

The Porcupine Advance

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LOYALTY IN THE NORTH

One of the remarkable things about the tour of Canada by the King and Queen is the widespread evidences of loyalty and devotion being publicly shown here, despite the fact that the royal visitors will be given no opportunity to see this country. The fact that the North was deliberately ignored in the matter of the royal tour has not affected the tendency to specially observe the historic occasion of the visit to Canada. The general attitude appears to be that any fault in the way of slighting the North must be laid at the door of the Dominion Government. It has nothing at all to do with the expressions of loyalty that are felt to be fitting in reference to the King and Queen. Timmins is perfecting arrangements for a monster celebration here on Monday. South Porcupine has similar plans. So has Kirkland Lake, Cochrane, Kapuskasing, Hearst, New Liskeard, Iroquois Falls, Englehart and practically every other centre in the North. All these towns are being decorated in loyal fashion and the evident intention is to make May 22nd an occasion to be remembered for a generation. There is something particularly inspiring in the fact that in this cosmopolitan North the New Canadians are showing a desire to help and to express their loyalty in a way that will show their devotion to their new land—and to their King and Queen—equal the feelings of those of longer line of citizenship in the Empire. Already there have been a number of social and other events held here in honour of the royal visit and other events of similar kind are announced for the weeks in which the King and Queen will be in Canada. Monday, May 22nd, has been chosen as the special day on which to pay honour to King and Queen on the occasion of their tour of Canada. From practically every centre in the North there comes word that May 22nd will be celebrated in a big way. Judging from the references in the newspapers the North will far outdo the South in this matter so far as centres not to be actually visited by Their Majesties are concerned. The children of the North will have something to remember in the days to come in regard to loyalty and devotion to the King and Queen and the Empire. The only regret is that political misadventure prevented the youngsters of the North and the adults of this country from having a fair chance to catch a glimpse of the rulers who symbolize the true glories upon which the Empire rests.

BRITAIN AROUSED

Few addresses at the Timmins Kiwanis Club have roused more interest and more study than the brief but comprehensive review of world conditions given by Lord Riverdale at the Monday luncheon. In less than twenty minutes the speaker was able to clarify the European situation, to explain conditions, and to supply facts that provided the grounds for sound opinion. The rounds of applause that followed the address expressed the appreciation felt for Lord Riverdale's concise and illuminating summary of the case, but the appreciation did not stop there. There is a subtle form of endorsement still in progress—the fact that the address is still being discussed and its value emphasized.

Lord Riverdale travels widely and has unusual opportunities and facilities for securing information not open to the average man. Yet it is not too much to say that while he had a greater array of facts and personal contacts that gave him the advantage over the general run of people, still his attitude was that of the average Britisher—the typical Britisher. Reading between the lines of his speech, it is easy to find the typical British viewpoint. There was no question as to his aversion to war, his desire to avoid that crime if it were possible. But if war were forced on the Empire, then there remained nothing but to carry on like stout men, and in the full confidence that nothing but victory could be possible in the end, because the cause was righteous. Lord Riverdale spoke in terms of praise and admiration of Premier Chamberlain's efforts for peace. He believed that these had proved of value to the Empire and the world. This is the British thought that even dictators should be given a fair deal. He favoured the idea of a face to face talk with Hitler. No matter how black the case might appear against the Nazi dictator the British feel that the other side should be heard. But later in Lord Riverdale's address there was suggestion of a sharper note. Hitler had made agreements, promises, pledges—and broke them all. The situation accordingly had changed. "Whatever Hitler may say or sign," said Lord Riverdale, "it is of no consequence." With this in mind, there remained but the one recourse—the use of force—should further dealings be necessary with the Nazi dictator. That attitude of mind seems to be typically British. The word of a man will be

accepted, despite the fact that common report suggests that word is without value. Sometimes, it appears as if British statesmen were too trusting, too lenient in their judgments—some would even say, too gullible. But the word having proved false, the sterner British side is shown, and the faithbreaker need expect little consideration or toleration in the meantime.

