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TOO MANY BEERS

Considerable excitement was created this week throughout the province by the publication in Toronto city daily newspapers of reports of a sermon preached by Rev. Allan H. Ferry, B.A., supply minister at Davenport Road United Church. Rev. Mr. Ferry was quoted as saying that there are so-called hotels in Toronto and in other parts of this province where rooms can not be rented, and there are other hotels where the main object of the rooms is to cater to young fellows and their girl friends seeking private accommodation for an hour or two to engage in drinking and immorality. The preacher was further quoted as saying that in gathering material for this sermon and others of a series he had planned to preach, he had spent many afternoons and evenings visiting beverage rooms and in making enquiries of proprietors of so-called hotels in the city and on the highways. He was reported as telling of going to one hotel on one of the highways leading out from the city and the proprietor considered it a huge joke when he requested a room. "The proprietor told me I could get bed and breakfast, but no room," was the way Rev. Mr. Ferry was reported as phrasing the matter. The reports suggested that at most of the hotels visited by Mr. Ferry, the insinuation was constantly made that he could easily secure a room if he had a lady friend to look after.

Immediately following the publication of the reports of this sermon, Premier Hepburn ordered a thorough investigation into the charges, as he termed them. Most people will commend Hon. Mr. Hepburn for his prompt action in the matter. Charges of this sort, made by a responsible citizen and published in responsible newspapers, should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. The premier ordered an inspector of the Liquor Control Board to interview Mr. Ferry and to secure affidavits on which specific action might be taken. An official of the Attorney-General's department also accompanied the inspector on the visit, so that Rev. Mr. Ferry no doubt felt that he must substantiate any charges he might make. All this was eminently fair and proper. Those who suggest charges should always be prepared at least to co-operate with the authorities in seeing that the law is enforced. If Rev. Mr. Ferry had the right attitude and the proper motives, as no doubt he had, all this would meet with his approval.

The sequel, however, is not quite so satisfactory. The report of the interview between the officials and the clergyman, as published in the Toronto newspapers, seems to be largely given over to explanation of how fine a man the minister appeared to be in the eyes of the investigators, and how well they got along together at the interview. Also emphasis is given to the statement that Rev. Mr. Ferry did not criticize the Liquor Control Board or the government in his sermon. As many would expect, it was also noted that the reports of the sermon were misleading and the minister was misquoted. No affidavits were taken and apparently no direct information given that will result in prosecutions.

It is to be hoped that Hon. Mr. Hepburn will exercise his usual energy to see that the matter does not rest as it is. The premier is absolutely right in demanding the co-operation of all good citizens in seeing that law and decency obtain so far as possible in regard to the beverage rooms. But it is not fair nor practical to leave the whole onus on private citizens. There will be general agreement that from the very first there has been lack of effective inspection of the beverage rooms. Indeed, there is a growing opinion that present conditions in Ontario are worse than under the old condemned license law of years ago. Drunkenness is evidently on the increase, and the number of young people too frequently patronizing the beer parlours is a matter of deep regret to all good citizens, no matter how tolerant they may be in regard to freedom to take a drink. To see young girls indulging the habit of frequenting beer parlours, with all this implies to the average mind, is depressing to say the least. It may be argued that many of the hotels with beverage rooms are adequately equipped and observe the law very closely, but a number of them apparently have no real care or thought or business except the sale of beer. The inspection to date seems to have done little to better the conditions. Either that, or the work of the inspectors has been over-ruled elsewhere. In either case it is incumbent on the government to institute the remedy.

So far as Timmins is concerned, The Advance can scarcely believe that any of the hotels here feature the form of immorality suggested by the reports of the sermon by the minister in Toronto. At the same time there is no disguising the fact that far too many young girls are patronizing the beer parlours to the detriment of the girls themselves. Judging from the appearance of some of these girls, it is doubtful if the law in regard to supplying intoxicants to minors is as closely observed as it should be. This is one of the points

upon which the inspection seems to be ineffective and inadequate.

There are some people who feel that any beer parlours are too many. Even those who take what they feel is a broader view, however, will agree that there are too many of these places in Timmins and many other towns and cities and rural places. From the inception of the beverage parlour idea there were too many beer rooms here, and in too many cases the wrong type of people were granted licenses. This too may be charged against ineffective inspection or interference with the proper work of the inspectors. Not only should the buildings be of the right type to serve the public, but the holders of the licenses should also be the kind of men who will not bring the law into disrepute.

