

# THREE-WAY ELECTION CONTEST HERE

## Shipley, Saxton, Brunette, Bailey May Be Candidates

Campaign activity swiftly made itself felt in the district this week after the announcement that provincial elections would be held June 7. A three-way fight is promised among the CCF, Conservatives and Liberals.

While candidates have not been nominated, it appears a foregone conclusion that William Grummett of Ansonville, CCF leader in the house, will carry his party's banner again. Among Conservatives and Liberals several names are mooted.

Liberals party officials indicate that either ex-mayor J. Emile Brunette of Timmins or Reeve Ann Shipley of Teek township may be selected. Both are experienced politicians and powerful vote-getters.

In the Conservative camp, Frank Bailey, local barrister, has already announced he will seek the nomination. Mr. Bailey is president of the district Progressive Conservative Association.

Also named as a possible Conservative candidate is Stanley Saxton, manager of Aunor Gold Mines Lim-

ited. Mr. Saxton is a newcomer to the political arena, but party stalwarts fancy him as a suitable man to represent a mining district such as this.

Both the CCF party and the Conservative party have pre-election meetings scheduled for this week, Friday evening at the local Masonic hall, the Conservatives meet. Tonight in the town council chambers here, the CCF will hear Mrs. M. Wright provincial councillor.

The CCF has already appointed a campaign manager in the person of Axel Sjoborg, who campaigned for the party at Sudbury during the last election.

The CCF is also scheduling an early appearance here of Clarence Gillis, Dominion member for the Maritimes who played a prominent part in the debate on the recent passage of the bill authorizing the government's subsidy on gold, as related elsewhere in this issue.

## Mines Get Raking In Ottawa House

Following is the second instalment in the debate which took place in the House of Commons when the bill authorizing the government's subsidy on gold was passed.

Mr. GILLIS: Just a minute. The officers of the union in northern Ontario are Canadians who dig gold out of the ground in the north country and they are not communists. Perhaps the hardest fight that is being made in Canada right now against the machine which the hon. member characterizes as communist control by the United States, is being made by the miners of the north country who are in there now doing a tough slugging job to clean up a mess that was developed through no fault of their own. There was plenty of trouble there before these people came from the United States. Let the hon. member minds go back to Kirkland Lake and the battle that took place there for months and months.

Mr. COCKERAM: That was started from the United States.

Mr. GILLIS: It was not started from the United States.

Mr. COCKERAM: Tom McGuire, Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. GILLIS: Tom McGuire came in there to help put that thing through. I was out there all through that.

Mr. LITTLE: Tom McGuire is a communist.

Mr. GILLIS: He is not.

Mr. COCKERAM: He was in those days.

Mr. LITTLE: He told me he was a communist. I can prove it.

Mr. GILLIS: He was only kidding you. I know Tom McGuire; I am no friend of the communist party and they are not friends of mine. Do not make any mistake about that. I have a fairly good idea of who is who in this country today.

Mr. LITTLE: So have I.

Mr. GILLIS: That fight took place in northern Ontario. What for? It was not over wages; it was not over conditions. That strike was for the right to sit around the conference table for certification for their union.

Mr. LITTLE: There is no objection to that.

Mr. GILLIS: And McGuire came in there to help. These men were new. They were green at the game at that time; and in my opinion they were taken for a ride in that strike by the gold mining industry in northern Ontario. I say that for this reason. Gold was a non-essential commodity during the war. Men were badly needed in other sections of industry across Canada for war purposes. A large percentage of the men had to be rooted out of the gold mining industry for that purpose. But instead of taking the responsibility of doing it themselves, the company and the government precipitated a strike, rooted the men out, practically scrapped the community and blamed it on the men. That is what happened at that time. That could not have been done to a union which was well organized and understood the tactics of those who wanted to scrap a community and blame it on somebody else. The men from Kirkland Lake were rooted out all across this country.

Nevertheless, after that fight for certification of their union, today in that north country, in that gold mining industry, the men are denied the right to a contract. If there is any section of the public which has some right to security, the right to know what their wages and their conditions

are to be this month and next month, by means of an agreement with their employer, I think it is those who work in the mines. The hon. member for Calgary West (Mr. Smith) last night made certain remarks. He is a man who is quite familiar with the mining industry. He served for many years as the legal adviser to the United Mine Workers out in western Canada. He knows the score. Last night he said that this house was weeping too many salty tears over the life of the miner, that the miner had a wonderful life once a miner, always a miner. I was a miner for twenty-six years and I would tell hon. members this. I have said it in the house before and I say it again. If I had my choice of going back to the mine or of putting on a uniform and fighting a war, I would put the uniform on and fight the war. That would be short; it would be quick and I would have some fun while I was doing it. But if the hon. member for Calgary West thinks a miner's life is a nice one-and this applies equally to coal and gold, I suppose—

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): I did not say it was a wonderful life. I said the other two things, but let us be accurate. I did not say that or anything like that.

