

Mr. Bradette Asks for Particulars in Tax Cut

What Expenditures Would the Leadership League Reduce? What Have Businessmen to Say. Expenditures Classified to Show the Problem. Another Interesting and Informative Letter from Member for Cochrane.

Ottawa, Friday, March 24, 1939.
The spring is late in coming to Ottawa, and this applies no doubt to the whole of Canada, but British Columbia. Besides the two first days of this month, the weather has been abnormally cold for this part of the country at this time of the year, although when the thaw comes it will come quickly and rapidly.

After the international developments and commotions which happened during the last week-end created by the last action of Germany in Central Europe, the House of Commons was very tense at its first sitting on Monday afternoon, awaiting a statement, dealing with that situation, delivered by the Prime Minister. All the galleries were crowded and by the attention given, it could easily be seen that the whole country was interested in his declaration on the European situation.

It was easy to realize that Mr. King keenly felt the responsibility of his position. He read his statement with emotion dominating his voice. It has been commented on by all the press of this country. Here are a few outstanding excerpts:

"I am sure this house will always be desirous alike of facing unwelcome realities and of avoiding giving way to panic or propaganda. I have myself no desire either to ignore the serious shock the events of the past week have given to the world's hope of peace, or to exaggerate the imminence or extent of danger, as if the world were heading for Armageddon."

He quoted a sentence of the speech of Hon. Chamberlain:

"I am not prepared to commit this country by new and unspecified commitments operating under conditions which cannot now be foreseen."

Another paragraph from Mr. King's address:

"If there were a prospect of an aggressor launching an attack on Britain, with bombers raining death on London, I have no doubt that the decision of the Canadian people and parliament would be. We would regard it as an act of aggression, menacing freedom, in all parts of the British Commonwealth. If it were a case, on the other hand, of a dispute over trade or prestige in some far corner of the world, that would raise quite different considerations."

And he ended up in the following manner:

"I think I may say with no less sincerity than Mr. Chamberlain that there is scarcely anything I would not sacrifice for peace, but, like Mr. Chamberlain, there is one thing I must except, and that is the liberty which we enjoy and which we will never surrender. I believe this is the feeling of every Canadian who loves his country and cherishes its liberties. Acts of aggression and attempts at world domination by force are just as hateful to the people of Canada as they are to the peoples of the United Kingdom, the United States, France and all other peace loving and freedom loving democracies."

Hon. Manion, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Blackmore, Leader of the Social Credit Party, supported entirely the Prime Minister. Mr. Woodsworth, Leader of the C.C.F. party, would want this matter referred to the League of Nations.

Since writing last, I have received a few Leadership League coupons that I will tabulate again in my next letter.

This week in answer to Mr. McCullagh, I want to deal with the questions of costs and economy that he raised. I may in a future letter place this question squarely to the people of the Federal Riding of Cochrane. Have we received what we might require and are our legitimate requests all fulfilled? I know beforehand that the answer will be a most emphatic NO. When one studies that question open-mindedly, and in the light of all the facts, is there really wild extravagance at Ottawa? The size or the mere existence of the national debt does not constitute a proof. I would be the last one to defend extravagance. During all my campaign, I was very careful in not making any rash promises, and I always made it a point to tell the people that the only way that any government, whether municipal, provincial or federal, can raise money for expenditures through taxation. Governments must of necessity spend, but we can not attack its expenditures without considering the cause. We reason only from intelligent comprehension of what has happened.

Why so vast an increase in 24 years? The previous chapter gives some idea. Here are the details of increase and new items of expense added since 1914:

1. Interest and Management on Public Debt	\$123,293,000
2. Pensions, Military	42,000,000
3. Treatment and Aftercare of Returned Soldiers	12,152,663
4. Unemployment Relief including drought relief	68,532,000
5. P.O. Expense (offset by revenue increases)	20,906,000
6. Old Age Pensions	\$ 28,653,000
7. Maritime Freight Rates	\$ 3,182,000
8. Air Services	\$ 2,961,000
9. Militia and Defence	\$ 20,000,000
10. Government Annuities to maintain reserves	\$ 8,941,000
11. R.C.M.P.	\$ 5,400,000
12. Special Grants to Provinces	\$ 7,475,000
13. Subsidies to Provinces	\$ 2,455,000

Total of Increases and New Items since 1914

1914 \$345,944,000
Losses on Canadian National Railways not included in this list because the total expenditures on railways in 1914 were almost as great as in 1938.