The interest created in Toronto and the province at large through the report of the sermon by the preacher, and the sequel thereto, will not be in vain, if it is the start of a movement for fewer and better beer parlours. Unless there is such a movement, there will be an inevitable and irresistible movement for no beverage rooms at all.

LESSON OF QUEBEC ELECTION

There were people who believed that the voters of the province of Quebec would never vote otherwise than overwhelmingly Liberal, yet at the provincial election on Monday of this week only 15 Liberals were elected, as against 75 representatives of the Union National, the new party made up of old-time Conservatives and old-time Liberals united to sweep a delinquent government from office.

For forty years the Liberals had absolute control of the province of Quebec, and with a Liberal government at Ottawa, Liberal governments in most of the provinces of the Dominion, and all the power and prestige that these things imply, it seemed hopeless to expect that another party should win power in Quebec. For months past, however, former residents of the province of Quebec, now living in Timmins, have been forecasting exactly the result of the Quebec provincial government. The people of Quebec, they said, were not forsaking the Liberal banner, but the leaders of the party had forsaken the people. Graft and maladministration had gone beyond all limits it was claimed, and the people in general were aroused and would in no uncertain way oust the government from power. This is just what happened.

At the last session of the Quebec Legislature, Mr. Duplessis, who will be the new premier, expounded in able and courageous way some of the evils under which Quebec has suffered. A brother of the premier, it was proved, deposited provincial funds in his own name and drew the interest on them to be added to his personal account. The families and friends of some government members were kept practically as pensioners on provincial funds. There was suggestion that even children's names were on the payrolls of the government for contracts and employment. Corruption was said to be widespread at the expense of the province. The legions of graft and maladministration seemed to be firmly entrenched, but nothing could save them from the determination of the people.

Therein lies the lesson of the Quebec election on Monday. It is an impressive lesson to all provinces, to all parties, to all governments, Dominion provincial or municipal. It is the proof that in this democratic country of Canada the people rule, if they truly desire it, and every once in a while when things pass the limits of fairness and decency, the people rise in their wrath to show that the people can and will rule.

At the present moment the lesson should be particularly suggestive to some of the provincial governments—Ontario and Manitoba, for example. It should not escape the notice of would-be municipal rulers either. The lesson is plain to all that power must not be abused. Quebec made this evident enough surely on Monday, when with ballots they expressed the sentiment voiced by a former undertaker in Timmins:—"You may run around for a while, but I'll nail you in the end."

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

It may sound like a paradox, but the driest year in Ontario's history is also the wettest.

The United States refused to allow W. Gallacher, Communist member of the British parliament, to enter that country. In view of the record of mischief and disorder created by communists in every country that has given them shelter or hospitality, it is not difficult to find excuse for the attitude of the United States in the matter. On the other hand Canada raised no question about his visit to this country. He was welcomed to Timmins and given a fair and kindly hearing. To his credit it must be said that he did not abuse the privileges accorded. In this he differed much from other communists who visited here in some other years. The British Communist, M.P., did not sneer at religion nor did he counsel others to violence or threat of violence. Instead he emphasized the fact that every man had the right to his own religion and should be permitted to exercise that right unmolested. He advocated radical political and economic changes, but left the inference that these were to be achieved by ballots not by bullets or bats. No matter how much others may differ from the views expressed, British peoples are ready to admit to each and every man the privilege of free speech and free thought. The objection to local communists has been that they attempted to



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Discusses Pacifism and Its Weaknesses

Believes it is a Case of Fighting Inside or Outside of Canada.

Pacifism has been much discussed in this country in the past few years. Much of this discussion has been beside the point. As a matter of fact practically all Canadians are peace-lovers. No one wants war. But a great majority admit that they would fight to the limit of their ability were Canada attacked. In a rather remarkable editorial article in The Yarmouth Herald it is pointed out that any world war of the future will mean that Canada will be attacked, and if it is left to the time of attack to defend this country, it will be too late. According to The Yarmouth Herald it will be a case of fighting for Canada outside of Canada, or taking a chance on being overrun at home without fair means of defence. The editorial from The Yarmouth Herald in full is as follows:

Pacifism on Its Last Legs
It is always painful to have to dispel delusions, but it is about time that Canadian pacifists woke up and took stock of the present situation in terms of reality.

