

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class "A" Weekly Group
OFFICE 26 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 70
Published Every Monday and Thursday by:
GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:

Canada—\$3.00 Per Year. United States—\$3.50 Per Year

Timmins, Ont., Monday, August 14th, 1939

ROADS IN THE NORTH

In recent issues both The Haileyburian and The New Liskeard Speaker have had thoughtful and logical editorial articles in reference to the particular need of the North in the matter of roads. Recent announcement to the effect that Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard would be sidetracked by a new highway route naturally has roused the people of the districts concerned. There is reason to fear that the Ontario Highways Department is missing the whole idea in the matter of highways for this country. It will be a matter for the deepest regret and loss for the province if interested parties of any kind are able to force the department to a wrong policy in regard to highways and their routes in the North. What is needed is not speedways—not uninteresting and routine lines of straight roadways from one point in the South to a given point in the North. The need is for a highway that will afford transportation facilities to the established towns of the North—a highway that will connect these towns—a highway that will tend to open up new areas adjacent to those already established. The real needs of the North should be served, even though the highway is not exactly the shortest distance between two given points.

BRITISH RIGHT TO TRIAL

Some newspapers are greatly excited over lists that have been published recently where the right to the use of the postal mails has been taken away from a number of people in Canada. The newspapers are fully justified in any excitement that may be shown in this regard, as the matter at issue is a vital principle of British right, even if some of the newspapers appear more concerned with minor questions rather than the vital fact of the affair showing how basic rights are being filched from people by bureaucratic tendencies in government to-day.

Toronto newspapers first called attention to the matter by referring to the fact that a comparatively large number of men in the city of Toronto were denied the use of the mails. The reason for this was the charge that at some time or another these men had received letters in their mail containing lottery tickets or other matter which cannot be legally sent through the post offices of Canada. It is not clear that the parties concerned had been duly prosecuted for the offence of receiving lottery tickets or other illegal matter through the mail. In case all these people were duly prosecuted, it appears odd that the affair should have escaped general attention as the number of people concerned is large enough in itself to attract attention. Granted, however, that all those concerned were duly tried in proper open court and found guilty of illegally receiving forbidden matter through the mails, does the law require that all their mail matter hereafter is to be considered as illegal? As a matter of fact it has developed in the Toronto cases that one of the letters which the post office department refused to deliver was a note from a medical man in regard to very necessary treatment for the patient concerned. The claim is made that the non-delivery of this particular letter might have had very serious results. If the law requires that anyone guilty of using the mails illegally will be debarred from receiving communications even from his doctor, or his lawyer, the public should know this.

If the public is agreeable to have an absolute ban placed on the mail of all who have at any time been caught receiving mail matter forbidden by postal regulations, then nothing further need be said, providing every individual has his British rights of free and open trial in the courts in the matter. The trouble, however, appears to be that there have been no such trials. The post office authorities in their great wisdom have simply found letters containing lottery tickets or other banned goods and then without benefit of trial, the recipient of the offending mail has been automatically denied the use of the mails. It may be that in the city of Toronto ninety-nine out of a hundred men whose mail privileges have been thus cancelled have deserved some penalty. But British law requires the protection of the one innocent man, even at the expense of the escape of a few of the guilty. The latest reports of those banned the use of the mails suggests that the list of blacklisted men is not confined to Toronto. Sudbury is reported to have quite a number of people, who, because they have received booklets of sweepstakes tickets through the mails, are now on the Dominion-wide blacklist which prohibits any mail whatever from reaching them. There is understood to be a similar ban on certain people in Timmins, and they have consequently been compelled to receive their supplies through the

use of fictitious addresses, or, perhaps, by express. That the blacklist is ineffective gives little comfort. The whole principle of the thing is wrong. One court case, with the due punishment of any guilty of breach of the law would do more to discourage illegality than scores of bans.

It seems unthinkable that the people of Canada will allow postal authorities to be spies, enforcement officers, judges, juries and everything else in such a matter. It is idle to say that people should not take any part in the illegal use of the mails. In recent years a number of organizations have been making a regular practice of sending out lottery tickets to lists of addresses secured in various ways. The people addressed have had no knowledge or desire in the matter until they have received the tickets to sell. Indeed, most people would be glad to know of a way to stop the receipt of this form of letter. Certainly, every person receiving lottery tickets through the mail is not blameable either morally or legally.

In this matter the newspapers should centre on the principle involved—that every man is entitled to fair trial and is innocent until proven guilty—even in regard to postal affairs. The decision in the matter should not rest with any number of postal authorities. Every man is entitled to fair trial even in such apparently heinous offences as receiving lottery tickets by mail. While on the question, it would also be well to note that it is a far too frequent tendency of the day for officials to assume the role of judges and juries and executioners. It is a form of bureaucratic government that should be sternly discouraged.