The world at large was inclined to laugh or to sneer at a British premier travelling to Germany in the hope of persuading the Nazi dictator to peace. Lord Riverdale may not have said in so many words that this chance was well worth taking, but he implied it. There is something particularly British about that attitude. Premier Chamberlain was ready to gamble with high stakes for a worthy cause. It must be remembered, however, that he risked nothing but his own. He staked his political life, his personal safety, his place in history. If he failed, he lost. But whether he failed or lost his country did not lose. Things remained no worse than they were before.

There is something essentially British in the reaction to the so-called "peace of Munich." It was accepted as a respite. "At least Premier Chamberlain postponed the war," said Lord Riverdale, "and that was something." When it was apparent that the code of honour of dictators is not to be trusted, the reaction again was typically British. The attitude appeared to be:—"Heads up! Prepare for the worst! Be ready!" Briefly but most effectively Lord Riverdale sketched the facts in regard to Britain's rapid preparation for whatever may happen. The navy, the army, the air force, in the briefest possible time have been placed in position where they can truly say:—"Ready, Aye, Ready!" Britain to-day stands cool, and prepared, and unafraid, and with its old-time sense of humour—the sense of humour that answered the German Hymn of Hate with the singing of "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Britain is ready to face the worst that fate may bring the world—ready once more to face death that freedom and right may not perish from the earth. And yet even in this frame of mind, hoping that peace may remain. That, perhaps, is the most typical British trait of all.

It may well be noted that though the picture of the world situation was not painted in any rosy colours, but rather the facts given to speak for themselves, and though the implication of what the speaker said was to the effect that war seemed inevitable—still the address was not disheartening, but rather the reverse. Those who heard the address came away feeling heartened and inspired, with faith and courage strengthened, and ready to carry on, whatever betide, because that is the British way.

BETTER HOMES

With this issue of The Advance is included a special "Better Homes" section of 44 pages, possibly the largest section of its kind issued by any local newspaper in Canada. In past years similar special sections have been issued by The Advance, but the present one is not only the largest but it is hoped that it is the best—until next year. It is worth noting that a special feature of the section is the number of half-tone photographs published of homes in Timmins and district. All of the houses pictured are attractive homes, and some of them are outstanding. It may be a surprise to those unacquainted with Timmins that a town like this has so many notable residences of quality. Old-timers of the North who have not seen Timmins for some years may be equally surprised when it is remembered that only a very small proportion of the handsome homes of this town and district are shown in the special section.

Even in the very early days Timmins strove to be a town of homes, and the same was true of Schumacher and South Porcupine. To build better homes, to improve the homes that are built, is a genuine service not only to the community but to the country at large and to the people. It is the pride of the British Empire that its greatness is built upon the family and the home. It is because of this that the present King and Queen are so truly symbolic of the Empire, because they represent so fully and so graciously the ideal of the family and the home. The community that is striving for homes and better homes is on the way to true progress and development as a part of the Empire.

In emphasizing the need for Better Homes, The Advance takes pride in the good homes of Timmins and the Porcupine—homes that inside and out are striving to be as comfortable, as beautiful, as truly homelike, as time and circumstance will allow. Better Homes means a better community, better people, better life for all.

The Dominion Government deserves a bouquet for its legislation to encourage better homes—first, the Home Improvement Plan and now the National Housing Act. Credit is also due to the architects, the builders, the contractors, the supply men, the mechanics and specialists in various lines, who have made possible the outstanding success of the Home Improvement Plan and are going to make equal success of the provisions of the National Housing Act. It is not enough to suggest that they make money of these successes. It may be true that their enterprise brings profit that is earned, but it should not be overlooked that the matter does not rest at that alone, for the interest, the effort, the enthusiasm that they have shown confers a genuine benefit on the

Lord Riverdale Takes Notable Part in Public Life of the Empire

Distinguished Visitor to Timmins This Week Has Travelled Over the World. Has Acted in Many Capacities in Empire Affairs. Has High Place in Industrial and Economic Life of Empire.