On the face of it, successive pacifist governments have so weakened Empire land, sea and air forces that Britain has suffered the humiliation of being backed down by Italy, still a third rate power in spite of myriads of planes and soldiers and the ranting of Mussolini.

Some would suggest that this picture is deceptive.

That British statesmen regardless of party lines leave the real defence of the realm to naval and military experts.

That these experts have not been asleep at their posts.

That the navy is still far and away the most powerful in the world.

That the army is highly mechanized and efficient.

That the air force, while not the largest, is trained to a hair and possesses better fighting equipment than any in Europe.

In a word, that the defence situation is not nearly so desperate as we have been led to suppose, and that the apparent backward before Mussolini is merely a stroke of policy designed to rouse the Empire spirit to a high pitch of indignation, so that when the time comes to set the war machinery in motion public opinion will be enthusiastically behind it.

Highly as The Telegram regards the astuteness of Downing Street, it is probably flattering the present ministry much too much to credit them with such Machiavellian cunning as the second proposition implies.

Somewhere in between probably, lies the real truth.

But whatever that truth may be it will never be known in Canada until it is too late for the knowledge to be of any real use.

And even if it could be known it probably would not alter the course of events one iota.

The whole thing boils down to this:

If Britain is attacked by any formidable combination of European or other nations, Canada will be in the war as a matter of course.

No parliament, unless composed of absolute imbeciles, would wait for the war to come to this country, as it undoubtedly would if the Dominions sat

force others to accept their ideas by violence and threat of violence. Too often they succeeded in stirring up violence and lawlessness, but disappeared themselves before the time when the law imposed its penalty for the disorder thus created.

One part of Third avenue looks bright and city-like with the new street lights, but the other end still walks in darkness more or less complete. The row of new lights now illuminating Third avenue as far down as Birch street should be carried along to Mountjoy street at the earliest possible moment,

back and allowed the Old Country to be defeated in detail.

Nor would dependence upon the United States get us anywhere, because any combination powerful enough to overcome Britain would not hesitate a moment about carrying the war into North America.

The choice is merely between fighting the war on somebody else's soil or having it fought out on our own.

Under these circumstances it is not doing the youth of this country any favour to let them go on believing the pacifist fairy tale that all they have to do is to refuse to fight and the danger is averted.

Some of the more honest newspapers are already beginning to abandon the pacifist cult and are working gradually to bring their readers around to the realities of 1936.

For instance, The Halifax Herald, which specializes in leading public opinion from behind, has recently been engaged in an animated controversy with itself on the subject of Peace versus War.

The arguments appear in the guise of letters to the editor, but the prominence given them marks them unmistakably as "policy" articles, their style showing conclusively that most of them are written by a group of professional propagandists retained by the Herald and incidentally prepared (if so instructed) to prove that the moon is made of green cheese, or anything else that the guiding genius or geni of that great institution might think advisable at the moment.

The series started off strong with three doses of pacifism to one of strife, but gradually that proportion will change until in practically no time at all the Herald will be back on the same old throne and altar belligerent basis that it occupied for many years before and during the Great War.

But while one may laugh at the solemn mechanics of the Herald's methods, the fact remains that the paper is right in gradually preparing the public mind for the dangers that threaten.

If any misguided youth is seriously thinking of "refusing to fight" he would do well to ask such of his elders as have reasonably accurate recollection of the events from 1914 to 1918 and later to tell him candidly about some of the peculiar phenomena of that period, especially at home here in Canada where the CEP after all was raised.

Here are some of the things he should know:

1. That if you scratch a professional pacifist you find a recruiting officer.

2. That the same craving for excitement and the thrill of flying in the face of convention that now leads college students to declare they will not fight, will carry them into the next war as enthusiastic volunteers.

Particularly as they have special opportunity to qualify for officer ranks.

3. That if the war is of any magnitude, conscription probably will be instituted immediately, and the "won't fighters" will make the acquaintance of M.P.'s in short order, to their sorrow.

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4. That whether volunteer or conscript, politics will play the same role in the army that it does in civic life, with favourite sons basking in the comfort of cushy jobs or phoney exemptions, and so forth.

