

Mr. Bradette Discusses the Leadership League

Thinks New Herridge Party Along the Same Line. "Party Built on Discontent Can Not Last Long." Member for This Riding Takes up in Detail Question of Cost of Government. Did Mr. McCullagh Write Those Addresses?

Ottawa, Ontario, Mar. 14th, 1939
To The Editor of The Advance, Timmins.

Dear Editor:—Since writing my letter of the 9th instant, Mr. Herridge has made another speech which, to some extent, I believe has stolen the march, a great deal, on Mr. McCullagh. If the McCullagh movement is termed in some quarters as being profascist and protector of the so-called vested interests, the Herridge movement may be classed as radical, or to use an expression which is now very familiar since the election of F. D. Roosevelt to the presidency of the United States, it is the "NEW DEAL" type. On the last instance, Mr. Herridge has been more concise and definite than in his previous speeches. Not that his policies are more definite because it appears to me that he has no definite policy; not that he has any remedy or remedies to offer to the solution of the problems that we are facing at the present time; not that he is more intelligible in his pronouncements; but we now know that in his new movement he apparently wants to place under his banner all those who have some grievances against the present order of things. I feel that a party built on discontent will not last very long and that, at least, it will be almost an impossibility to keep them united under one leader. One must realize that the discontented, the critics, the have-nots as some of them called themselves, want the present structure of society changed, but they have no definite policies for accomplishing such a change; most of their ideas on that subject have no concrete form and are not closely bound together—so that practically each individual adherent to such groups would like to be their own master, and consequently it would be next to impossible to canalize their objects or protests under one leadership. To be successful, that new party would also have to go even farther than the other parties, now in existence, in rash promises which, it knows that most, if not all, of them could never be fulfilled, and the people generally will be very skeptical in that line, because they still remember very vividly the promises made during the election of 1930. It also has to face some parties which have been very profuse in their promises, and great political Santa Clauses. In his last speech, Mr. Her-

ridge has certainly done some tall promising. He has offered to change the present monetary system and that the Bank of Canada will guide the banking system. He offered justice for labour, acceleration of the co-operative movement, to break the bonds of primary producers from greedy interests. He will defer foreign finance of its meddling into our affairs. He offered the minimum price and the minimum wage and direct Government subsidy in the export of our natural products. These are things that all the governments are trying to do, but cannot accomplish as quickly as we desire, due to almost unsurmountable obstacles. He will have to be a high bidder. He will likely have to go one higher than the Social Creditors, for example. They were elected on the promise of giving to every adult in Alberta a Social monthly dividend to the minimum of \$20. How much will he promise on that line? He must go one better than the C. C. F. He will have to promise that the Old Age Pension should be given to people of 50 years of age and over, and not only \$20 a month. He wants a humanized currency so that everybody will get all that they want, just by being owner of fine, new, crisp green backs, but how will he do it? How will he not only build his new Utopia, but how will he maintain it? If he came into power, he would soon find out that it is much easier to theorize than to put these ideals into practice. Lenin himself must turn often in his grave, when he sees his successors practically annihilating the principles that he preached himself while he was at head of Russia, the man who had promised in his political agitation against the previous regime free land to all the farmers, suppression of the death penalty, convocation of a free parliament, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, public liberties, labour control of all production, abolition of the police forces, abolition of the army and right of self-determination of the different parts of Russia. These, mind you, are only a few of the promises that he made prior to the Russian revolution. How many of them did he fulfill when he came to power? Not a single one.

Perhaps the comparison is a little far-fetched between Russia and the new party here, but I am writing that so that the readers will be fully fami-

lar with the facts that it is easier to propound theories than to put them into practice. There is an old French proverb which says: "Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose" which translation will be about like this: "The more you change things, the more they are the same," and this certainly applies to all new parties which passed briefly into the Canadian political sky.

