

Twenty Years Ago From The Porcupine Advance Files

Twenty years ago The Advance announced that one case of diphtheria had been reported in Moneta and there were two cases quarantined for the same disease in Timmins. There were all sorts of rumors current and much alarm was evident, the people of Timmins and district had been so free from epidemics of all kinds and from serious contagious diseases that the people here found the situation so new that it seemed especially alarming.

in minimizing the risk of contagion, and there were many laymen who thought that if all the cases had been treated as a contagious disease and strictly quarantined at the start the spread of the disease would have been greatly restricted. However, the law did not provide for this, and in any case there is the comfort that the situation here was well handled and Timmins escaped much more lightly in the flu epidemic than many other towns in better situations.

plete disregard for his own personal safety," as the official version phrased it. He left the North Land as a captain, but was promoted overseas to major. He gave unusual service to his country overseas. On his return later to Canada he was a candidate here for parliamentary honours, but did not win.

She Could Neither Walk Nor Sleep

Arms and Feet Swollen with Rheumatism

This woman suffered for many years. Pain sapped her strength until she lost hope of recovery. Many remedies were tried, but nothing broke the grip of her crippling rheumatism. At last her husband persuaded her to try Kruschen Salts.

"My arms and feet were swollen with rheumatism," she writes. "I could not walk nor get regular sleep and nothing did me any lasting good. I was so hopeless of ever getting better. I lost my good nature entirely. Then my husband persuaded me to try Kruschen Salts. After two weeks I began to feel better. I persevered, and in six weeks, I was doing housework. Later, I was able to go for a walk. Now I am free from pain and I feel grand."

Police at Kirkland Lake to be Under Commission

Kirkland Lake is following the example of Timmins in placing its police system under a commission, instead of under the direct control of municipal council. Last week the Teek township council passed a by-law under the enabling legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing township councils to pass on the regulation of police affairs to police commissions.

International Scene Passed in Review

Chamberlain's Policy Rides On Emotional Gale.

One of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper's strongest points of criticism of Prime Minister Chamberlain's handling of the Czechoslovak problem was that the Government failed to put on a bold front early in the crisis. The fleet, he said, should have been mobilized in August. The former First Lord of the Admiralty might have gone further. He might have said that if Mr. Chamberlain had only made clear months ago how far along the road of European appeasement he was prepared to go, the people of Britain and of the Empire would have been spared the intense emotional strain caused by the Munich agreement.

Agitation Starts for School in North

Hearst Asking Establishment of Institution Similar to One That Was at Monteith.

Word from Hearst is to the effect that there have been hopes there that the school at Monteith would be reopened. The announcement last week that the Monteith Academy and Farm hereafter are to be used as a jail farm knocks out the hopes referred to. This is a great disappointment to settlers west of Cochrane, as well as to many near Monteith. The Monteith Academy made it possible for settlers to give their children some secondary education without the expense entailed by sending them to some of the high schools in the district and paying for their board and keep at the same time.

would have been the greatest and most horrible paradox in history. Great Britain would have been fighting for the preservation of Czechoslovakia when long ago, as a matter of government policy, the independence of the Czech Republic, as constituted at Versailles, had been "written off." It has now become clear that, as one phase of the Chamberlain appeasement policy, Germany was to be allowed, as far as Britain was concerned, to regard the Danube Valley as her special sphere of economic influence.

The problem facing Downing Street was to bring this radical change about without a general war. And for a few dark days last week it looked impossible. The obstacles were as high and as rugged as the Alps. In the path of a peaceful settlement there stood the Franco-Russian-Czech military alliance, a wavering but still very potent Little Entente, and, as a third and very troublesome factor, the stubborn refusal of President Benes of Czechoslovakia to consider any effective revision of the Wilsonian setup of the Republic as incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles.

It was because of the last item that Lord Runciman went to Prague. As was expected, he failed to "square the circle" and there wasn't the slightest prospect of a compromise at Berlin. Hitler had the advantage of being able to cover his ambitions to spread Germanism in the Danube under a cloak of righteousness, the freedom of the Sudetenlanders. He well understood the appeasement motives actuating Whitehall, and his Nazi advisers assured him Britain would never fight over Middle Europe. All the cards were held at Berchtesgaden and war was next to inevitable. It was then that Neville Chamberlain took to the air in the first of his historic flights of peace.

