

# The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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Timmins, Ont., Monday, Sept. 25th, 1939

## POLAND WILL LIVE AGAIN

Several newspapers and public men have recently used an expression to the effect that "Russia has given Poland her death blow." Such an idea should not be tolerated for a minute. Poland is not dead! Poland will not die! Poland cannot die! Poland has proved itself of material immortal! It is true that for a few months the might of enemies may enslave the land of Poland! But the battle of to-day will not be won until Poland is free once more—until a new and greater Poland rises on the wreck of to-day.

When the present war commenced, it was said that it was not a conflict to save Poland, but to assure the safety of the world from the force of brutal aggression that left no part of the world safe. That was the truth—is still the truth. But another truth is now equally evident. Poland has given of its noblest and best to stop the aggressors—to save liberty. It is not the first time that Poland has been the willing sacrifice to save Europe from the barbarians—to pay even the price of life itself for freedom. It should be the last time that such a sacrifice should be required. The battle cry of this war should be:—"Poland shall be free! Poland shall live again! A greater, a happier, a safer Poland!"

Some weeks ago The Advance made editorial reference to the quotation carried at the head of the questionnaire sent out by the committee for Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women:—"There is no happiness apart from freedom. Freedom is the sure heritage of those alone who have the courage to defend it." Poland has purchased her freedom, her life at a great price. Her story of to-day is one of the noblest epics of history. Poland lives to-day in greater truth than in all her previous glorious history. So long as there are men and women and children of Polish blood on earth, a new Poland may be rebuilt—must be rebuilt.

Hereafter the war must be fought with the re-establishment of Poland as the great issue. Poland typifies the real issue—the right of people to live on this earth. As in many another passage of history, it is "Poland versus the Barbarians!" A study of history and of fact will show that in culture, in ideals, in true human progress, the Polish people have far surpassed the Nazi hordes. Poland has earned the right to life—to freedom. Poland must be re-established—a greater, safer, freer Poland.

## CENSORSHIP

Newspapers might well be excused to-day if they announced something like this:—"No editorials for this issue! Too busy studying the censorship regulations just received, and too afraid to say a word until the rules are very carefully noted and weighed!" Censorship is something new to the present generation of Canada, and none of those concerned are likely to appreciate it. Newspapers, however, recognize its absolute necessity for the proper conduct of the war, and the censorship officials will find ninety per cent. of the newspapers earnestly anxious to abide by all the rules and regulations, at least in spirit.

At first glance the "Censorship Regulations 1939" have a formidable and forbidding appearance. Were full advantage to be taken of the strict letter of the rules, newspapers in general would have little scope to present the news of the day, let alone express opinions. Heavy penalties are provided, for example, for circulating or disseminating in any form what is termed "prohibited matter," and this "prohibited matter" is defined as including:—

"(a) Any adverse or unfavourable statement, report or opinion likely to prejudice the defence of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war."

"(c) Any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the armed forces of His Majesty or any allied or associated power, or with respect to the plans or conduct of any operations by any such forces, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport or manufacture or storage of war materials, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with or intended for the fortification of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly useful to the enemy."

"(e) Any report or statement intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or to the forces of Allied or associated powers, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers."

"(f) Any report or statement intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's forces."

Section 7 (1) of the regulations says:—"No person shall, unless with lawful excuse or authority, the proof of which shall lie on him, speak, utter, write, print, publish, post, deliver, receive or have in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any statement, opinion or report or any letter or other writing or any newspaper, tract, periodical, book, circular or any photograph, sketch, plan, model, record, or other representation containing or consisting of prohibited matter."

It is easy to see that adhering to the literal interpretation of these regulations the censors could hamper publication of news and opinions to an extent that would put newspapers, radio, telegraphs, telephones and everything else out of business. Under one interpretation of these regulations it would be possible to show that all newspapers had contravened the law by publishing undisputed facts. The radio could be easily proven guilty. A broad reading of paragraph (a) might be construed to convict the C.B.C. for the presentation of the address in full of the abbreviated mad daschund of Naziland. Even government officials would not escape some readings of sections (e) and (f). Publication of the fact that all uniforms of local units of the Canadian militia had been called in could easily be twisted to being a "report or statement likely to prejudice recruiting, discipline and administration of His Majesty's forces."

It is important, however, to the public to know that the censorship regulations are interpreted in a broad way from the public standpoint. During the last Great War the newspapers had experience with censorship, and while it was irksome on occasion, in the main it was enforced with wisdom and skill. Censors and the agencies of publication alike were seized with the absolute necessity for at least a restricted form of censorship. So long as the real purpose of the censorship is not forgotten—the better winning of the war—there should be little difficulty.

