

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association; Class "A" Weekly Group
TWO PHONES—26 and 2020

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., Thursday, Nov. 23rd, 1939

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Friends of the Heppburn Government would be delighted if after the coming municipal elections announcement were made that in suggesting a ban on municipal elections during the war the government only intended to rouse more patriotic interest in this year's election and so assure greater thought and care in the choice of candidates. It is a fact that the fear that they may be robbed of their franchise for the duration of the war has stirred voters to a more careful consideration of municipal affairs and municipal candidates. The suggestion has been of value to this extent. Also there is reason to believe that it has had the tendency to bring forward a better class of candidates and to stir the candidates to advance better platforms. In the local field many have been impressed by the comprehensive and thoughtful statement made by Mr. Emile Brunette, candidate for the mayoralty. His slogan, "Loyalty, Unity, Progress," expresses the common belief in regard to the essentials necessary for the most successful municipal administration in this time of war. Another candidate, Mr. Karl Eyre, who gave a year's specially effective service on the town council, and who is ready to go back and extend the work so well begun, in an address on Tuesday night gave a very effective presentation of the needs of the time. He referred to the vital importance of the war and the prominent part that would be played in assuring victory by the gold camps. "Golden bullets," he pointed out, would speed the victory, and the most progressive form of municipal administration would greatly add to the facility with which the gold camps would help to win. He made it plain that the right sort of council, working with the people, with the government, with all the various interests, and striving harmoniously for the general good, would be an important factor in the success of the common cause. Other prospective candidates for the coming election have expressed similar views. There seems to be general agreement that the approaching election is of special importance, and that all should give it special thought and study. The special interest shown here and elsewhere in this year's election should not be taken as an endorsement of the government's proposal to disenfranchise the people of the municipalities for the duration of the war. Instead, it should be viewed by the government as a reason why the democratic proposal should be dropped. If the council elected this year proves satisfactory and progressive, there will be no need of a ban against elections. During the last war, acclamations were the rule here, as they were in many other centres. However, should a municipal council lose the confidence of the people, the ratepayers surely should have the privilege of correcting the matter. It is the people's business and the people's rights should not be filched from them under any excuse.

NOT VERY NICE PEOPLE

There are newspapers that pretend to believe that the present war is the fault of Hitler and his little gang—the German people being blameless. The German people are pictured as quiet, peace-loving, industrious and kindly folk, who should be remembered for the array of artists, scientists, musicians, philosophers and literary men they gave to the world. The same sort of talk was heard during the last war, and after. The Kaiser and his military clique were condemned for everything. The Germans were absolved of all complicity. There may have been some excuse years ago for the sentimental outlook of some other nations in regard to the mythical German race. But to-day it is difficult to show much patience to stubborn refusal to look the facts in the face. The German people followed the Kaiser and his clique with a devotion that would have been admirable in a more worthy cause. Germans, right in Canada, yes, in Timmins, far removed from the power of the military machine that was supposed to dominate the sweet-souled Germans at home, showed plainly that they were one with the Kaiser and his ambitions. They even approved the sinking of the Lusitania — had parties to celebrate that event, until the authorities interfered and saw to the internment of these inoffensive folk. Rid of the Kaiser and his military machine, did the German people show their true disposition? They did. But not in the way their apologists would pretend. Instead they turned to leaders even worse than any Kaiser and plans more brutal and selfish. There are few returned soldiers who do not believe in their hearts that the mistake in the ending of the last war was not in the conditions of the peace, but in the fact that the war was stopped too soon—stopped before the people of Germany, who had been united in favour of the war so long as it was one of conquest and aggression for them, were made to feel what Belgium and France had suffered. Lacking this intimate acquaintance with war in their own land,