In this present movement, there is one thing that is certain. It is that the new leader could not pose as a disinherited, an outcast or a martyr of the present order of things. He has certainly never suffered any personal wants. He is wealthy in his own right and by inheritance. He has a good law profession and even in the gifts of the country he shared fairly well. I say this in no disparaging way, because I am satisfied that in the years that he was our representative at Washington, he fulfilled the duties of that office with ability and dignity and I have only praise to offer on that matter, but again repeat it, he certainly never experienced the needs and the fear of the average man of this country.

I dealt with the above matter at greater length than I expected and now want to approach some of the questions that were raised by Mr. McCullagh in his radio addresses. I must state here that since writing the last letter, I have received three more columns and again to these people I offer my thanks for the interest that they show in public matters. I have read and analyzed very attentively the five addresses under discussion and, personally, I am glad that they were made. It is no easy task to make five speeches, one a week for five weeks. Putting together a connected story, thirty minutes long, is a tough contract. I know of that experience because I have tried to do it myself. Even if his speeches had been worthless, he would certainly deserve some encouragement for his efforts, and in my judgment they might be worth the price that he had to pay to have them broadcasted, although his merit, in this instance, greatly diminished when I learned, if my information is correct, that these addresses were not of his own creation and composition, that they were written by Mr. V. Knowles, Public Relations Counsel for the Canadian Bankers' Association; although, in fact, it was the voice of Mr. McCullagh that we heard over the radio, the addresses were not entirely his.

Now I want to make a few remarks about some aspects of our national debt and some facts about this matter, so let us now put down a few facts if for no other reason than merely to find an anchor to reality. It would be scant honor to Mr. McCullagh if we attempted to discuss these issues without knowing the background. Our national debt in 1914 amounted to \$335,996,000. It was mainly the result of railway expenditures.

In that year we went to war. Here is the story of war costs to date.

Direct War Expenditure	\$1,693,619,000
Pensions	770,563,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-estab.	258,750,000
War Graves	4,811,000
Soldiers' Settlement (administration)	28,055,000
Interest	2,153,465,000
Estimated Loss Soldiers' Settlement	100,000,000
Total Costs of War to end of 1938	\$5,014,263,000

We now have these two items—Let us state them in round figures and put them together.

Pre-war Debts	\$ 336,000,000
Cost of War	5,000,000,000
Total	\$5,336,000,000

Taxes and War We did, however, collect a considerable amount under the War Tax Revenue Act. These taxes were applied to banks and trust companies. They covered also excess profits, income and sales and stamp taxes. From 1915 to 1938 the total amount collected by this means was \$3,268,000,000. Deduct this amount from the \$5,000,000,000 of war costs and we have in our debt of today \$1,732,000,000 due to the war.

There is another item in our debt pile—it amounts to \$24,000,000. Where does it come from? It represents the cost of the depression. Revenues fell off—costs went up. Money was spent on relief, railway deficits and other things. It had to be borrowed—it was added to the debt.

Let us now sum up on one brief table the whole story of our debt including one item still to explain which amounts to \$109,000,000.

Old pre-war debt	\$ 336,000,000
Debt due to war	1,732,000,000
Debt due to depression	24,000,000
Debt due to other causes	109,000,000
Total debt Mar. 31, 1938	\$3,101,000,000

This item is marked as "other causes." It represents expanded services—things the nation wanted but couldn't afford. They were added to the debt.

What are we to do with these debts? The total charge on debts today including interest, cost of management, discount and exchange amounts to approximately \$137,000,000. Total expenditures of government in pre-war days (1914) was \$186,000,000. Are you surprised that costs of government have gone up when interest charges take so much money?

Mr. McCullagh has not told us what we should do to cut down these debts—neither has any other public man. I intend to discuss it at the close of this article. But I would like your opinion—the opinion of the man or woman now reading this article. What should be done to reduce the debts of the Dominion of Canada?