Mr. GILLIS: Well, by implication.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): I would not go down in a coal mine if you gave me the mine; that is, if I had to work in it.

Mr. GILLIS: I am glad to hear the hon. member for Calgary West say that. He says he would not go down in a coal mine if they gave it to him. I suppose that the same thing applies to a gold mine.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): I have not been in one.

Mr. GILLIS: He is quite satisfied that it is a wonderful life for somebody else, and he tries to kid this house that we are weeping too many salty tears over the miners. I am on the side of the fellow who has to get out of bed at four o'clock in the morning, in the middle of the night and wend his way out into these large mines, walk for hours, sweat all day, and come back again at night. Then the following week he goes out at three o'clock and he is back home again at twelve o'clock.

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## Medico Barges Into Union Hall, Looking For 'Fights'

Comical things happen. Last Friday evening a prominent local member of the medical profession appeared at the union hall on Algonquin boulevard E. about 7.30 p.m. He saw a crowd of miners standing before the hall discussing the move made by William Kennedy in attempting to take over control of the hall. From inside the union office at the left the sound of angry voices resounded to the street as Reds and Anti-Reds battled verbally. It looked like a free-for-all would break out.

"Is this where the fights take place?" the doctor asked a miner.

"You're in the right place, mister, but it hasn't started yet," was the reply.

"How do I get into the hall?"

"Through that door."

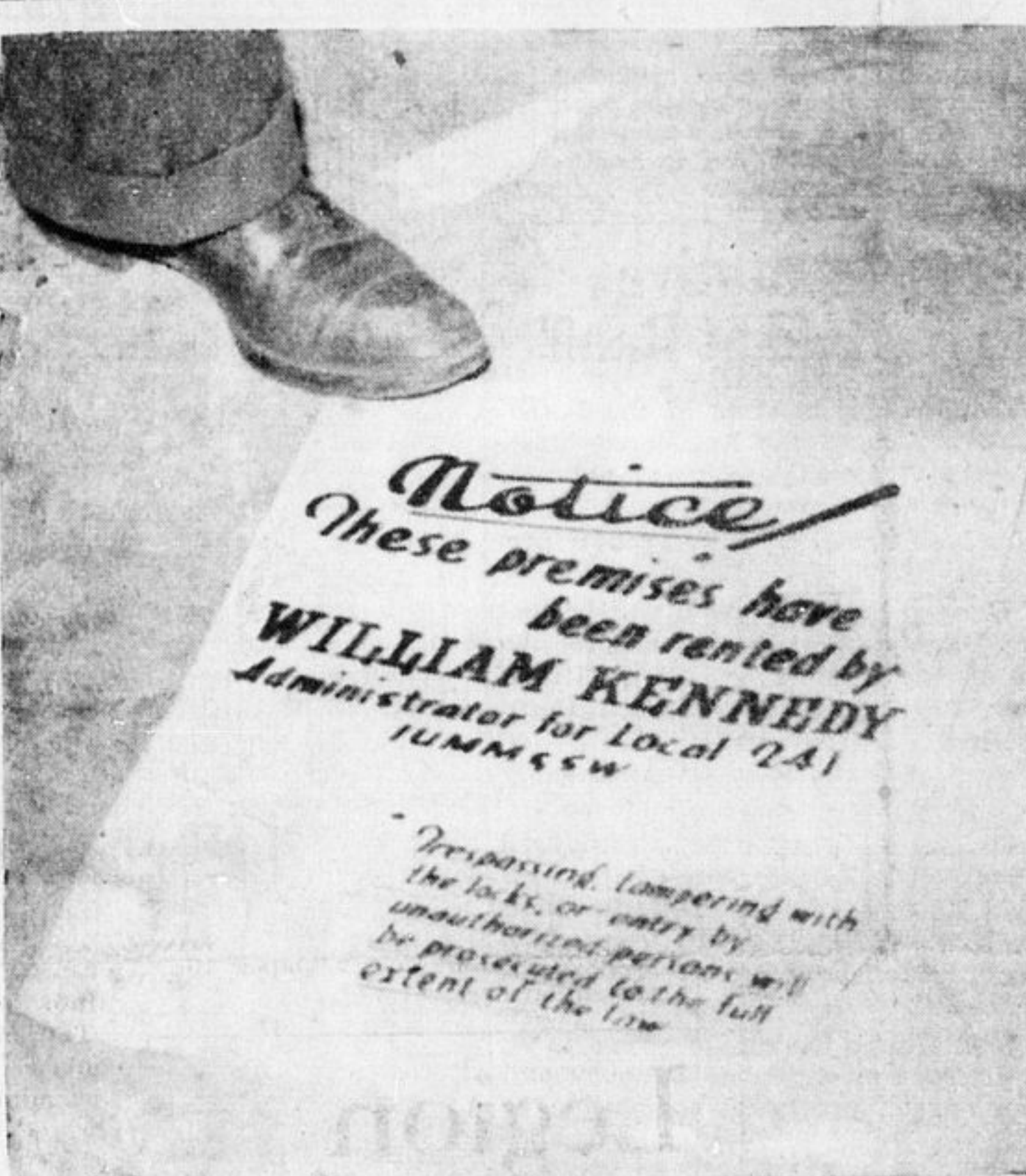
The doctor went through the main entrance to find a darkened and empty



