

THE PORCUPINE ADVANCE

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1918

SHOULD SHOW COURTESY IN ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

A large number of people were put to trouble and inconvenience through the activities of the Dominion Police here last week in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act, but as the Dominion officers were usually courteous and reasonable, and as the most of those detained felt that their own carelessness or neglect was to blame for their lack of the necessary protecting papers, the public in general took the matter good-humoredly. One case, however, has roused much indignation. The blame for this case does not rest, however, on either the Dominion or the local police but on the Chief of Police of a town several miles away. This Chief was a visitor to Timmins on Thursday and he was apparently swelled out with his own terrific authority and importance. He stopped one man and brusquely demanded his military papers. The man promptly produced his British passport, showing clearly that he was British-born, of British parentage, and that he did not come within the draft in any way. Perhaps, it was the very completeness of answer that the British passport made that annoyed the visiting Chief, who may have been disappointed that he could not take the gentleman down to the station. In any event he handed back the passport and gruffly asked the man as a parting question: "Are you a German?" To a Britisher such a question is more offensive than the vilest other epithet, and the Britisher was much annoyed at the uncalculated question. It would be well, indeed, if this visiting Chief of Police would learn that no uniform gives a man a license to abuse good citizens and that authority is only dignified when it conducts itself with propriety.

MINERS' UNION STRONGLY AGAINST BOLSHEVICKI

Efforts were recently made to convert the local Miners' Union to an endorsement of the Bolsheviki nonsense preached by Consovitch and his kind. The Union was approached with a view to allowing the Union Hall to be used for Bolsheviki meetings and for the general advance of certain perverted doctrines of the same kind. If this were permitted, the Union was assured that it would receive an in-

crease of 500 or 600 new members in the Camp. The Union, however, positively and flatly refused to have anything to do with the anarchistic and disloyal doctrines suggested. Even the eloquence of Consovitch made so little impression on the Union members that he is said to have left a meeting in the Miners' Hall in great disgust and anger and vowing vengeance. As a consequence of the Miners' firm stand for law and order and decency, about 100 members tainted with Bolshevism withdrew their membership. The attitude of the Union, however, remained unchanged. "Perhaps, we are better off without such members," seems to be the general opinion. "At any rate this Union can never countenance the destructive and unpatriotic attitude assumed by such people, for we wish to retain our own self-respect and the good opinion of honest law-abiding men and women inside and outside the ranks of organized labor."

It is only fair to say that the praiseworthy attitude of the Miners' Union greatly strengthened the hands of the authorities and loyal citizens generally in dealing with Consovitch and similar agitators whose program was all destructive and menacing.

PTE. JACK WHITTON HOME WITH WOUNDS.

Among the visitors to Timmins this week was Pte. Jack Whitton, one of the old-timers of the North Land. He was a well-known mine work contractor both at Cobalt and in the Porcupine. He spent about ten months in the early days at the Trethewey and was also one of the old-timers at the Big Dome. In addition he did considerable prospecting in the Porcupine, and rounded off his pioneering accomplishments by conducting a pool room at South Porcupine. He went overseas with the 87th Battalion and saw much strenuous service, being wounded several times. He came back to Toronto last Tuesday evening, reaching South End on Sunday. He is now back in the Porcupine awaiting his formal discharge as medically unfit for further active service.

Pte. Whitton made his first trip to France in June, 1916. He was through the fierce battles at the Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge and other points in the line. He was wounded in September, 1916, at the Somme, being injured in the thigh by shell fire. This injury was not serious enough to prevent him returning to duty at the front, but on the ninth of April, 1917, he was again wounded, this time more seriously, his left shoulder and side being injured when the troops were going "over the top."

Pte. Whitton saw many from the North Land overseas. He met among others that he recalls, "Roaring Bob," now Major Neil McDonald; Jack Mackay, formerly Provincial Police; and Bill Gowans, formerly Captain at the Big Dome. He also

met The Porcupine Advance in the trenches on several occasions and found it always a welcome and prized visitor by the boys overseas.

RUSSIAN ORATOR NOW IN JAIL.

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vitch spoke in English, also gave evidence corroborating in part the previous witnesses.

When Consovitch came to give evidence in his own behalf, his lawyer had considerable trouble and had at last to suggest that he would drop the case unless a sensible and reasonable attitude was taken. Consovitch first refused to kiss the Bible. Then he balked on other forms of oath and declaration. In answer to questions as to his religious beliefs he said: "My God not in Heaven, but in my heart. I got belief in no Hell, but here. I am in Hell now all right." At first he would not hold up his hand to affirm, saying he would tell the truth with his tongue not his hand. At last the lawyer prevailed on him to take the form. Consovitch said the meeting at the Finn Hall was in memory of the Russian Revolution, and the black badges were in honor of those who had fallen. He claimed the yellow press was deceiving the people about the Russian Revolution; the people having gotten rid of the Czar were not going under the Kaiser. He alleged that in calling Kings "blood-suckers" and getting behind them with guns, etc., he had not meant the British King particularly. In advocating a revolution, he would leave it to the British people to decide. He said his remark to the Chief had been: "If the British people see the betterness of Russia, let them do what is best." He also explained more or less clearly that by revolution he had meant the people taking the power into their own hands, but he did not advocate force. He was (in his evidence) all for education and enlightenment. In answer to Magistrate Atkinson he said he did not belong to the I.W.W. "Did you want the meeting to understand that the King of Great Britain was in a conspiracy about this war?" the Magistrate asked. "Well," replied Consovitch, "they are all related and not enemy to each other I think." He also told of reading a clipping saying that the British Royal Family was helping Germany.