On my next letter I will deal with the question of Government costs and economy. Before terminating I would like to mention one matter that hap-

Suggests Ultimatum



Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the All-India congress, favors "a major assault on British imperialism." He has suggested Britain be presented with an ultimatum listing his party's demands.

pened last week, and of which I know Northern Ontario is highly interested. On Thursday of last week, the 9th instant, we had the visit at Ottawa of Mr. Walter Little, President of the North Bay Board of Trade, and also of Mr. Harris. In conjunction with Dr. R. Hurlbuck, member of Parliament for Sudbury, we arranged an interview with the Secretary of State, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, and the Inter-departmental Committee for the Royal Visitors, so as to discuss the visit of the Royal Sovereigns in our section of the country. On that occasion, I had received the following message from Mr. Wm. O. Langdon, President Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade:

"This Association asks for your wholehearted support in having Northern Ontario included in itinerary covering Their Majesties' Visit to Canada. Understand that deputations will attend upon committee tomorrow. Urge you to assist in every way possible." As my electors know, I have already done quite a lot of work on that question, and I found the Prime Minister very sympathetic with the idea of the King and Queen visiting our section of the country, and if this can not be done, it due to the fact that the railway roadbed between Nakina and Hearst, on the C. N. R. is in such a condition that it would be dangerous to run a heavy passenger train over it. I had to how to that evidence, but I am not yet satisfied that that situation as I feel that the high officials of the C. N. R. have not played the game to our part of the country. I am going to go deeper into this matter.

Our delegation received a very fine hearing of over an hour, and although it was not then decided that Their Majesties will stop at North Bay coming back from the West, the Minister told us that we had put up such a fine case that he would use all his power so that our request would be granted. The two representatives from North Bay presented their case in a clear and masterly way.

I met early last week, at the Parliament Building, this fine Northerner, Honourable Wesley Gordon. He does not seem to be in the best of health but he told me that he was getting better from day to day. Every one knowing that fine Canadian will make the fervent wish that he will recuperate his health soon and permanently. Yours very truly, Jos. A. Bradette

In Reducing Number of Legislators in Canada

The following is an editorial in the Globe and Mail in its issue of Friday last:—

"The suggestion that membership of the Ontario Legislature might be reduced from ninety to seventy-two has led the Porcupine Advance, alert to the implications, to say that if all the other Provincial Legislatures were similarly reduced and the same plan was worked in the Dominion Parliament there would be quite a noticeable reduction in government. It fears, however, that if Mr. Hepburn cuts off any city seats he will raise a little revolution; if he lops off any of the rural seats he will need to be ready for civil war of a kind, and if he abolishes any constituencies in Northern Ontario he will make even secession talk popular. Such is the reaction of sectional interests."

"Prior to the 1934 election there were 112 seats in the Legislature. Who can say the reduction to ninety has been attended by disaster or that a further reduction to seventy-two would entail hardship? With fewer than sixty counties in the province it ought to be possible with seventy-two members to provide for adequate representation for them and for the larger cities without imperiling any vital interest. Nor need this involve sacrificing the special needs of the North, which has been the mainstay of the province during the depression."

"Everybody favours economies provided they are effected at the other fellow's expense. It all depends on whose ox is gored. But the objective will never be achieved unless every section is prepared to make any necessary contribution for the common good."

New York Times—The best hope of peace for this country is in a troubled world does not lie in a weak America whose politics are hamstrung by constitutional limitations on the authority of its own government. It lies in the building up of such a preponderance of military and diplomatic power on the side of the law-abiding countries that no predatory nation will dare challenge that authority.

Historic Customs Outpost is Closed

Changes in Transportation Make Customs Office at Moose Factory No Longer Necessary.

As the Advance has pointed out on more than one occasion, The National Revenue, issued by the National Revenue Dept. of the Dominion Government, instead of being a "dry-as-dust" official publication, is full of life and interest, and almost every issue contains some special item of very decided human appeal. The current issue of The National Revenue Review, for example, gives the following reference to the closing of the historic customs outpost at Moose Factory, James Bay area:

"With the closing of the outpost of Moose Factory at the mouth of Moose River on James Bay, on February 1, 1939, another historic Customs landmark disappears. This outpost was successively under the survey of Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, and North Bay, and the Customs officer was the A. C. of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge at Moose Factory. From 1932 to 1931, when the outpost was under the survey of Sault Ste. Marie, the Company's agent, who acted as Sub-Collector, was W. K. Broughton. From 1901 to 1921 when Moose Factory was under the port of Winnipeg, the agents were as follows: G. McKenney, A. Milne, W. E. Campbell, A. C. McNaught, F. D. Wilson, W. C. Rackham."