## Henry Horowitz, Number Two Red, Heads For Home

Henry Horowitz, voted most likely to succeed Reid Robinson in being ejected from Canada, left Timmins yesterday for the U. S. by the 1.15 train. He will spend a few days in Sudbury before crossing the border.

Horowitz has been named officially in the government's ban on U. S. Communists. He has a visa to remain in Canada till June 1. It was expected that deportation proceedings would take place against him when his visa expired. Horowitz is said to have returned to the U. S. in order to participate in the union's left-wing campaign in support of the presidential campaign of Henry Wallace. A former member of the staff of the New York Daily Worker, he is associate editor of the union's official paper. While in Canada he edited a small weekly paper for the union here.



**POLICE HALT UNION ALTERCATION:** When William Kennedy, Administrator for Local 241, attempted to take over the union hall on Algonquin boulevard E. he received vigorous protests from the suspended executive of the local. In fact, for a time it appeared that a pitched battle might take place. Finally police stepped in to halt the affair. In the top photo, Chief of Police Albert

Lepic, centre, in plain clothes, watches Kennedy and B. Maguire, international organizer, leave the hall. Maguire is the man facing the camera while Kennedy is looking over his shoulder. Man with his back to the camera at right is Gregory T. Evans, counsel for the executive of the local. The bottom photograph shows what happened to a sign which Kennedy posted forbidding entry to the hall to the suspended executive.

## Reds' Rent Receipt No Passport To Hall

A police padlock is on the door of the union hall on Algonquin boulevard E. today, and will probably remain there till next Monday at the earliest, when debate on the injunction brought against the executive of Local 241 is heard in the Supreme Court of Ontario at Toronto.

Police padlocked the hall in order to prevent a riot last Friday night, when William Kennedy, "administrator" of Local 241, attempted to take over the hall in a surprise move. At 5.30 p.m. Kennedy, flanked by R. A. Lachance, and other Red henchmen walked into the hall to find it occupied by Jim Carlin, recording secretary of the local, who is a brother of Ralph Carlin. Carlin was ordered out.

At the time of the attempted seizure, R. J. Carlin was aboard the train

for Toronto where he was going to discuss union affairs with the local's legal representatives.

Previous to attempting to take over the hall, Kennedy and Lachance, armed with a receipt for rent of the hall and the injunction against the local executive, approached chief of police Albert Lepic to obtain police assistance in taking over the building. Chief Lepic refused to supply aid to the Red faction, on the ground that he would be interfering with a civil court matter.

After Kennedy "moved in", word quickly spread among anti-Communist members of the local, who recently passed an unanimous vote that the international executive of the IUMMSW revoke Kennedy from the district.

Soon the interior of the hall was a mass of arguing men. On the street before the building miners gathered in angry groups. Hotheads urged their fellows: "Let's walk in and toss them out! They can't get away with this."

But president Ivan Vachon kept his miners under control. He forbid violence in any form. His men obeyed.

Meanwhile police had been apprised of the situation. Two squad cars provided back and forth before the hall as the argument waxed hotter and hotter.

Finally Vachon went to the "suspended" members of Local 241, for legal aid.

A parley between chief of police Lepic, Vachon and Kennedy resulted. The chief proposed to lock the hall to both parties and Kennedy and Vachon agreed rather than precipitate violence.

In effect, the victory was on the side of the Reds. While they did not obtain possession of the hall, by their actions they succeeded in depriving the executive of Local 241 of using it.