Censorship will defeat one of its own main purposes if the public adopts the attitude that everything is "censored" after the manner of totalitarian states. In the last war the press was left free as it ever was, except in connection with matters likely to be directly prejudicial to the successful conduct of the war. In the main, the newspapers gave the heartiest support and co-operation. They will do so again. In return all they ask is that the Government will not withhold from publication facts that are not prejudicial, and information and circumstances already in the knowledge of the enemy.

## USEFUL WORK FOR ENEMIES

In a recent issue of The Northern Tribune of Kapuskasing there was protest made against the idea of again establishing an internment camp in that area. It was pointed out that in the last war there was useful work for the interned aliens in clearing areas in the district, but that no more of this work remained and improved communications left the district an unsuitable place for interned alien enemies. The case presented by The Northern Tribune seemed to be a sound one. There are a number of alien enemies in the North who have lacked the sense to keep a civil tongue in their heads. It is possible that some of these people have been attempting to help the enemy by information and by attempts at sabotage. In any case, the town council of Timmins has appealed to Ottawa for the immediate registration of all alien enemies and for the internment of those who are in any way hostile to the land that has given them fair treatment. It is likely that there will be a considerable number from the North who will earn their own internment by improper action and too loose mouths. Care should be taken to avoid hardship to any of those who are loyal to their adopted country, even though they have not taken out citizenship papers. For the others—the disaffected, the malicious, those who add to the hardship of loyal people by their disloyal utterances—there should be a place of internment for the duration of the war. No doubt there will be enough of these people to warrant a separate detention camp in the North. Such an internment camp should be one that will permit of useful occupation for the prisoners. Along this line of thought comes the suggestion that the internment camp for the North should be north of Cochrane, and that the services of the prisoners should be used to develop the lignite fields of the far North. This proposal comes from Cochrane, and like many other suggestions from the same town is well worth the most careful thought and consideration. An internment camp at Onakawana would be isolated enough to make the detention of the prisoners comparatively easy, while it still would be in communication with the more settled part of the country so far as the authorities in charge would be concerned. As The Advance has remarked on several previous occasions, while the whole thought at the present time should be centred on the winning of the war, it is well also to keep in mind the coming days of peace. It will be well to intern all actual alien enemies. It will also be well to have them occupied in useful way—well for them as well as for the country. It will be good business from all viewpoints, if the end of the war will see the interned men healthy and safe, and at the same time progress made in the development of one of the resources of the North.



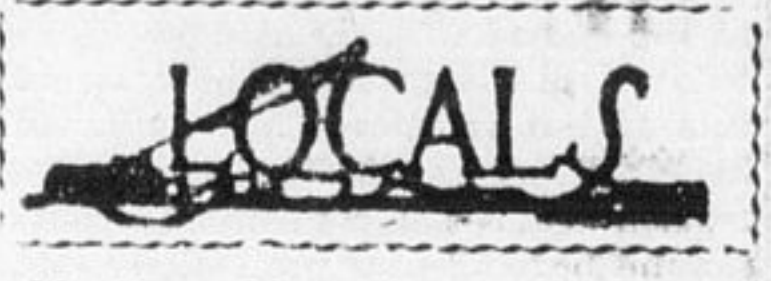
## "Mother was Irritable"

"She couldn't seem to interest herself in anything. Her eyes wouldn't let her read for long and her head ached when she did much knitting or fancy work. Her pottering around the house nearly drove us mad. Proper glasses prescribed by Mr. Curtis restored our happy home. Mother is perfectly content now."

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Mr. Rene Girard is spending a holiday visiting friends at Windsor, Ont.

Miss Marcelle O'Grady, of North Bay, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Dillon Durocher has returned to Fort Coulonge.

Mr. Herg Nelson is spending a holiday at North Bay.

Miss Marie Williams has returned to Oshawa, after a few weeks spent visiting friends in town.

Mr. Jack Huxley has left to attend the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario.

Mr. Wm. Babcock was in North Bay for a few days last week, visiting friends.

Mrs. Ralph Thatcher left on Friday for Montreal, where she will join Mr. Thatcher to take up residence there.

Mrs. Joseph Mousseau and children, Irkin, Douglas and Sheila, are visiting at Sheenboro.

Mrs. S. J. Leach left on Friday to spend some days holidaying with friends in Kirkland Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thur and daughter left on Friday to spend a few weeks' holiday at Renfrew, Ottawa, and other points east.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray Foley, of Iroquois Falls, spent the week-end in Timmins visiting Mrs. A. Groulx, 61½ Birch North.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Oltean returned last week after a brief holiday spent at the home of Mr. Oltean's parents at Thorold, Ont.

Word has been received by the brothers of Fred Wren, of his marriage to Miss Archibald, of Nova Scotia, Fred being at his home in Nova Scotia on a vacation.