On April 1, 1921, Moose Factory was transferred as an outpost to the port of North Bay, with the following agents of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge: Geo. R. Ray, J. Innes-Wilson, V. W. West, J. W. Anderson, Matthew Cowan.

It may be interesting at this time to glance at the historic background of this old yet active Hudson's Bay post, one of the first established by Radisson and Groseller, a year after the Hudson's Bay Company was formed in 1670. It was known for a time as the Hayes Island post, from the fact that it was situated on an island six miles above the open bay or mouth of Moose River. Its days were far from tranquil. Captured by the French in 1636 and named Fort St. Louis or Fort Bourbon, recaptured by the English in 1638, captured again by the French the same year, it was finally recaptured by the English in 1695. Shortly after that the fort was demolished, and the post was not occupied until 1730. Then the Hudson's Bay Company built a new fort half a mile from the ruins of the old, and this fort, to which was given the name of Moose Factory, has been in continuous operation ever since. A rival post was erected near Moose Factory in 1805 by the North West Company. This post, however, was soon abandoned.

Of late years instead of goods from England being sent direct to Moose Factory through Montreal as formerly, they have been shipped over an extension of the T. & N. O. railway to Moosonee — and the old historic outpost closes down.

Sudbury Star: Among 23 arrests in connection with the London bomb outrages is that of Charlie McCarthy. We have long felt the little fellow's penchant for "mowing 'em down" would do him no good.

This Didn't Happen Here, but May Have Been Nearby

The following paragraph is from McLean's Magazine. Enquiry in the right quarters discloses the fact that it did not happen in Timmins, but that it may have occurred in another municipality not very far away. Even in regard to the latter municipality there is some doubt as to whether or not the story is actually the truth. But in any case it is a good yarn, and it would be too bad to spoil it by saying it had not occurred somewhere in the North. Anyway, here is the tale as told by MacLean's:

"There were a couple of very red-in-the-face policemen in a certain Northern Ontario municipality on a recent evening. The operative reporting the incident lives in Timmins, Ont., and that is as far as we care to go toward identifying the town. It seems that a police squad car broke down during the afternoon, and in the emergency the officers borrowed a used car from a local dealer through the friendly cooperation of an assistant sales manager. At six o'clock the assistant sales manager went off duty, forgetting to say anything to his relief man about the casual loan. Looking over his stock the night chap quickly discovered he was a car short, and lost no time reporting the missing vehicle to police headquarters. A general alarm was sent out, which is how it came about that, after hours of fruitless search, the cruising officers suddenly woke up to the fact that they had spent the entire evening looking for the car they were riding in."

Sault Ste. Marie Star—A Blind River man reports that in an hour and a half of travel among some of the lakes north of that town he encountered some 25 beaver houses. That indicates the animals are coming back. But he doesn't think they are sufficiently numerous yet to justify opening the season.

All Able-Bodied Men at Cochrane to Work for Relief

At the last regular meeting of the Cochrane town council an order was made to the effect that all able-bodied relief recipients hereafter will be required to perform a sufficient amount of work to cover the cost of relief drawn by them. Cochrane is feeling the cost of relief, there being at the present time over 125 in that town drawing relief. At the same time there is considerable work needed in Cochrane, but the cost stands in the way. Hence the order that all able to work out their relief money are to be required to do so.

Windsor Daily Star—Mr. Drew has already provided a refreshing note in the Ontario Legislature. The New Conservative leader announces publicly that he does not propose to oppose merely for opposition's sake. "I have no intention," he says, "of wasting the time of the house by refusing to support any measure in which I agree." This is sensible and will have public approval. Too many leaders have erred in this respect. Opposing anything and everything the other side brings up is time-wasting and silly. And it doesn't fool anyone.