"BY THEIR FRUITS"

When John Orasch, of Winnipeg, announced that he was going to move himself and his family back to Germany from whence he came, because he believed the Nazi form of government more acceptable than the Canadian, most people in this country said in effect, "Good speed, good riddance and good luck" to him and his. The idea was that if he esteemed Germany more than Canada, then the sooner he was in Germany the better for all concerned. Human nature in Canada is like that. In a phrase, the thought may be fully summed up in Old Bill's famous words, "If you know of a better 'ole, 'op to it!"

But travelling with his family on the train from Winnipeg to Montreal to take passage for Germany, John Orasch met with misfortune. His little girl, Mary, had been hurt in a fall while at play a few days before the train trip was undertaken, but no doctor was called, as the injuries sustained by the child were not considered as serious. On the train, however, it was soon apparent that the youngster was seriously ill. Word was telegraphed ahead for a doctor to meet the train at Foleyet, so that the child might have medical attention. This was done at the expense of the railway, which in this case happens to be at the expense of the country. Before the train reached Foleyet, however, the little girl had died. Then more kindness and consideration were given the family. More wires were sent ahead and a coroner boarded the train at Capreol and made it possible for the child's body to be released for burial without delaying the family on their trip to Germany. The family wished to take the child to Montreal for interment there, and this was arranged. Then, it was discovered that John Orasch and family could not continue on their journey because the expenses of the funeral made an unexpected drain upon their resources. Learning of this the passengers on the train took up a collection with the result that the funeral costs could be fully met and the family could proceed to Germany without undue hardship or delay.

If John Orasch still contrasts life in Nazi Germany and Canada, it may well be wondered if he can imagine the Nazis showering kindness and help upon a family deserting the land of Hitler.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The C.C.F. promises to "end poverty." Everybody will be in favour of that. The trouble, however, is that even the C.C.F. does not show any promise of doing more than up-ending it.

Word from North Bay suggests that in a few short months the North will have its new lignite industry under way. Fine! And what about the china clay and gypsum industries of the area north of Cochrane?

The Ottawa Journal appears to believe that the big banquet tendered Prime Minister Mackenzie King last week was "solemn as a funeral" from start to finish. If that is the fact, it would have been more appropriate to have held the event in the mausoleum erected some years ago by a certain or uncertain Toronto newspaper.

The fact that in his recent address at the banquet in his honour Prime Minister Mackenzie King gave no hint as to the date of the coming Dominion election has by no means stopped questioning as to the likely time for this event. One of the signs suggesting an early date is the way the decks are being cleared in the office of The Globe and Mail for support of Liberal candidates.

Great Britain muddles along—and ahead—no



"I like shows..."

but the strain on my eyes used to give me the most painful headaches and completely ruin my evening. Mr. Curtis prescribed glasses that completely cleared up my trouble. I wear them when I read and find I don't tire so quickly. It's wonderful what proper glasses can do.

Liberal Terms May Be Arranged

CURTIS

OPTICAL COMPANY
14 Pine St. N. Phone 835

LOCALS

Mr. Ernest Arthurs has returned after visiting his mother at Battersea.

Mr. and Mrs. Carling and family left on Sunday to holiday at Kingston.

Messrs Joe and Jim Kelly are holidaying at Kingston and points south.

Miss Cora Cotnam left on Sunday to visit at her home at Alumette Isle.

Mr. Roy Cotnam left on Sunday to holiday at Chapleau.

Mr. and Mrs. James Price and son, Garfield, returned last week from a visit to Kirkland Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Denis Cotnam left on Sunday to visit friends at Toronto and Vinton.

Messrs May and Loretta Fitzpatrick left on Sunday to spend a vacation visiting at their home at Alumette Isle.

Miss Bernice Whall returned last week after spending a week's holiday visiting friends in North Bay.

Mrs. Langford and daughter, Mrs. Purvis, and grandson, Billy, of Manitoulin Island, are visiting friends in Timmins.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, of Chatham, Ontario, returned last week after spending a week visiting their son and daughter-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, of Timmins.

Will Represent Ottawa



Miss Mary A. Burns (PICTURED HERE) is to represent Ottawa in the all-Canadian typewriting team at the C.N.E. She is the first to be chosen for the 12-member Canadian national typing team. She will, with winners of eliminations in eleven other Canadian cities, typewrite a day and night for two weeks at the C.N.E.

matter what may happen. At present everything seems to be running along as usual in the Old Land, though both Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Beverley Baxter are away on a visit to Canada.

