made in a separate room by operators seated in front of a large monitor board on which were duplicated all the stocks listed on the posts.

Mr. Jackson's talk was replied to by P. J. Lynch, who thanked him on behalf of the club.

Song leader for the meeting was Dan Macmillan. In view of the proximity of St. Patrick's Day all Irish songs were sung.

Another Old-Timer Going the Rounds of the Press

A Dutchman's address to his dog: "You was only a dog, but I wish I was you. Ven you go to bed you shust turn around three times and lay down; ven I go to bed I haf to lock de blace, vind up de clock, put out de cat, ondriss minself, valk mit de baby ven it cries, and den, maybe, ven I gets minself to bed, it is time to get up. Ven you get up, you shust stretch your neck a leetle, and you was ub. I haf to light de fire, pud on de kiddle and get minself some breakfast. You blay around all day and haf plenty of fun; I haf to work all day and haf plenty of drubble. Ven you die, you was dead; ven I die, I haf to go to hell yet."

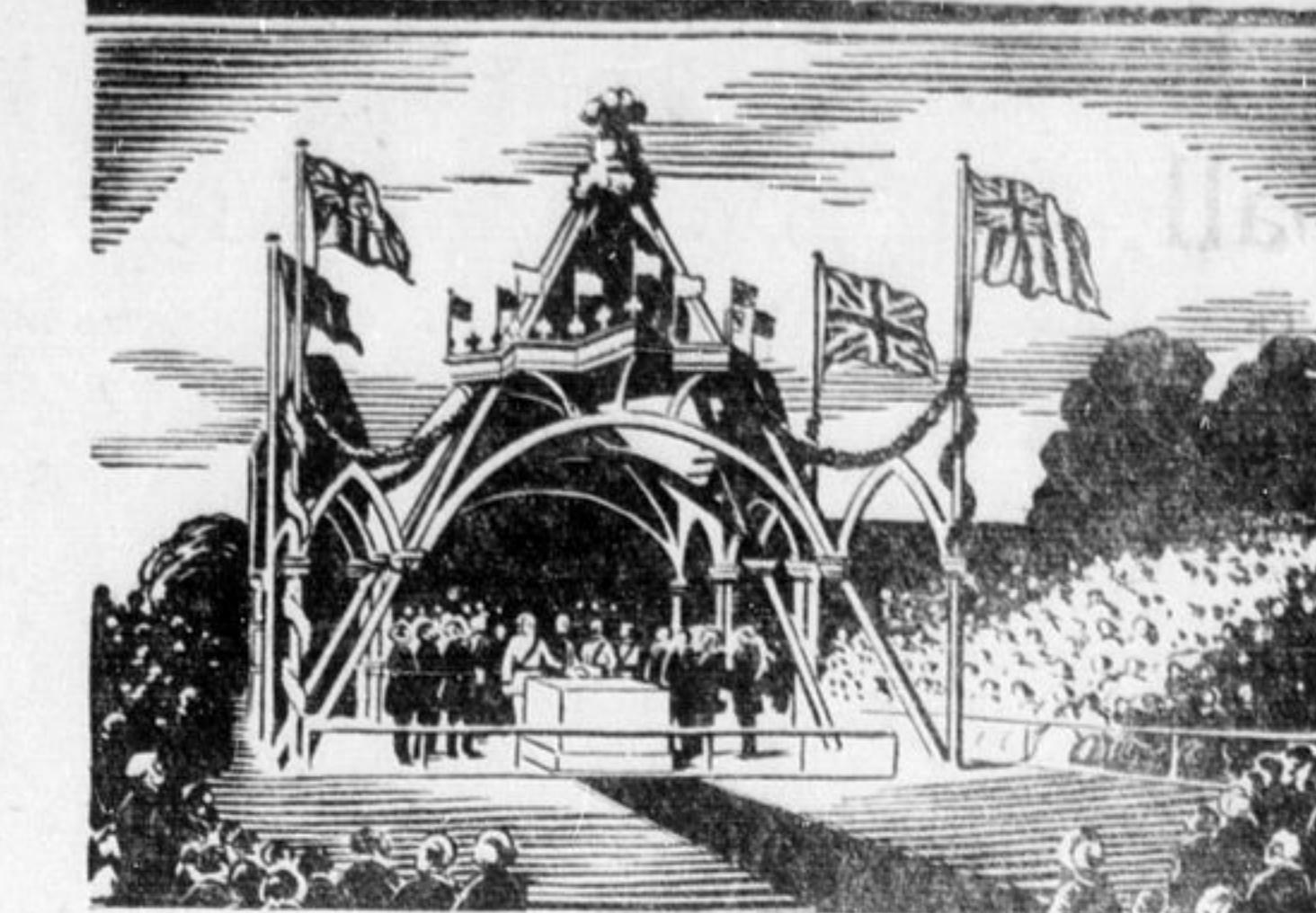
North Bay Nugget—Police registration of privately-owned firearms does not necessarily mean disarmament.