Consovitch's lawyer, in defense, said that resumes of a speech taking an hour to deliver could not be too much relied upon. Also he suggested that there were differences in the versions given by Chief Clark and Officer Allen. He also dwelt on the fact that to advocate revolution was not necessarily seditious. A revolution could be accomplished by ballot, for instance Consovitch had not advocated de-thronement of kings by arms, but through the power of education and union of people. As for the kings being put in the trenches, it was a common opinion that all manhood

should take part there. He read part of the act re sedition to show that his client did not come in its scope, and he quoted a passage from Service's poems to suggest that Consovitch's theories were not seditious.

The Magistrate's summing up of the case was brief but pointed. He emphasized the point that no man had any right to come here and suggest that His Majesty the King was in a conspiracy to continue the war to oppress his people, or that he was in league in any way with the enemy. He committed Consovitch to stand his trial before the next court. Consovitch was taken down to Cobalt and lodged in the Provincial jail there. No bail being obtainable for him he was taken down to North Bay this week to await his trial in June.

The local police had the situation well in hand to deal with any demonstration that might be made during or after the trial here, and to make assurance doubly sure there was a force of between fifty and sixty plainclothes Dominion Police in town under Inspector Noble for the occasion. The stand taken by the lawyer they had brought in and the general appearance of things, however, made the local Bolsheviki feel that they had better stay quiet. In any event they felt they would be all right to wait until after they knew what happened to Consovitch's case. That would be after three o'clock shift came off work. But the cell doors had hardly elanged on Consovitch before unexpected things began to happen. Dominion Police seemed to spring up all over town and get busy. In the crowd outside the court, and all over town, everybody was detained and made to give an account of themselves. Alien enemies had to produce their cards, other aliens to show their passports, and the British element were asked regarding their standing under the Mil-

itary Service Act. The event was made a general round-up for the Military Service Act and for the foreigners. The men coming off shift at the mines were rounded up and marched to the police station. Soon the station and the Council chamber across the way were crowded to overflowing. The affair was conducted with military precision and thoroughness. The Bolsheviki were surprised, and dazed by the unexpectedness and completeness of the inquisition. They could not figure out what it meant and have not figured it yet. In addition three of those in the crowd of the 14th were arrested in the Court room just after Consovitch was committed for trial. They will come up for trial this week, being out on bail in the meantime. Chief Clark also has in his notice between 40 and 50 others of the mob whom he intends to make face the Magistrate for their part in the disorder.

Between 500 and 600 men were taken in charge by the Dominion Police and the Constables working with them on Thursday. The most of them were able to show their standing and soon procured their release. About thirty or forty were later released on bail until they could secure proofs. Five were taken away under Military escort on Friday morning, and more each day since. A German was put in the cells overnight and must report each day to the police. A number of aliens are also to be tried for infractions of their paroles. All other foreigners must have their passports or other papers put in shape at once.

A number of the Dominion Police have remained in town and have been making life lively here for men of military age, round-ups of the pool-rooms, theatres, etc., impressing on all the necessity for each man to carry his military papers or proofs that he is outside the draft.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

During the extreme cold weather, consumers of town water are advised to allow their taps to keep running slightly to prevent freezing in the pipes.

By order

H. E. MONTGOMERY
clerk

Enlisting Sale

For 10 Days, starting Wednesday, March 20

- Cups and Saucers, regular \$12, for 8.25
- Ladies' Wrist Watches, 20 year case, regular \$22, for 13.50
- Alarm Clocks, regular 2.50, for 1.75; regular \$2, for 1.25
- Crown Derby Blue Willow, regular 1.25, now at 95 cents each
- 17 jewel Walthams, regular \$21, for \$13
- Crown Derby Sugars and Creams, regular \$15, for 10.50 per pair
- Crown Derby Cups and Saucers, regular 4.80, now 3.20

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings, Ivory Goods---Trays, Mirrors, Etc.---Silverware and Cut Glass, Mantel Clocks, Solid Gold Jewellery--Brooches, Necklets, Bar Pins, Links, Platinum Jewellery: all at 20 per cent. less than actual cost

See posters for particulars. Do not miss this sale. It is your opportunity to secure high-class jewellery at less than cost

P. L. McHALE
Jeweler & Optician

Opposite Post Office,

Timmins, Ontario.



CANADA

Income Tax Forms Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is \$1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is \$3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding \$3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to \$1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of \$100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Post-masters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

INSPECTOR OF TAXATION:
K. Fellowes, cor. Bank St. and Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont.