

The Porcupine Advance

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class 'A' Weekly Group

OFFICE 26 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 70

Published Every Monday and Thursday by: GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:
 Canada—\$3.00 Per Year. United States—\$3.50 Per Year.

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, April 20th, 1939

MODERN SERVICE

Exchanges tell of an ultra modern barber shop in Montreal, where the effort is to give perfect and complete service. There is no definite proof furnished that at this particular Montreal barber shop a man is able to get a haircut or a shave. But it is stated that manicure service is featured. There are baths in connection with the barber shop, so the client may be cleaned in more ways than one. Of course, he can have the service of a shoe shine, even to the extent of taking off his boots for the operation. Indeed, the shedding of raiment appears to be a speciality at this Montreal barber shop, the notices in the newspapers saying that special robes are provided, as well as a dressing—or undressing—room, where a man may take off his suit and have it pressed while he waits. The newspaper accounts fail to mention that the underwear may also be removed and the barbers will launder it while the suit is being steamed and creased. Consider that Montreal barber shop as described in the journals of the day:—Boots cleaned, nails manicured, pants creased, coat pressed, vest cleaned, shirt laundered, hat blocked, underwear degorized. It sounds exclusive enough to be one of those modern city drug stores.

WHAT HAS RELIEF COST?

What has direct relief cost Canada? Does anybody know? Does anybody even know how much money it has cost? It is interesting to read from time to time the estimates made as to the cost of direct relief in this country. Cabinet ministers who held up their hands in horror at the idea of Canada spending \$150,000,000 for public works to make direct relief unnecessary have been known to say in later years that direct relief has cost Canada \$175,000,000, \$200,000,000 and other large sums that roll easily off the tongue.

Public men and public newspapers in a position to make a fairly accurate estimate of the cost of direct relief have placed the amount as low as \$250,000,000, and as high as \$1,500,000,000. It is not even certain that the actual figures lie between these two extremes. In an address at London last week Hon. Dr. Manion, leader of the National Conservative Party, is quoted as stating casually that direct relief to date has cost Canada some \$600,000,000. Dr. Manion should be in position to learn and know the facts. But The Globe and Mail promptly replies that Dr. Manion's estimate is too conservative—that he has not included the expenditures by provincial and municipal bodies—that the total cost of direct relief in Canada to the present actually exceeds \$800,000,000. The Globe and Mail ought to know. Yet, it would be a hopeful man who would believe that the figure will be allowed to remain, even for the immediate present, at a paltry \$800,000,000.

Before unemployment became one of the major problems of Canada, relief was not a matter of any vital concern. It is true that the policy of drift and waiting for miracles has resulted in such conditions in Canada that to-day even the complete curing of unemployment would not altogether remove the curse of direct relief. At the same time it is not too much to say that unemployment has been the chief cause of the need for relief, and if unemployment could be fully wiped out, direct relief would fade away. Some need for relief might remain if there were useful places for all, but so closely is the lack of work interwoven with the need for direct relief, that the nation would be well on the way to being able to drop relief the minute the great majority of the people were back at work at fair pay.

The Advance can see no other remedy for unemployment and for direct relief except the offer of work—the creation of work. There are innumerable works in Canada fairly crying out to be done. Why not by co-operation and consideration get these works under way at once? Up to date the chief argument against this plan has been the matter of cost. "To set everybody at work would take a hundred million dollars, two hundred million dollars, three hundred million dollars," the gentlemen say. They have as many estimates for this, as are given for the cost of direct relief to date.

Why not clear the decks for action by having a definite, detailed, official announcement of the actual cost of relief in Canada to date? Surely, the Bureau of Statistics could present such a statement, that would be authoritative, indisputable. Assume for the sake of argument that direct relief will be found to have cost this country \$897,629,375.27 to date! There will be few, indeed, who will have the temerity to argue that work for all will cost anything like that over the next ten years. Even if it did, the country would have something material to show for the money spent. There isn't a single sign that relief will cost a cent less in the future than in the past. Indeed, the signs are all the other way. Then,

why not secure an actual estimate of the real, full cost of relief, and taking a smaller amount of money to expend for the creation of employment for public benefit and for greatly needed works, try a changed method for combatting unemployment and relief—the method of work as a cure for the lack of it.