Can these items be cut down? The interest on the debt must be met—our obligations to returned soldiers must be faced. Relief under present conditions is essential. People cannot be allowed to starve. We are now faced to face with the practical problem. What items of this list would Mr. McCullagh eliminate? The question is not answered by exclaiming "something must be done." Until there is more definite information we have no idea of his intentions. But the query is not addressed to Mr. McCullagh alone—let the business man speak—has he to offer?

It has been suggested that provincial governments should be eliminated. It could not be done. It would save little if it were done. Historically they are a part of our system—it would take a revolution to move them. In practice it is impossible. It is so remote from the possible that it is hardly worthy of serious comment.

But suppose in some way we could cut expenditures by \$100,000,000—something which could not be done by any government—would it solve the problem of today? It would not. Such suggestions are merely pills for Vesuvius—they skim around the surface of the problem. They do not approach even remotely the fundamental facts of the situation.

In the next letter I will raise the question as to what we need.

The House was at its best on the 15th of this month at the occasion of the 83rd anniversary of the member for St. Antoine, Westmount. The House was unanimous in presenting its sincere wishes through its leaders. Mr. King said that we are all grateful that his remarks have been taken down by Hansard, that they may become for others, as well as ourselves, a permanent record of one of the most pleasing incidents ever witnessed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Manion called him "noblest Roman of them all." Hon. Ernest Lapointe also paid him a warm tribute for the Province of Quebec in the French language. Mr. White made a jewel of a speech, well delivered, clearly expressed, and a beautiful phraseology. It was practically a classic of its kind, and through it you could see his wide and long experience as a newspaper man and a parliamentarian.

Yours very truly,
Joseph A. Bradette.

Gillies Lake Lease Taken by Hollinger

Document Signed Tuesday at Toronto.

Toronto, March 29.—The deal between Gillies Lake-Porcupine Gold Mines, a former gold producer, adjoining on the north and McIntyre on the west, has been completed with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines on the basis of a 99-year lease, the papers having been signed yesterday in Toronto.

Under terms of the lease Hollinger agrees to spend a minimum of \$50,000 on exploration during the first two years and a minimum of \$6,000 every six months thereafter to keep the lease in good standing; otherwise it is forfeited. Profits, after all operating and capital costs have been deducted, are to be divided on the basis of 75 per cent. to Hollinger and 25 per cent. to Gillies Lake. Through its deep levels to the west and particularly through the new shaft now being sunk in that area, Hollinger will be in position to develop Gillies ground quickly and economically and also handle any ore found at low cost in its own milling plant.

Added interest has been given to the deal by development of the north vein of McIntyre, 60 feet north of the main ore zone of that mine and generally regarded as one of the most important developments in recent history of Ontario. The general trend of the vein is east-west, with some slight deviations more northerly and southerly and slight dip northerly. It is presumed that Hollinger will pay immediate attention to the possibility of picking up the westerly extension.