the docile German people turned to plots and plans for another day. Their supposed kindness of heart was shown by the wanton plunder and wholesale murder of a people within their own borders. The artists, the scientists, the literary men, the musicians that some simple-minded people had admired as the true flower of German culture had to fee for their lives or stay to be robbed and tortured and slain. There seems to be excuse for holding that the German people stopped in their attack on other lands, turned to wholesale murder and pillage within their own borders. Then, when they felt themselves strong enough to extend their famous culture, there came the rape of Czechoslovakia and Poland. It seems impossible to separate thuggery, rapine and murder from the German people themselves. Hitler and the other madmen leading the Nazis to destruction are the figureheads, just as the Kaiser and the military caste were in the last war. But if the German people persist in choosing such heads, they can scarcely escape the consequences. Hitlerism can be crushed—will be crushed. But the fact must be faced that unless the German people themselves turn their ambitions and desires to higher channels, the Kaiser spirit, the Hitler spirit, will simply be revived under some other name. Unless the flower of the youth of the world is to be sacrificed generation after generation, the German people must be taught that the world will not succumb to the evil, the selfish, the impossible doctrine of brute force.

One of those newspapers that prate about the lovable German people quoted Edmund Burke, the Irish orator and statesman, as saying, "You cannot indict a whole nation." Burke did not say that. What he said was: — "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment of a whole nation." The world has learned that process by dire necessity. Germany, as a nation, as a people, has been indicted by world opinion, for its wanton ravaging of Poland, Czechoslovakia. Germany itself indicted, condemned, and attempted to execute whole peoples. The world cannot believe, does not believe that this was the work of a few under compulsion. The work was done too spontaneously, too willingly for that.

It is a pity that the newspapers that still harbour the hallucination that there is a kindly inoffensive German people do not read the newspapers today. Women and children made the victims unnecessarily and purposelessly (except for frightfulness sake) of Hun mines scattered on the sea to peril neutrals more than belligerents, artillery turned on Czech colleges, Czech students murdered en masse by machine guns, students lined up against college walls and shot by the score, with their bodies propped up to serve as a warning to others of the temper of the kindly German folks. A severe people might have sent youth to the concentration camps—might have imprisoned the ringleaders. It remained for the so-called kindly folks—far from their Hitler—to gloat in unnecessary wholesale murder, and to show the same sadist satisfaction in murdering Czech students and women and children as they evidenced in their carnivals against the Jews in Germany. If this is kindness and German culture—and the record shows it is—then it would be well to have it perish from the earth.

FAR-SIGHTED POLICY

From London, England, there comes a story that deserves wide publicity and attention, showing as it does the keen business foresight that may accompany the deepest patriotism. It is a happy empire indeed, where loyal devotion may have as its companion vision into the future when the war has been won. In Britain to-day business and industry are by no means "as usual." All national resources, all private resources, all business, all industry, seem to be ready to answer the call to whatever service may be asked. Clothing factories are turning out military uniforms, leaving the regular customers of the concerns to secure their needs elsewhere. Factories formerly making household equipment are now engaged altogether in the production of munitions, knowing that after the war a clientele will need to be rebuilt. Supply houses of one kind and another are leaving their customers to secure their wants elsewhere while they devote all attention to making war supplies. So it goes! At first glance it might seem as if Britain would lose all its trade to win the war. That, however, is not the British way. Britain will win the war — and regain its trade in what may seem almost miraculous manner. There is the case of the famous Rolls Royce car for example. The factories of this company have not any time to make motor vehicles, now devoting all its time and skill and plants to making airplane engines. If the war lasts a few years, as it well may do, the Rolls Royce people might be expected to attempt to return to their regular line of making cars of luxury, only to find that the public had forgotten them. But this will not be the case. In a recent letter to The London Times, the managing-director of Rolls Royce Ltd. states that, though the company will make no cars during the war, the firm will continue to advertise "to keep the public informed of the company's activities and thus preserve goodwill for the future." To many the plan will seem impractical, even absurd. It is difficult to imagine the advertising of an article long after the supply is exhausted. The Rolls Royce people, however, visualize what is probable to happen. When no more Rolls Royce cars are available, they will still remember the name and the fame of the noted luxury car. Perhaps, the fact that it is unobtain-

Imperial Bank Had Record Total of Deposits for Year

Financial Statement for the Year Ending Oct. 31st a Very Satisfactory One.