## DRUNK DRIVING

Two drunken drivers faced Magistrate S. Atkinson in police court this week and got the usual penalty. He sentenced them to 10 days each in Monthey jail farm.

## Magistrate Atkinson 40 Years On Bench

Magistrate S. Atkinson, 68, a familiar figure to most Northerners and a pioneer of the district, completed 40 years of service on the bench this Spring.

Noted throughout the district for his ready wit and efficient discharge of justice, Mr. Atkinson, then a young businessman, was appointed magistrate for Halleybury on March 25, 1908. On November 19, 1910, his administrative territory was expanded to include the town of Cobalt and the townships of Coleman and Bucke. Later appointments were made on May 7, 1912, as magistrate for Temiskaming, Sudbury and Nipissing districts; on October 1, 1914, as Juvenile Court Judge; on February 1, 1923, magistrate of Cochrane district and on August 17, 1934, as Provincial Magistrate.

It was 33 years ago, on May 6, 1915, that he heard his first case in the Porcupine Camp, in the old courtroom attached to the provincial jail at South Porcupine.

"I can't recall everything which happened that first day here, but I do remember that it was a very large liquor docket," he said with a smile. "The type of offences in this district haven't changed a great deal."

Over the years he has heard every type of charge time and again, from murder to expectorating on the sidewalk. Numerically, the number of cases he has dealt with is stupendous. A reliable estimate of the number would be in excess of 150,000. In recent years he has dispensed justice at the rate of 5,000 cases a year and sometimes this figure has jumped to 7,000.

His longest court locally took place in 1936, when he heard 122 cases in one afternoon. Not one to dally with the facts before him are clear, he works with business-like speed. At one recent sitting here he dealt with 65 cases in 62 minutes, mostly minor liquor and traffic offences.

The manner in which he runs his court is something which has drawn the admiration of his brother magistrates throughout the province. No respecter of persons, he treats all who come before him alike — rich or poor, important or obscure.

A classic example of this occurred in the early 1930's when he was dealing with a case in which it was charged that jobs in a local mine were being sold to immigrants by a Schumacher boarding-house keeper. Key witness in the case was the manager of the mine in which the jobs were alleged to have been sold. This man was regarded as the most important man in the North. Due to his position his word was virtual law about the camp and he was treated with diffidence by all who came in contact with him.

But when he failed to appear in Magistrate Atkinson's court for three successive sittings on the excuse he was "too busy", he received a rude jolt. The magistrate ordered that a bench warrant be issued for his arrest if he did not appear the following day. He appeared.

Always courteous with the members of the bar who appear before him, he is still not one to be bulldozed by a lawyer who is arguing a case. There is the well-known story of the time a legal light of this type from North Bay appeared here. Renowned as a bullying type in a courtroom, the lawyer tried out his tactics on the local magistrate. It didn't work out. With a pulverizing display of language the magistrate drove him back on his heels. The man had intended to set up a practice here. When he saw that his type of professional talent was useless he decided against it.

An incident occurred here this Spring which illustrated the type of steel-trap mind which operates behind the magistrate's smiling exterior. Two local men were charged with assaulting a D.P. The two accused stated that the D.P. had used abusive language, after testimony had been given that he could not speak English. After the two lawyers before him had solemnly discussed the abusive language which had allegedly been used the magistrate said: "How could he use abusive language when he can't speak a word of English? Guilty."

Mr. Atkinson was born at Feltham, England, in 1879 and is a son of James and Elizabeth Atkinson. His father was the founder and manufacturer of Atkinson's Perfumes, which gained a world-wide reputation and with which firm Magistrate Atkinson's elder son, Cyril, has been for a number of years in Buenos Aires.

He received his education at King's School, Canterbury, England.

Coming to Canada at the age of 16, Mr. Atkinson was in business in Halleybury in the town's early days, until his appointment as magistrate. With Mrs. Atkinson, the former Miss Fanny Elston, who he married at

## Jean Dickenson Charms Audience At Palace Theatre

Jean Dickenson, star of the Album of Familiar Music, sang to an enthusiastic audience in the Palace Theatre last night. The famous radio star showed a warmth and range of voice which topped that of any other performer who has appeared here this year. Particularly well-received was her rendition of "Ave Maria" which she sang as an encore.

## Fournier Not Fired - Urquhart

M. L. Urquhart, assistant manager of McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, declared yesterday that Conrad Fournier, who appeared Tuesday in police court on a charge of stealing \$281 from the union hall here, had not been "fired temporarily" from his job at the mine as a result of the charge.