Mrs. J. McGee, 57 Lake Shore Road, visited her relatives in Montreal over the week-end. This week she will attend the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star at Ottawa. Mrs. McGee is worthy matron for Timmins. Mrs. R. Anderson and Mrs. Day are delegates from the local O.E.S.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

"Do fish remember?" is the question now being featured by a certain or uncertain Toronto newspaper. Apparently, human fish have poor memories, or they wouldn't keep on biting at the same old bait, time after time.

A thoughtful study of the war news gives grounds for every confidence in the final victory of Britain and France, even though Germany is joined by Soviet Russia and some smaller nations. In man power, equipment, and particularly in finances and staying power, the Allies will prove more than a match for all of them. When Germany begins to have a taste of war inside its own borders there will be a different attitude towards war among the German people. Russia will also see affairs in a different light before long, when the consequences of its recent treachery towards Poland begin to bring forth fruit.

The murder of the premier of Rumania by members of the Iron Guard will recall to many the case of the murder of Chancellor Dolfuss, of Austria. Both these assassinations were undoubtedly inspired by the Nazis. King Carol of Rumania, however, has taken steps to avoid

# WANT Ads

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—7-roomed house. Small down payment. Apply to Pete Lacroix, 25 Kent street. Phone 1527-W. 69-70 tf

LOTS FOR SALE. BEST LOCATION—Near swimming pool and town park. Easy terms. \$10 cash, \$5 monthly. Frank Feldman, 110 Pine South Phone 130 for appointment. After 6 p.m. phone 674. -66-67tf

HOUSES FOR SALE—All conveniences. Four rooms and seven rooms. \$1200 and up. Easy terms. Frank Feldman, 110 Pine South. Phone 130, for appointment. After 6 p.m. phone 674. -66-67tf

## COAL OF ALL KINDS USED AUTO PARTS NEW SPRINGS AND GLASS

Sullivan Transfer 201 Railway Street Timmins

Tom Sonehouse has returned to Kingston, where he will resume his studies at Queen's University.

Sam Habib left on Sunday to take up his studies at Queen's University, Kingston.

Doug Sullivan has returned to Kingston, where he will resume his studies at Queen's University.

Don Finlayson left to-day (Monday) to return to Kingston where he will resume his studies at Queen's University.

Maurice Villeneuve returned to-day (Monday) to take up his studies at the Michigan School of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.

Messrs Alf, Bert, and Bob Booth have returned to their home in Sault Ste. Marie, after being popular residents of this district for a few years.

Bob Sullivan and Jim Keeley left on Sunday to take up their studies at Michigan School of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.

Frank Everard returned today (Monday) to Houghton, Mich., where he will again study at the Michigan School of Mining and Technology.

Misses Patricia Carson and Ellen Harkness left today (Monday) for Toronto, where they will continue their studies at Varsity.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Alec Robertson (nee Peggy Campbell) of 35½ Lakeshore Road at St. Mary's Hospital on September 7th, 1939—a daughter (Sandra).

## Four Births Registered During the Past Week-end

Born—on September 11th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Aurel Proulx, of 54 Cody avenue—a son.

Born—on September 6th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Graydon Darling (nee Marjion Smith), of 159 Elm street south, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on September 17th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Teal, of 410½ Pine street south—a son.

Born—on September 23rd, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Monette of 117½ Commercial avenue—a son.

## High Winds To-day Cause Two Fires in Chimneys

High winds this morning caused two chimney fires, one at 38 Wilson avenue and the other at 20 Toke street. The Fire Department was called in both cases.

There were two calls on Saturday. The first was at 170 Cedar street north. A lady there was fumigating her house with sulphur fumes. When she saw smoke coming out around the eaves

## ROOMS

FOR RENT—2 rooms for rent over Timmins Garage. Apply 6 Elm South, or J. Arscott, T. & N. O. Railway Station. -73p

## 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. 60-62tf

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of JOSEPHINE STINGLE who died at Timmins, Ontario on July 13th, A.D., 1939.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having any claim against the estate of the said Josephine Stingle formerly of the Town of Timmins in the District of Cochrane who died at Timmins, Ontario, on or about the 13th day of July, A.D., 1939, are requested to file with the Administratrix hereinafter named or her Solicitors, a notice of their claims together with details thereof duly verified by affidavit; and the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate after the 9th of October next having regard only of the claims which shall have been filed with her on or before that date.

DATED at Timmins, Ontario this 8th day of September, A.D., 1939.

Sade MacMillan Stingle, Administratrix of the Estate of Josephine Stingle by her Solicitors

CALDBICK & YATES, Bank of Commerce Building, Timmins, Ontario. 70-72-74

she thought that perhaps a fire was in progress inside. Unable to go in because of the fumes, she called the fire department. Wearing gas masks, firemen went in. They found no flames. At 167 Pine street north, frayed electric cable caused a fire. Chemical was used to extinguish it.