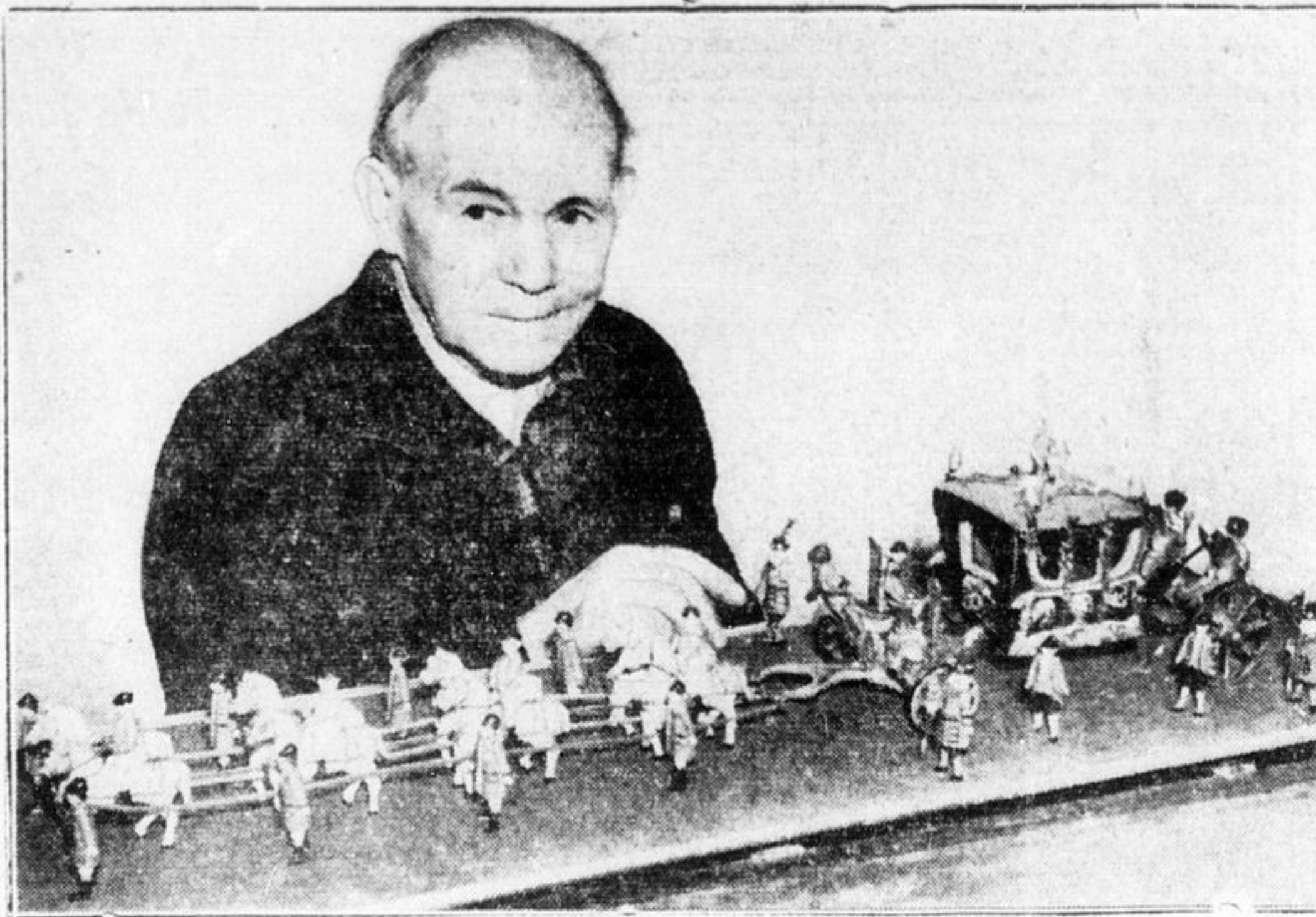
Gillies Lake has been developed by two-compartment shaft to the 925-foot level, with lateral work at the 100, 300, 500, 800 and 900-foot horizons. Last August the company acquired property of Empire Gold Mines, adjoining for 1,020,000 shares, capital issued then standing at 3,924,900 out of an authorized issue of 5,000,000 shares. On this section of the ground two shafts were sunk, each to depth of 100 feet and and some diamond-drilling done.

Gillies Lake started production from 50-ton mill in 1935 and raised capacity to 100 tons the following year, the mill duty for that year covering 17,165 tons, with recovery of \$167,695, an average of around \$9.75 per ton. In 1937, recovery for ten months was \$132,381 from 16,911, but the plant was closed in October of that year.

Toronto Telegram—In seeking to hold a Tim Buck meeting in a public school, Windsor Communists demonstrated that all the crust is not on the snowbanks.