5. That nine-tenths of those who now aid and abet him in his pacifist foolishness will turn on him overnight and become the most enthusiastic supporters of all that pertains to war.

The friends of Canadian youth can do him no greater kindness than to point out the rock ribbed truth that if the Empire fights, Canada must fight, too.

If Canada fights, he must fight or submit himself to penalties more monotonous and uncomfortable than army service itself.

When national freedom is at stake, all hair splitting falls to the ground, and victory goes to the side that, as old General Nathan Forrest so elegantly expressed it, "gets there fustest with the mosiest men."

But if lessons of pacifism have been too deeply engrained, if he insists upon making a jackass of himself, he will find himself in scant company.

For there is not the slightest doubt that in event of serious war threatening the Empire the general run of Canadians of 1936 would prove as ready to rally to the colours as an older generation showed themselves to be 22 years ago.

It is laughable to-day to hear youth movement leaders talking about how recruiting ardor was worked up with martial music, glowing pictures of the romance of war, and so on.

The plain fact of the matter is that most of the "martial music" of the hastily raised regimental bands was more likely to repel than to attract, and that most of the debunking of national heroes that has been put into books the last 20 years was originally camp badinage everywhere, while the war and nearly everything connected with it was kidded to death 50 times a day.

Natural military adventurers there were in plenty, but the great majority of these men did not go to war because of any romantic expectations, or because bands played a few lively airs, or because of the inspiring fairy tales put out by the British propaganda department—and openly scoffed at in many instances in British camps.

They went because they realized that right or wrong there was an enemy to

be stopped, and that it was better to try to stop him at Ypres than at Halifax.

And in so doing, with cheerful words and brave hearts, many of them achieved not only romance but material advancement that in time of peace might have required decades to accomplish.

Apart altogether from routine public service appointments, any survey of the real rulers of this country to-day would show a very large proportion, probably as high as 65 per cent., of men who carried a rifle or held the King's commission from 1914 to 1918.

The best and most advantageous advice that can be given the Canadian youth to-day is to forget the wild notions of impractical doctrinaires and (if the necessity arises) to stand prepared to do its duty to the country as its fathers did theirs a quarter of a century ago.

Canada Needs Militia Says Col. George A. Drew

Facts "which we cannot escape" call for a military force of some kind in Canada, Col. George A. Drew, wartime artilleryman and military historian, told the 11th Field Brigade, R.C.A., at their annual dinner at Gurleigh last week.

As the Dominion could never have a large standing army, the necessary military force must be in the militia, Col. Drew said, criticizing attacks made on "the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, our organized police forces and the militia of this country."

"The time has come to meet in the open Communist propaganda of that nature," he added. Voicing his own belief in the ideal of peace and referring to his own work for that ideal, the speaker declared inescapable facts emphasized the need for protection. There was no way in which the training of the Canadian militia was likely to lead the country into war. "Geography has determined that we can never be the aggressor. Such forces as we train, therefore, can only be for the purpose of defending our rights," he said.

Many criticisms of military training are made in all sincerity, he said. But "too often the beginning of active pacifist movements is inspired by those who would like to do away with everything which would protect our British institutions."

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea



The growing popularity of beautiful St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., was shown this year by the great increase of visitors during July. Privileged vacationists from all over the world spent happy days at the Bay of Fundy resort golfing, swimming, fishing, sailing, playing tennis, dancing, or just lazing in the sun on the warm sand of Katy's Cove,

sections of which are seen above in the top three pictures. Several golf tournaments have been held already on the sporty 18-hole and 9-hole courses connected with the Algonquin Hotel, and famous golfers have pronounced the links in excellent condition for other matches that will be held before the hotel finally closes at the end of the first

week in September. The recent visit of President Roosevelt of the United States to the district has attracted great interest to his summer home at Campobello Island. Many American visitors have been at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea for the season. Another popular spot has been the Casino, where dancing and picture shows provide entertainment.

The town needs more light on the streets—and on some other things.

The town needs a mayor who will co-operate with council to have things done.

Perhaps a man who hasn't any more sense than to start a forest fire would be brainless enough to make a machine to set bush fires. Anyone who knows anything about the North or the bush, however, realizes that it doesn't need any machine to start a bush fire in a year like this.

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