A NATIONAL LOSS

It is an encouraging sign that there has been so much comment, especially in the weekly and semi-weekly newspapers of the country, at the passing of The Canadian Magazine. The weekly and semi-weekly newspapers are close to the hearts and minds of the people of the country and in the suspension of publication they see a distinct national loss. That they voice their opinions, and seek for reasons and causes, indicates a desire to guard Canadian interests and seek the removal of causes and forces that are prejudicial to the national interests.

Various newspapers and magazines have ceased publication in recent years or have lost identity by amalgamation or absorption. Just how far this tendency has been for the general welfare and advantage may be open to argument. There is little room for question, however, of the fact that the discontinuance of The Canadian Magazine is a distinct loss to the country. The Canadian Magazine was founded in 1823, and since 1893 has been published regularly and consistently. Its aim and purpose was to encourage Canadian literature and art and to develop British-Canadian thought and enterprise. Throughout the years it has filled its purpose in able and acceptable way. It would be a sad admission to say that there is no place for such a magazine in Canadian life. It is well within the mark to state that there is no other magazine to fully fill its place. The comments recently made on its suspension make it plain beyond question that the discontinuance of the magazine was not due to its own failure or shortcomings, or to fair competition, or to lack of public support from the broad standpoint. The owners of The Canadian Magazine are quoted as explaining the real reasons that make suspension necessary. These reasons should be given the closest thought and study by all good Canadians. Canadian Magazines, Limited, who have been publishing The Canadian Magazine announce in the April issue—the last issue to be published until better days arrive—"that they cannot justify further commitments to carry on in the face of ever-increasing taxation, uncertainty, and the unfair competition of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which invaded publishers' revenues by methods possible only to a tax-supported institution." To this is added the fact that since 1926, The Canadian Magazine has paid to the Dominion Government the sum of \$135,000.00 in postage alone, and millions of copies of foreign periodicals are carried in Canadian mails without paying Canadian postage. In other words, the Canadian government is indirectly subsidizing competitors to Canadian magazines, while directly competing for the revenue of the Canadian magazines on capital supplied by the Canadian taxpayer. It is a situation that should not be dismissed without some special thought. If it is good Canadian sense to force out publications like The Canadian Magazine for the benefit of United States publications of the type of "Ken" and others, then the Canadian public should realize the fact. It would be bad enough to realize that magazines of the high literature and cultured type of The Canadian Magazine may be driven from existence by low journals of trashy type and worse, but it is appalling to see the government in effect subsidizing the foreign publications to crowd Canadian magazines from the field. In recent months several magazines have felt the pressure too great and have been reluctantly compelled to suspend publication, as was the case with The Canadian Magazine.

From the standpoint of Canadian literature and culture the result is deplorable, but in addition there is a serious economic loss. The suspension of The Canadian Magazine, and of each of the others, means more unnecessary unemployment for Canadians, with consequent added depression to business. Accordingly, from both the national cultural and economic standpoints the loss is more serious than many realize. That this arises not only from passive neglect on the part of the government, but also from active opposition without compensating benefit to the country, is something that should arouse Canadians to thought and action.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

In Europe at present it looks as if the nations are all either praying or preying.

It is odd how fugitive paragraphs will get going the rounds of the press without anyone knowing where they started or when they will end. The latest popular item thus going the rounds of the press is one about peace. It has been noticed in literally scores of newspapers. It says:—"Peace will come when Franco's widow tells Stalin on his deathbed that Hitler was shot at Mussolini's funeral." That would start the Chinese fireworks in Japan.

According to the newspapers, there are still two "horse and buggy" towns in Canada—Waterloo,

Can't We Be Friends?



Surprising everybody Joan Crawford put in a personal appearance at the Los Angeles court which granted her a divorce from Franchot Tone. She told the judge she and Tone would still remain friends and might even play opposite each other in the films.

C.B.C. Hopes to Have World's Best System

Gordon Archibald Speaks to Kiwanians on Radio at Meeting on Monday.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation hopes in the near future to bring Canadian radio up to the point where it is the best in the world, said Gordon Archibald, of the local station, CKGB, speaking on Monday at the Kiwanis luncheon meeting. Mr. Archibald was speaking on "Radio, Criticisms and Explanations."

The Canadian system was endeavouring to give the people more news than they had ever received before, national and international, said the speaker. It also was fostering programmes which it felt would be educational.