Toronto Star—The lad who thinks he lives by his wits is really living by the nitwits.

COACH AND HORSES FIT FOR A KING



Robert Major is a veteran soldier of the King. Now 70, he has completed this miniature royal coach complete with horses. Working only with a penknife, it took him six months to complete the model. He worked early and late so as to have it completed before the King and Queen arrived in Canada.

Urges Attention to Prospectors Here

More Cooperation Needed from the South.

Oshawa, March 29.—"It is absolutely essential to the future of our country to encourage prospectors and small promoters," Sidney Norman, mining editor of The Globe and Mail, declared, addressing the Oshawa Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon. Mr. Norman, who described the vast resources of the Porcupine district and their distinct benefits to the whole of Canada, issued a note of warning when he pointed out that the majority of the large producing mines had been discovered twenty years ago. "Prospecting last year fell off almost 60 per cent, not only in Ontario, but in Quebec and British Columbia," he said.

"Much of the trouble lies in the method of sale of securities through the Ontario Securities Commission. This must be modified before the prospector can secure his due rights," the speaker declared in explaining the procedure of filing a claim and endeavouring to start operations through the promotion of stock sales. "I am not attacking the Commission, but any law that allows such widespread powers, once a claim is filed, takes away much of the incentive to pioneer."

"Pioneer Spirit is Dying"
"Never in the history of nations has a country been so dependent on the development of natural resources as Canada. We should in all selfishness do our best to back up the prospector in opening up new resources."

"We must keep up the spirit of adventure that sends men up to the North country. The pioneer spirit is dying; we all seem to be struggling for white-collar jobs, while, of course, money is scarce. All of these hinder further development," the speaker stated.

Mr. Norman declared that unfortunately the feeling of the North regarding the South was "not of the best, with some wild talk of secession." He placed as the main reason the inequitable distribution of taxes, together with lack of co-operation in further developing the country.

Points to Porcupine
Mr. Norman told the gathering of the building of the T. & N. O. Railway in 1906 and the opening up of the Porcupine district, "the second richest gold producing area in the world." There are approximately 8,000 engaged in mining in the district, the speaker pointed out, while the population has grown to 40,000. The activity in the district was very much intensified in the past ten years, Mr. Norman said, describing how Timmins had grown to

Baron Cleans Streets...



Baron de l'Eveille wears morning coat as he works on Toronto streets. Scion of French-Arcadian nobility he works two days weekly for the welfare department.

About the Charms of the Odd Kinds of Dishonesty

"Y.Y." in The New Statesman and Nation (London)

Such are the charms of dishonesty that you will find even men who are usually honest in money matters and who will yet turn to dishonesty for fun. The number of spoons, forks and ash-trays stolen from hotels and restaurants every year as trophies is so enormous that, reading it, you might conclude that the human race is no better than a gang of thieves. There are thousands of people who see a moral difference between "pinching" and stealing, and who, though they would not steal your purse, would pinch your ash-tray. I once knew a man who, if he were visiting a house and were left alone for a minute or two, always filled his pockets from his host's cigarette-box. I have heard him boasting of this as a feat, and it was clear that he thought that, in doing that, in doing what he did, he was living in good conscience to the maxim, "God helps those who help themselves." One of the best men I ever knew used, as a boy, to climb into a railway-station refreshment-room when it was closed and to steal cakes and buns with a gang of other boys. He grew up to be a perfectly honest man, but can we be certain that the honesty of his manhood was as natural as the dishonesty of his boyhood?