In one of his foreign policy speeches in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister stated that Britain would fight if and when her "vital interests" are attacked. She would not fight for Czechoslovakia, to which country she had no obligations, and which, as the Lord Chancellor (Lord Maugham) said the other day, "ought never to have existed." She would fight just because of hatred of the institutions and political philosophy of another country, not because it can now be inferred—would she sacrifice millions of lives to preserve a strategic barrier in the Bohemian mountains.

She would fight, though, for the greater cause of human liberty, for the protection of British democracy and British homes. A war, such as might have broken out last week, Mr. Chamberlain said earnestly on Monday, might mean "the end of civilization as we know it." With this subtle phrasing he envisaged the spectre of communism rising over the prostrated nations of Europe. Just at what point British "vital interests" are to be at stake in future proceedings is not clearly marked on the chart of probabilities. But when the navy was mobilized last week and the British Isles placed virtually on a war footing, the nerve centre was France. It was not the fate of Czechoslovakia that brought furrows of Whitehall brows, but the defense of the French Republic, in other words Britain's "frontier on the Rhine."

The official documents released coincident with the debate in the House of Commons reveal that the British warning to Germany was not directly related to a threatened German invasion of the now dismembered Danube country. The Reich was told simply that if France were involved—as she would have been through her alliance with Czechoslovakia—Great Britain would march.

The air now is comparatively clear for the next step by Mr. Chamberlain toward realization of his policy of appeasement, and the indications are—unless the Prime Minister "calls his shots" with more candor, that we shall have to endure another emotional upheaval. In his final speech before Thursday's division in the Commons he went so far as to warn the country to be prepared for "even greater efforts"—that is, efforts for peace.

With the fires of Czechoslovakia still smouldering dangerously, Downing Street's diplomacy of conciliation is already working under forced draught to liquidate the Spanish problem and bring the British-Italian treaty into effect. Until that, together with a restoration of good-will and confidence between Rome and Paris, is achieved, there are not likely to be any further efforts to balance the accounts with Germany.

Nevertheless, on the Chamberlain agenda are two vital moves: satisfaction for Hitler with respect to the colonies taken from Germany at the end of the World War, and the even more involved and delicate matter of opening up markets throughout the world for German products.

It would seem, in short, that the Chamberlain policy involves conceding to the dictator nations everything that they can possibly and reasonably expect, to wipe the slate clear of grievances, drive from Europe the spirit of revenge and bitterness, and then—if it falls—to be ready for a terrific struggle on the sea, on land and in the air, at which the imagination stands aghast. And Mr. Chamberlain admits that he himself is not sure of what lies at the end of the road.

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Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes In the Township of Whitney, District of Cochrane

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT issued by the Reeve of the Township of Whitney hearing date the 21st day of July, 1938, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the several lands being in the Township of Whitney, mentioned and described in the following list of arrears of taxes respectively due thereon and costs, I hereby give notice, pursuant to The Assessment Act and amendments, that unless the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, I shall, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1938, at the Township Hall at Porcupine, at 10 a.m., proceed to sell by public auction so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and lawful costs, incurred in and about the sale and collection of same.

The following lands are all patented.

Table with columns: No., Name, Address and Description, Years in Arrears, Taxes, Costs, Commission, Total. Includes entries for Canusa Mining Co., Chappie Mammoth Mining Co., W. D. Cochrane Estate, etc.

Warrant Authorizing Sale of Land for Taxes

To the Treasurer of the Township of Whitney: You are hereby commanded to levy upon the lands mentioned in the attached list for the arrears of taxes due thereon, with your costs, pursuant to the provisions of The Assessment Act and amendments, and according to law. For so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

P. ROTONDO, Reeve, Township of Whitney. Dated at Porcupine this 21st day of July, 1938. Published in The Ontario Gazette, August 6th, September 3rd and October 1st, 1938. 67-72-80-84-87

IRVIN ROSNER, R. O. EYESIGHT SPECIALIST takes pleasure in announcing that he is now permanently located in the new Bucovetsky Building, 23 Third Avenue, Timmins. We take this opportunity to express CONGRATULATIONS and GOOD WISHES to IRVIN ROSNER, R. O. on the occasion of the opening of his new Optical Suite in The Bucovetsky Building: May he enjoy ever increasing goodwill to the benefit of the people of Timmins and District. Consolidated Optical Company Limited MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS TORONTO Branches Throughout Canada