The service was not perfect yet but the public should remember that the difficulties of a large area and a small population were ever present. It was easier to serve an area where the population was concentrated than such a country as Canada with its huge tract of land, only sparsely populated. However radio development was going ahead. Even in the last two years a definite improvement in service and quality was quite evident. The radio had become more than ever important in the last few years due to the chaos in world affairs.

The CBC was planning to erect several high powered stations to better serve the country, said Mr. Archibald.

Dealing with the technical side of radio, he said that programmes coming from far distant points had to be relayed about every 150 miles as radio waves, like any other electrical impulses, diminished in intensity in proportion to the distance from which they came. A difficulty of radio transmission in the North was that there were no big lakes to better carry the waves.

It was a peculiar fact that radio sound waves during the daytime were carried sixty per cent. in the ground forty per cent. above the surface. At night exactly the reverse was true. Sixty per cent. of the sound waves came above ground and forty below. That was one partial explanation of the fact that radio reception was better at night.

President J. L. Fulton was in the chair. The speaker was introduced by Orval Atkins and a vote of thanks was tendered him by Fritz Woodbury.

Visitors to the club meeting were Bert Selman, of Vancouver and W. C. Kelly, of Toronto. Kiwanians recently returned from Florida and at Monday's meeting were Geo. Lake, Carl Eyre and George Drew.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

Canada Float First in Florida Parade

Float Featuring Quintuplets Given Premier Place Among State Floats.

At St. Petersburg, Florida, each year they hold a monster parade entitled the annual Festival of States. With so many Canadians enjoying Florida's wonderful weather this year, it will seem particularly appropriate that first prize for State Floats in the big parade should be awarded to the Canada float. Between 70,000 and 100,000 people are estimated to have watched this remarkable parade and it certainly was well worth watching. The floats were works of art and ingenuity, and no expense seemed to be spared in making them outstanding. The St. Petersburg Times carries literally pages of pictures of the parade and the floats, with special prominence given to the Canada float.

The procession of floats, with marching bands and other features, was over three miles long.

The Grand Prize was won by the Florida Power Corporation entry. The float depicted silver electric darts shooting from a mass of blue and white clouds. Rising from the centre two great silver fists held electric darts that flashed and gleamed in the sun. At the front and the rear of the float great silver horses, moulded in futuristic design, arched their graceful heads in a poetic portrayal of power. Wide silver fringes along the bottom completed the float, whose young queens were the charming young misses, Sally Mitchell and Dorothy Rogers.

Second only to the Grand Prize winner was the Canada float, winner of first place for State societies. The quintuplets were featured in Canada's entry. The famous five played in a beautiful large white play pen at the front of the artistic float. The quintuplets were represented by: Mary Ann Bates, Frances Ann Weaver, Diana Stultz, Lilith Zentgraf and Alberta Brewer, pupils of the Shorecrest outdoor school. Guarding the quintuplets in a nearby chair was Nurse Betty Zentgraf. Tiers, banked by a golden sunburst, formed the throne for the attractive Canadian queen, Elizabeth Macaulay, and for her attendants, Ruth Clayton and Muriel Omerod. Canadian colours covered the base of the float, which was strewn with maple leaves. Union Jacks fluttered in the breeze. In the class for State Societies Massachusetts took second prize, and New Hampshire was given honourable mention.

A third class was for Local Civic organizations. In this, the Rotary Club float was first, the Kiwanis Club second, and the Elks had honourable mention.

There were other classes and prizes for Local Commercial, Visiting Commercial, and Visiting Civic floats.

Miss Esther Oswald was selected as Queen of the Carnival, her attendants

being Miss Maryjane Stumpf and Miss Lois Jane Francis.

Millions of Children Now Protected from Diphtheria

(By J.W.S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.) Over three million adults and children in France, over two million in Canada and over one million in the state of New York alone had, up to the end of 1935 been given toxoids as a preventive against diphtheria. Toxoid is universally believed to be innocuous even to the youngest child. Its powerful effect in the control of diphtheria has been proven over and over again.

Dr. Jules Renault of Paris says that toxoid is successful in the prevention of diphtheria in 96 to 98 per cent of cases.

Diphtheria is disappearing from France. It has practically disappeared from the French army because every soldier is compelled to be toxoided. It is rapidly disappearing from the cities and country districts because every child on entering school must present a certificate of immunity. Fifty years ago there were 1,500 deaths a year from diphtheria in Paris, whereas in 1937 there were 87 deaths, the mortality having dropped from eighty to less than three per hundred thousand of population. Toxoiding against diphtheria is compulsory not only in France but also in Hungary, Rumania, Poland and in the city of Geneva, Switzerland.

Because of the use of toxoid in this side of the Atlantic, Canada and the United States are eliminating diphtheria. Fourteen of the smaller Canadian cities where toxoid has been in use, have been free of diphtheria deaths for periods of 5 to ten years. Other and larger cities have been remarkably free for long periods.

If, year by year, the rising generation of children are protected by the use of toxoid, diphtheria as a major problem will soon disappear from our midst.

Brandon Sun—And the newest model car, if used on a statue today, would look silly ten years from now, but horses don't change.



"My son....."

wasn't progressing very well at school. I had a talk with his teacher and she thought possibly his eyes were troubling him. He had the hardest time reading, often mistaking the e simplest words. I took him to Mr. Curtis for an eye examination. He's wearing his new glasses now and getting along fine."

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Globe and Mail — Jan Christian Smuts, South African soldier and statesman, tells his countrymen they are fortunate that, "by the grace of Britain," they have "a free, democratic country." General Smuts is a wise man, and he has no illusions as to what would happen should the predatory dictators get hold of South Africa.

ANNOUNCEMENT
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Most Canadians were pleased at the manly, courageous words of President Roosevelt in which he put the responsibility for a world war on the shoulders of the dictator nations by offering them the alternative of a peace conference to settle any disputes between the European nations. Some of the pleasure, however, was taken away when it was found that Premier Mackenzie King agreed with President Roosevelt's address. It must be admitted that the majority of Canadians have an altogether different view of Canada's place in the Empire and in the defence of civilization than seems to be taken by the country's premier.

A democratic country may be described as one where the state pays a salary to professors to spout sedition and near-sedition. Still that stuff can hardly be termed democracy. Demphoolishness would be a better term.

According to The Globe and Mail, large-scale thefts of dynamite and other explosives from construction firms and plants in the last few days have so alarmed provincial authorities that appeal has been made to the National Department of Defence to take up the matter in effective way. It is a matter that is well worthy of the right kind of alarm and action.

A despatch from Chicago says that the monkeys at the zoo have taken a great fancy to the present fashions in women's hats. "They try to grab the hats from the heads of women spectators," says an assistant director of the Chicago zoo. There are a lot of monkeys out of the zoo who apparently would like to grab the ladies' hats from their heads because they do not like them—the hats, not the ladies.

Some of the newspapers are featuring the statement that three persons in London committed suicide after listening to broadcasts on the European crisis. There is no proof, however, that it was any particular part of the programme that caused the three rash acts referred to.

All the bull in Europe is playing bear on the stock markets on this side of the Atlantic.

Another count against the dictators in Europe is that their dirty work bids fair to make it impossible for the King and Queen to visit Canada this year as planned.

According to despatches, the Albanian crown recently conferred on Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, by Premier Mussolini, of the same place, is said to be a curious concoction with a goat's head on top. Everybody knows who the goat is.

Music Teachers to Present First Students' Recital

The Porcupine Teachers' Association met last Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Wilkins, 9 Floral Park.

On the evening of May 23rd, the Association will give their first Public Students Recital at the United Church, Timmins.

Every associate teacher wishing to enter pupil candidates for the recital may do so by notifying the secretary, Mrs. Kennedy, 22 Hollinger Ave. Will they also make a special effort to be present at a business meeting to be held on Monday evening, May 1st, at Mrs. Summers' apartment, 173 Maple St. N.

The president, Mr. Trencer, gave a short report of the music teachers convention which he attended in Toronto.

Miss Grace Ramsay gave a cleverly rendered "Prelude XXI" by Bach, and an "Irish Tune" from "County Derry," by Grainger. Miss Ramsay was complimented on her piano touch.

Northern News—Development of idle mineral lands by the Dominion government, in order to create employment, as suggested by Walter Little, Dominion member for this riding, is not a bad idea. It would not mean that the Dominion is going into the mining business, exactly, but that the Dominion would bring these properties to the point where they can be developed commercially.