His doctors have ordered Premier Mussolini to wear glasses. Perhaps, now Il Duce will be able to see that Italy would do better to hold to its traditional friendship to Britain, rather than to place itself under the heel of Hitler.

Picton, Ontario, has a real live ghost. The spirit has taken up its abode in a Queen street house in that town. It pounds on the empty attic door, with a knock, rattle and smash. The people in the house could not understand the performance and so called in the police. The Picton policeman found the ghostly conditions just as reported, but could not explain the matter.

WANT Ads

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—5 room House. Apply to 166 Pine Street, North. —62

FOR RENT Apartment for rent, Apply No. 12, Third Avenue. 60-61-62-63p

RUSSELL HOTEL, 2 WILSON AVE. Rooms steam heated, with or without board. By day or week. Phone 275-W -61-62 1f

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TWO 4-ROOMED HOUSES for Sale or Rent. Apply to Mrs. Edith Isacson, Porcupine. 63-64-65-66p

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dining room suite and walnut circulating heater. Apply 49 Cambrai Ave., Timmins. 63-64

COAL OF ALL KINDS

USED AUTO PARTS
NEW SPRINGS
AND GLASS
Sullivan Transfer
201 Railway Street Timmins

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, by the Childrens Aid Society, families willing to give homes on a boarding basis to Protestant children 10 to 14 years of age. If interested, phone 855, or call at Room 4, Municipal Building, Timmins. 60-62f

MEN! There are good opportunities waiting if you have practical training. We have assisted many men in successful careers and can do the same for you. Learn Radio, Air-Conditioning, Diesel, Electricity, in very short time at small cost. Write National Schools, Box N., Porcupine Advance. 57-1f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of George Everett Gray, late of the Town of Timmins in the District of Cochrane, Lumberman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demands against the late George Everett Gray, who died on or about the Third of June, 1939, at Timmins, Ontario, testate, are required to send post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitor for Logan Eagle, administrator of the estate of the said George Everett Gray, their names, addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their account and the nature of the securities held by them if any.

And take notice that after the 21st day of August, 1939, the said Logan Eagle will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had notice, and that the said Logan Eagle will not be liable for the said assets or part thereof to any persons whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario, this 2nd day of August, 1939.

WILLIAM O. LANGDON
Solicitor for the said Logan Eagle.
61-62-63

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

TOWN OF TIMMINS

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW 623

Notice is hereby given that By-law No. 623 was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Timmins on the 24th day of July 1939, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$18,315.00 for the purpose of constructing certain trunk sewers and the installation of a sewage disposal drying bed, and that such By-law was registered in the Land Titles Office for the District of Cochrane on the 12th day of August, 1939, as No. 658 Cochrane Registry.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months of the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario, this 12th day of August, 1939.

P. H. MURPHY,
CLERK

63-65-67.

TOWN OF TIMMINS

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW 626

Notice is hereby given that By-law No. 626 was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Timmins on the 24th day of July 1939, providing for the debentures to the amount of \$41,850.00 for the purpose of constructing lateral watermains, force mains, and the installation of a meter chamber, and that such By-law was registered in the Land Titles Office for the District of Cochrane on the 12th day of August 1939, as No. 659 Cochrane Registry.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months of the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario, this 12th day of August, 1939.

P. H. MURPHY,
CLERK

63-65-67.

In this alleged ghost business in Picton, as in many more material affairs, the story is told in the words, "the police are working on the case."

A lady in Montreal last week was fined 50 cents for an infraction of the regulations in regard to collective labour agreements governing beauty parlours. This is said to be a record in small fines for a Montreal court, the nominal figure being one dollar. The lady, however, did not escape as lightly as might be thought as she had to pay the court costs, and these amounted to \$8.

Reports from the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia suggest that the Sudetens are very discontented with the severity of the Nazi regulations. There will be little sympathy given them on this account, however, by the world at large. In the words of the small boy, "they asked for it."

Holidayed at Same Island for the Twenty-Sixth Year

The Rev. A. I. Heinonen returned on the afternoon train Sunday from his summer home at Rauhalo Island, Long Island, Rheault, near Sudbury, Ontario, where he had spent a month's holiday. Mr. Heinonen conducted the service of worship at the Timmins Finnish United Church on Sunday evening, being warmly welcomed by his congregation. This summer was the twenty-sixth year when Mr. Heinonen and his family spent the summer at their summer home at Rauhalo Island, meaning that the family have vacated at this spot for more than a quarter of a century. The island is a beauty spot, and one that has found many admirers among the visitors to the district.

Edmonton Journal:—Kleking is easier than pulling, but it does not move the load.