extensively used than in Canada. He gave as his opinion also that a mine should not be brought into production until approximately a two years' supply of ore at the proposed mill capacity has been clearly established in reserve. Special mention must be made, he stated, in reference to planning for production, of the excellent work and valuable assistance rendered by the ore testing laboratory of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. This has played in the past, and still plays a major part in the progress of mining in Canada.

"Tourists will not eat dust." It is to be hoped that the premier's remark is not a preliminary to the passing of a law requiring those whose property abuts on North highways that are oiled to pay a special tax to carry the cost of the oiling to keep down the dust.

In an editorial in The Advance on Monday readers were specially asked to read a letter said to be published elsewhere in the same issue from Mr. Joseph A. Bradette, M.P. Unfortunately, the exigencies of space in that issue caused the crowding out of Mr. Bradette's letter. Several readers have called the attention of The Advance to what they consider an error on the part of this newspaper. The Advance, however, made no error in saying that Mr. Bradette's letter should be read by all. It is published elsewhere in this issue and again The Advance urges all to read it.

Some newspaper items are stranger than fiction. For instance, there is the despatch telling about the man at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, who stole money from the church poor box to educate his son for the ministry.



A Royal Ceremony—1860

When Her Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, in her foresight and wisdom decided to send her eldest son, H.R.H. Albert Edward to Canada, an important consideration was the laying of a foundation for a permanent capital for Canada.

Accordingly on Sept. 1, 1860, the young prince travelled to Ottawa by river steamer and there was met by 120 canoes each manned by 8 or 10 men "all costumed in red shirts". Midst speech making, music and ceremony the first Prince of Wales to visit Canada most ably performed his duty and the corner stone of the House of Parliament, to become world famous for its graceful design, was declared "well and truly laid".

Thirteen years before this historic occasion the Canada Life had issued its first policy. Over the past 92 years it has developed into a great co-operative enterprise. Today hundreds of thousands of policyholders entrust to it savings of over \$265,000,000.

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Notable Increase in Number of Wild Fowl

Ducks Unlimited, Incorporated, Makes Interesting Report for 1938.

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

To people genuinely interested in wildlife conservation the announcement in New York by Ducks Unlimited, Inc., that wild ducks increased by approximately 1562,000 during 1938 and will increase by 2,500,000 this year is a statement of greater importance than it appears at first glance. It means that through purely private effort and financing by American sportsmen the aquatic wildlife of the North American Continent is being preserved and developed.

The biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has for many years striven to lay the burden of the diminishing crop of ducks and geese on American sportsmen. Hunting seasons and bag limits have been reduced, feeding and employment of live decoys have been prohibited and innumerable and virtually unenforceable restrictions have been set up to the end that in some sections of the country duck and goose hunting has been practically ruined. In many sections great marsh properties are all but barren of wild-life because bureaucrats in Washington rule that migrating ducks and geese may be fed lest they be lured to the hunter.

Sportsmen and native experts in all parts of the United States have long contended that complicated and often useless restrictions would not solve the wading duck supply. This now seems proved beyond all doubt by a convincing report made by Thomas C. Main, general manager for Canada of Ducks Unlimited.

With American dollars Mr. Main, a grizzled Scot-Canadian engineer who knows his Canada, has established by far the three large well watered duck-breeding sanctuaries in Western Canada. This Spring three larger areas of abandoned farm land will have been

General Meeting of the Canadian Legion, Monday

At the general meeting of the Canadian Legion to be held on Monday, March 20th, in the legion hall, much important business is to be discussed, and a very strong attendance is requested. Business left over from the last monthly meeting also has to be attended to. Owing to lengthy meetings since the beginning of the year time has not been found to officially install the officers. This no doubt will be a part of Monday's meeting. Reference will also be made to the National Defence scheme and this is very important evening, legion hall, 8.15 p.m.

Bishop of Montreal



The Very Reverend Dean Arthur Carlisle was elected bishop of Montreal by a standing vote on the first ballot. He succeeds Bishop John Cragg Farthing, who is retiring.