Many of those who heard with so much interest the address by the Rt. Hon. Lord Riverdale of Sheffield, K.B.E., LL.D., at the Kiwanis Club luncheon on Monday, and all others who have had the pleasure of meeting him, will be interested in the following reference to his life and career. He has travelled over the world, being a frequent visitor to the capitals of the leading nations, and so is in particularly advantageous position to know the facts of the case and actual conditions in the different countries. It is for this reason that his address was of such special value and interest. This week was the third occasion on which he paid a personal visit to Timmins, being here in 1935 and again two years ago.

The following is his listing in British reference works:
 Baron: U.K. 1935.
 Baronet: U.K. 1929.
 Family Name: Balfour.
 Born in London 1873.
 Married Frances Josephine Keighly, daughter of C. H. Bingham, Esq., of Sheffield; 1899.

Children: Two sons; three daughters. Educated: Ashville College Harrogate. Publication: "Hints to Practical Users of Tool Steels."
 Decorations: Created K.B.E. in 1923; Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold Ier; Grand Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne; Commander (Grade II) of the Order of the Dannebrog; Officer de la Legion d'Honneur; Order of the Brilliant Jade of China.
 Justice of the Peace for the City of Sheffield.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws at Sheffield University, 1934.
 1899: Vice-Consul for Denmark in Sheffield.

1911-12: Master Cutler of Sheffield.

1912: Chairman of the Sheffield Works' Societies Association (N.H.I.)

1913: Member of the Royal Commission on Railways.

1914: Member of the Advisory Committee on War Munitions.

1914-18: Member of the Industry Advisory Committee to the Treasury.

1915: Consul for Belgium.

1916: Member of the Man Power Committee.

1917: Member of Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Member of Engineering Industries Committee; Member of Lord Balfour's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy during the War.

1919: President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce; Member of Coal Commission.

1922: Member of the Post Office Advisory Council; Chairman of the Toy Industries Commission, appointed by the Board of Trade; Member of the Safeguarding of Industries Commission; Deputy President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Member of the Therm Enquiry Commission.

1923: Member of the Department of Overseas Trade Advisory Council; Delegate to the International Conference on Customs and other Formalities on behalf of the British Government; Member of the Committee appointed by the British Government to draw up the Agenda for the Imperial Economic Conference; Member of the Board of Trade Advisory Council.

1923-24: President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

1924: Member of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Census of Production for 1925; Member of the Committee appointed to enquire into Imperial Wireless Telegraphy; Chairman of the Industry and Trade Commission. Six volumes covering the whole ground of British Industry and Trade were periodically published together with a final report in 1929; Member of National Debt and Taxation Committee.

1926: Chairman of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; Government Delegate on the Preparatory Committee of the economic Conference in connection with the League of Nations.

1927: Leading Government Delegate on the Economic Conference.

1928: Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce; Leading British Delegate on the Consultative Committee of the Economic Coun-

ference at Geneva; Member of the Standardization and Simplification Committee appointed by the Board of Trade.

1929: Member of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Member of Board of Arbitration regarding Cotton Trade Wages under the Chairmanship of Sir Rigby Swift.

1930: Member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Cabinet; Member of the Imperial Economic Committee; Member of the Committee formed in connection with the Census of Production for 1931.

1931: Member of the Taxes Commission; President of the Sheffield Branch of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association; Chairman of the Sheffield Branch of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; Chairman of the United Kingdom Trade Mission to Egypt; Member of the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission.

1932: Chairman of the Budget Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the London Council of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers; Member of the Imperial Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

1933: Member of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1935: Vice-Chairman of the British Council; Member of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries; Member of the Anglo-Japanese Trade Relations Committee; Chairman of the London Advisory Committee to the Empire Exhibition held in South Africa in 1936; Member of the Council of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

1936: Chairman, Fire Brigades Committee.