Fournier and David Walsh, both charged with the offence, were dismissed by Magistrate S. Atkinson when Ralph Carlin, business agent of Local 241, failed to appear against them. S. C. Platus, attorney for the two accused, stated in police court that Fournier "had been politely told at the mine to take a holiday till the case was disposed of," and that he had been "fired temporarily."

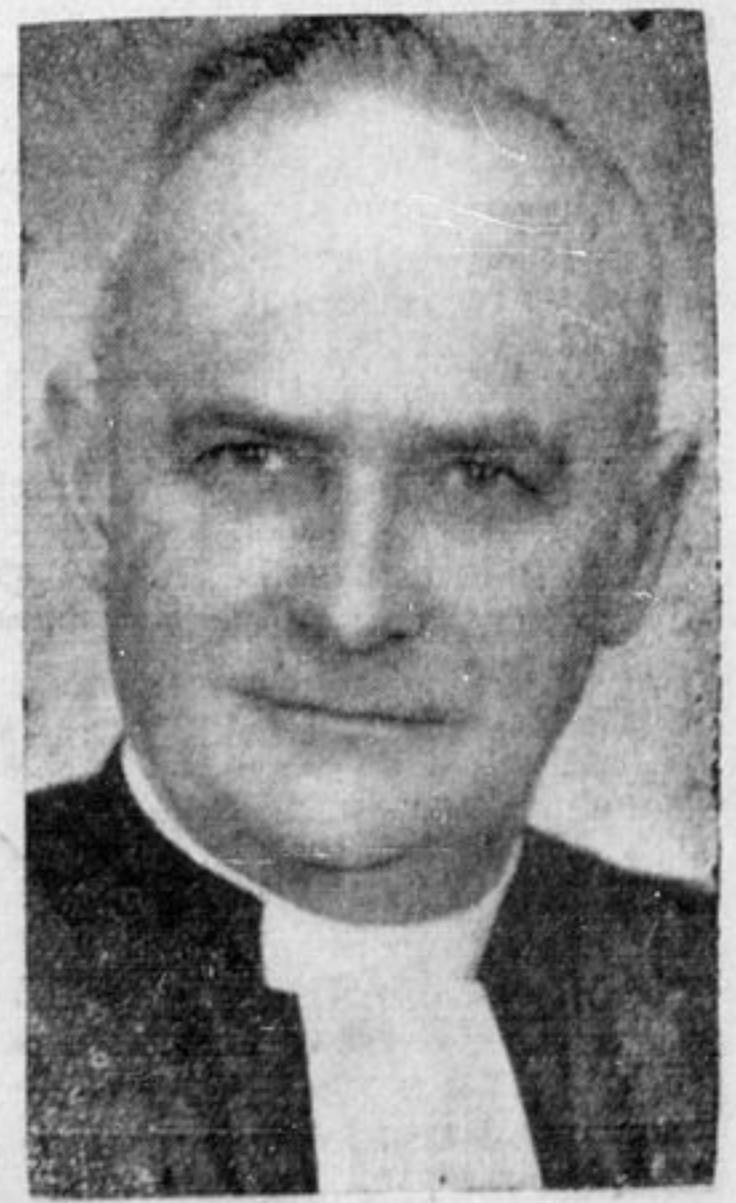
"Mr. Fournier was not compelled in any way to stay away from his work," Mr. Urquhart said. "On the morning after he was arrested he was called into the office of our underground superintendent to discuss the case. It was mutually agreed that he should not come to work till the case was disposed of. He was given one week's holiday with pay and he seemed quite agreeable about the matter."

However, at the end of the week Fournier was remanded when he appeared in court. This was on April 13.

"He was supposed to report back to work on the 14th," the mine executive said. "He would have been quite welcome to come back but he didn't appear. There was no question at any time of depriving him of the right to work."

Tuesday in court here crown attorney S. A. Caldicock asked for a further adjournment of the case due to the absence of Arthur Jones, financial secretary of Local 241, one of the leading witnesses against Fournier and Walsh. Magistrate Atkinson said that in view of the fact that Fournier was not going to work he could no longer delay the hearing.

Court attendants called for Ralph Carlin to testify against the accused, but the local's business agent was also not in the courtroom. The case was dismissed for lack of prosecution.



REV. WILLIAM MUSTARD who was honored recently with a Doctor of Divinity degree. Mr. Mustard is pastor of First United Church.

East Bolton, Quebec in 1901, his home has been in Halleybury ever since. The family consists of their two sons, Edward is the second one, and one daughter, Mrs. Fancy, also of Halleybury.