A short circuit in a truck caused a fire at 23½ Wilson avenue yesterday. It was not serious.

## Officers of Supreme Lodge of Moose to be Here To-night

Banquet, Initiation and Lodge Meeting to be Followed by Public Meeting.

This (Monday) evening, Sept. 25th, the Timmins and South Porcupine Lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose are holding a special meeting in the Oddfellows' hall, Spruce street north, the occasion being an official visit to the district of Supreme Lodge officers. The two lodges and the Ladies' Chapters will hold a banquet in honour of the distinguished visitors, this event commencing at 6 p.m. The initiation of new candidates will follow at 7 p.m. The English Degree team of Timmins Lodge carrying out the initiation. At 8 p.m., the meeting will be opened to the ladies and to all others interested in hearing of the work of Moose. There will be addresses by the distinguished visitors, including Norman G. Heyd, Past Supreme Dictator, and chairman of Moosehaven Board, Stuart Slater, Supreme Lodge Auditor, Miss M. McGee, Senior Regent of Canadian Chapter No. 80, and W. Ramsay, Past Grand Dictator of the Moose of Ontario. In addition to the addresses there will be musical and other items, and this part of the programme will be followed by a social time and dancing. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the meeting at 8 p.m.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

The capture was made on Woods Street, Kirk and Lake, on September 1. Constable McDougall, in one car headed off the car in which Romans was riding. The other officers made for both doors of the car. Constable Johnson said that he saw Romans drop a bag to the floor. This bag contained ore. In addition there was a piece of rag containing several pieces and there was another pile wound up in a handkerchief.

The ore was assayed by Frank Leal, chief assayer for the Wright-Hargreaves Mine, who estimated the value of all the high grade seized at \$35.09.

Gur, Sketch of Mine

Constable Johnson felt something hard under Roman's coat and found a 25-coit automatic in a pocket attached to the coat just under the left armpit. He also found a crude sketch of a mine, showing working levels, in Roman's coat pocket.

The story Romans told the officers was that he found the gold at a road intersection near Virginiatown. He said the map and the automatic were in the bag which he found.

"I suppose you also found the pocket for the gun in the bag?" Magistrate Atkinson suggested to the accused, who told a similar story in the witness box in his own defence.

The magistrate also recalled a previous high-grading case in which the accused was fortunate enough to find the gold conveniently placed in a strap which could be tied around the waist.

Romans said he was a painter by trade. He admitted under cross examination by J. B. Robinson, Crown Attorney, that he had worked for a Timmins man who was convicted several times of high-grading and had financed an appeal against the latest charge.

"I suppose you helped him paint the pellets with gold in the cellar of his home," the magistrate suggested.

Mr. Robinson asked Romans if he hadn't been operating around Larder Lake recently. The accused said he was doing some painting at Virginiatown. He came into Kirkland Lake only to have the ore analyzed to see if it was worth anything, he said. He denied any knowledge of gold ore or of mine workings.

There were six shells in the magazine of the automatic which Romans had, and the gun had been recently oiled, Constable Johnson testified.

Magistrate Atkinson commented on this in passing sentence. He said that the presence of the pocket and the well-oiled gun indicated that the possessor intended to use it if necessary in his operations. For this reason he decided that Romans should be given a stiff sentence.

## FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Five-roomed house. All conveniences. Only good tenants desired. Apply 106 Pine St. N. -74-75p

FOR RENT—Choice apartment above the Bank of Nova Scotia. 4 rooms and bath; frigidaire and electric range. Available October 1st. Apply to Simms, Hooker & Drew. -73

APARTMENTS FOR RENT — Three new 3-roomed apartments with bath, heated, nicely decorated, rent reasonable. Apply 39½ Third Ave., or phone 815. -74-75

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## Timmins Man Given Two-Year Term on High-Grade Charge

Was Carrying Loaded Revolver. Companion Acquitted.

Timmins, Sept. 23rd, Special to The Advance.—Two years in Kingston Penitentiary was the sentence handed out by Magistrate S. Atkinson in Magistrate's Court yesterday to Mike Romans, of Timmins and Chesterville, on charges of being in possession of high grade gold ore and of carrying a concealed weapon, a 25 automatic pistol. Romans was given a two-year sentence on each charge but they will run concurrently. He will serve his time at Portsmouth Penitentiary, Kingston.

Gino Dorigo, of Chesterville, was in the auto with Romans when the capture was made by Provincial Police Officers R. Johnston, A. McDougall and T. Trimble.

Dorigo Given Liberty

Dorigo also was charged with being in possession of the ore, but Romans absolved him of any responsibility and J. B. Robinson, crown attorney, said that the police were ready to accept the statement that Dorigo knew nothing of the presence of the ore in the car. Dorigo was the driver. He was allowed to go free.

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Constable Bert Braney of Provincial high-grade squad was in charge of the case.