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By-Law Number 28

A By-law of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins in the District of Cochrane, to raise by way of loan the sum of \$75,000.00 for the purposes herein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins, in the District of Cochrane, require to borrow the sum of \$75,000.00 to raise funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites in the Town of Timmins and of building and equipping thereon a new 2-room school and a 4-room school, and also for the purpose of erecting a new Teachers' Residence on Spruce Street at Fifth Avenue in the Town of Timmins, and for such purpose to issue debentures therefor bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum, which is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this By-Law; AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make the principal of the said debt repayable in yearly sums during the period of fifteen years of such amounts respectively that the aggregate amount payable for the principal and interest in any year shall be equal as nearly as may be to the amount so payable for principal and interest in each of the other years, provided that for an even \$100.00 or multiple thereof and the annual instalment of principal and interest may differ in amounts sufficiently to admit thereof;

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary to raise during the respective years of the said period of fifteen years the respective sums set forth in the fourth column of Schedule "A" hereto which is hereby declared to be and form part of this By-Law, to pay the yearly sums of principal and interest as they become due;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property rateable for Separate School purposes in the said Town of Timmins according to the last revised assessment roll is \$2,914,671.00;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debenture debt of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins is \$289,007.64 and no part of the principal or interest is in arrears;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:—
1. That for the purposes aforesaid there shall be borrowed the sum of \$75,000.00 and debentures of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins shall be issued therefor in the sums of not less than \$100.00 each, bearing interest at the rate of Four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent. per annum and having coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest semi-annually.
2. The debentures shall be dated as of the 15th day of April 1939 and shall be payable in fifteen annual instalments on the 15th day of April in each

of the years 1940 to 1954 inclusive, and the respective amounts of principal and interest payable in each of such years shall be as set forth in Schedule "A" hereto.
3. The debentures as to both principal and interest shall be expressed in Canadian currency and shall be payable at the principal office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Town of Timmins and in the Cities of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

4. The Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer for the said Board shall sign and issue the said debentures, and the debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal of the said Board. The interest coupons attached to the debentures shall be signed by the said Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer and their signatures thereon may be written, stamped, lithographed or engraved.
5. During the fifteen years of the currency of the debentures, the respective sums set forth in the fourth column of Schedule "A" hereto shall be levied and collected annually by a special rate sufficient therefor over and above all other rates in the same manner and from the like persons and property by, from, upon or out of which other Separate School rates are levied, raised and collected for the said period of fifteen years.

6. The said sum of \$75,000.00 so borrowed and interest thereon and the said debentures shall be and the same are hereby made charge upon the school-house property and premises and on the real and personal property vested in the said Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the Town of Timmins, and upon all the Separate School rates of the said Board to be hereinafter imposed until the said debentures and each and every of them together with all interest thereon shall have been fully paid and satisfied.

7. The said debentures may contain any clause providing for registration thereof authorized by any Statute relating to Municipal debentures in force at the time of the issue thereof.

PASSED this 10th day of March, A.D. 1939.

Board of Trustees.
"P. J. DUNLOP" Chairman
"J. A. WALSH," Secretary-Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NUMBER 28			
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
1940	\$3,800	\$3,375.00	\$6,975.00
1941	3,800	3,213.00	7,013.00
1942	3,900	3,042.00	6,942.00
1943	4,100	2,866.50	6,966.50
1944	4,300	2,682.00	6,982.00
1945	4,500	2,488.50	6,988.50
1946	4,700	2,286.00	6,986.00
1947	4,900	2,074.50	6,974.50
1948	5,100	1,854.00	6,954.00
1949	5,400	1,624.50	7,024.50
1950	5,600	1,381.50	6,981.50
1951	5,900	1,129.50	7,029.50
1952	6,100	864.00	6,964.00
1953	6,400	589.50	6,989.50
1954	6,700	301.50	7,001.50
			\$75,000
-21-22-23			

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