1937: Chairman of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1938: Member of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Overseas Trade for the New York World's Fair in 1939; Chairman and Managing Director of Arthur Balfour & Company Limited; Steel Manufacturers with Branches, Agencies and Representatives all over the World; Chairman of C. Meadows & Company, Limited, of Sheffield; Chairman of High Speed Steel Alloys Limited, Widnes, the largest Alloy producing concern in the country; Director of the National Provincial Bank Limited; Director of the Sheffield and District Gas Company; Director of the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company Limited; Director of the Halifax Building Society; Local Director of the National Provincial Bank Limited, Sheffield; Local Director of the Alliance Assurance Company Limited, Sheffield.

Lord Riverdale has travelled extensively and made a tour of the World in

1899, visiting all the Branches of Arthur Balfour & Company Limited and opening new ones.

He has many ties with America, having received his early training there and has made numerous journeys to that country in connection with trade.

He headed a deputation sent out by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, in 1921, to place certain facts before the American people in connection with the Fordney Tariff. Lord Riverdale obtained a public hearing before the Senate Finance Committee and was instrumental in obtaining certain modifications in the Tariff schedule.

His Lordship again visited the United States in 1922 in the same connection and spoke before the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States of America in Washington, putting the views of British Manufacturers before them.

During the War, Lord Riverdale travelled to Italy, France and Switzerland on Government Commissions and was able to smooth over certain difficulties in connection with trade between these countries and Great Britain.

As Belgian Consul, his Lordship had, of course, a great deal of work to do in connection with the 9,000 refugees in his Consular District; he was Chairman of the Sheffield Refugee Committee.

In view of his association with the High Speed Steel Alloys Limited, Lord Riverdale is often called upon to preside over meetings of the International Alloy Cartel.

Lord Riverdale's country house is Ropes, Fernhurst, Halmers, Surrey; "Phone Number "Fernhurst 11"; Telegraphic Address, "Lord Riverdale—Fernhurst." His Sheffield address is Riverdale Grange, Sheffield, 10; Telephone Number "Sheffield 31247"; Telegraphic Address: "Lord Riverdale—Sheffield."



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whole community. Their work and thought make life so much the better worth the living for the people of the community.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A Sudbury man convicted of a murder that seemed to be without much excuse or mitigation has had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Clemency was apparently granted by the government on the plea that the date of execution was set for the day after the expected arrival of the King and Queen on Canadian shores. It was argued that it would be deplorable to have a hanging the day after the King and Queen reached Canada. Apparently the Government succumbed to this argument, and deferred the death sentence. Fate, however, suggested a way whereby any association between the presence of the royal couple in Canada and the hanging would have been avoided. Fate simply delayed the arrival of the King and Queen for a couple of days. It might make an interesting

topic for debate as to whether fate or the Mackenzie King Government had the right idea.

The Globe and Mail tells about a petition circulated in Ingersoll and signed by many, the petition being actually worded to this effect:—"We the undersigned, are in favour of hanging the incident to point the moral that many people will sign a petition without knowing what it is about. There are many towns where a petition to have the town council hanged would be signed by many if they read the petition through."

Prepare for war! The dictators now are talking peace.

By the looks of things in connection with the Toronto excitement about the royal visit that building near St. Thomas recently completed by the Hepburn government at a cost of several million dollars will not be large enough to handle all the nervous cases that should be in it soon.

Spring Time Frolic on Monday Evening

Event at Palais Royal Under Auspices of the Timmins Fire Fighters.

A Spring Time Frolic to honour the visit of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada—will be held at the Palais Royale Ballroom on Monday, May 22nd, by the Timmins Fire Fighters, I.A.A.P., Local 535. Extensive arrangements have been made for the event, for which music will be supplied by Andy Cangiano and his orchestra.

During the evening, tiny paper hats, similar to those worn by bell hops, will be distributed, and will be fitting souvenirs of the event. This is not the annual firemen's ball, but in keeping with that event will be a very enjoyable occasion.

Toronto Telegram: Man may just as well expect little here below because he's going to get very little of that.