To-day's Stocks

	Listed
Afton	3 1/2
Aldermac	40
Ashley	8
Augite	48
Base Metals	29
Beattie	1 1/2
Bidgood	23
Bobjo	11
Bralorne	11 50
Brouhan Porcupine	38
Buffalo Ankerite	11 50
Canadian Malartic	80
Castle Tretlaway	92
Central Patricia	2 3/8
Central Porcupine	2 1/2
Coniagas	2 00
Coniagium	1 49
Dome	33 50
Eldorado	1 48
Falconbridge	5 25
Gillies Lake	6
Glenora	3
Goldaid	20
Hardrock	1 23
Hollinger	14 75
Hewey	27
Hudson Bay	32 00
International Nickel	50 00
Kerr Addison	1 73
Kirkland Lake	1 47
Leitch	69
Lake Shore	39 00
Little Long Lac	3 25
McLeod Cockshutt	2 02
Macassa	4 95
McIntyre	55 50
McKenzie Red Lake	1 18
McWatters	48
Mining Corporation	1 42
Moneta	1 68
Naybob	2 4
Nipissing	1 62
O'Brien	2 50
Pamour	3 70
Paymaster	41
Pickle Crow	5 10
Pioneer	2 59
Preston East Dome	1 31
Premier	2 10
San Antonio	1 60
Sherritt Gordon	1 10
St. Anthony	12
Sullivan Consolidated	90
Sudbury Basin	2 15
Sylvanite	3 15
Siscoe	1 12
Teck Hughes	4 25
Waite Amulet	6 75
Wright Hargreaves	8 45

Waldo L. Pidgeon, New Police Chief for Cobalt

Cobalt, March 30.—(Special to The Advance)—Waldo L. Pidgeon, who has had police experience in three provinces, and who is at present in Noranda, on Tuesday night was appointed chief of police here when the town council met in special session to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Clarence Connelly. Chief Pidgeon will take over the reins here on Saturday next, until which time Eli-Badour, who has been acting chief since March 15, will continue to do the work.

Mr. Badour was not among the five local who applied for the position, together with 14 other candidates from outside points. Council held on hour's private session before the open sitting, in the course of which Chief Pidgeon interviewed the members, and when the matter was raised at the public meeting the motion, sponsored by Councillors Williams and Murphy, to appoint him was declared carried by Mayor Rowdon after Councillor Landry and said he saw no reason to go out of town to fill the post.

The incoming chief is on three months' probation. His salary will be \$120 per month. Chief Pidgeon has done police work in Sherbrooke, P.Q., and in Vancouver in addition to his experience with the Noranda force.

Canada Bars Out Many Immoral Publications

How Canada keeps out immoral and seditious literature and illustrations is explained in the National Revenue Review.

All publications imported into Canada have to pass through the customs, and constant vigilance results in sample copies representing many importations being forwarded to Ottawa for the attention of the Examiner of Publications. Such shipments are held in customs until a report has been received by the collector in regard thereto.

In addition to this, co-operation is extended by many organizations and individuals who draw attention to publications which they regard as being undesirable.

"This co-operation is appreciated, and it is hoped that such will continue to be accorded the department," it is stated.

"During 1938 the Examiner received over 1,400 letters from collectors and other persons regarding alleged treasonable or seditious, or immoral or indecent publications. The number of books and magazines forwarded for examination totalled 800, covering shipments of 194,400 publications. During the year the number of individual titles prohibited by official memorandum was 56, made up of 39 magazines and 17 books. In many other cases where the importation of certain books and magazines was regarded as not likely to be general, shipments have been returned to the exporters, and it is only when a book or magazine is likely to have a wide general circulation that an official memorandum is sent to collectors. During the year the department refused admission of many issues, particularly of magazines, and publishers were instructed that improvement must be made in their contents before importation to Canada could be permitted.

It may be added that many books, photographs and novelties which are obviously indecent are ordered to be seized and no official memorandum is issued. During the year 26,630 magazines were placed under seizure, 581 books were seized, and many indecent photographs and novelties were either seized or exported. The records show that of the 47,438 seized, 43,521 were publications, novelties and photographs of an indecent character."

North Bay Nugget—Whether the Nazi party of Germany or its foreign agents are directly or indirectly interested in the recruiting of young men and women in Canada for service in Germany, as is suspected in the departure of six young people from Kitchener, for that country, the Canadian government is duty-bound to probe this activity to the

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<input type="checkbox"/> Magazine Digest, 6 Mos.	<input type="checkbox"/> Silver Screen, 1 Yr.
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