Financial statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1939, shows profits after taxes and contributions to staff pension and guarantee funds, of \$966,259. On the same basis, the profits were \$961,343 in the previous year. With deposits up \$20,000,000, to the highest point in the bank's history, investments in securities as well as current loans also are substantially higher. The annual meeting of shareholders will be held on November 22nd.

After deductions for dividends, amount written off bank premises, and reserve for contingencies, the balance remaining is \$16,259, compared with \$11,343 for the previous year. The surplus forward is \$665,634, compared with \$649,375. Dividends of \$700,000, \$100,000 written off bank premises and \$150,000 reserve for contingencies are the same as for the previous year.

Interest-bearing deposits now stand at \$99,453,736, compared with \$95,203,907, at the end of the previous year. Deposits not bearing interest are also higher, \$39,783,818, compared with \$36,084,302. Balance due from and deposits of the Dominion government total \$12,006,062, up from \$1,835,563. Provincial deposits total \$10,327,136, compared with \$8,439,505.

Cash, including deposits with or notes of the Bank of Canada and notes of other banks, totals \$15,081,493, compared with \$15,414,471 a year ago.

Most important changes in the assets are the substantial increases in investments of Dominion and provincial bonds, although current loans also are materially higher. Bonds due in less than two years total \$26,128,055, up from \$16,048,031, while bonds due in more than two years total \$43,858,583, up from \$33,458,273. Municipal securities are up more than \$1,000,000 to \$6,196,599.

Total investments in quickly negotiable securities are \$76,209,100, compared with \$54,627,101 a year ago. These, with the cash and other items, result in a ratio of quick assets to total public liabilities of approximately 67 per cent. Call loans, all in Canada, are down slightly to \$5,200,024, compared with \$5,454,382. Loans to provinces are reduced to \$597,928, compared with \$6,354,077 and loans to municipalities, etc., are \$7,393,784, compared with \$7,837,619.

Reflecting general business conditions, current loans at the close of the bank's fiscal year were \$64,080,746, compared with \$58,274,755 at the end of the previous period. Bank premises are now carried at \$5,850,776, against \$5,946,045 formerly. With other items of minor importance, the total assets thus are \$187,959,829, compared with \$167,307,518 at the end of the previous period.

Following are comparative figures:

Important Liabilities Compared	1939	1938
Notes in circul.	\$ 5,307,515	\$ 5,673,813
Deposits, etc., Dom. Gov.	12,006,062	1,835,563
Deposits, etc., Prov. Gov.	10,327,136	8,439,505
Public deposits non-interest	39,783,818	36,084,302
Public deposits bearing int.	99,453,736	95,203,907
Total to public Com.)	\$161,570,752	\$141,563,277
Due other banks	\$ 1,023,200	\$ 1,392,296
Due banks outside Can.	2,864,566	1,984,677
	\$ 3,887,766	\$ 3,376,973
Letters of credit, etc.	\$ 1,351,836	\$ 967,468
Capital stock, paid up	7,000,000	7,000,000
Reserve funds	8,000,000	8,000,000
Divid. unpaid	176,326	176,612
P. & L. bal.	665,634	649,375
Total cap. liab.	\$ 15,841,960	\$ 15,825,987

able will add to the desire for it. When it returns to the market, it will be held in memory in more ways than one. The Rolls Royce Company are not taking a blind alley. They know where their present road leads. In the days of war between 1914 and 1918, the Rolls Royce factories were devoted almost exclusively to the making of motors for war purposes. The advertising of the Rolls Royce however, was continued throughout all the years. When the war was over and the Rolls Royce was again on the market, it was indeed a familiar friend to all, and the sales of this car in the post-war years struck new records. Business based on patriotism and vision is business hard to kill.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

They are having several Thanksgiving Days this year in the United States. Probably they feel they are entitled to more than one Thanksgiving Day on account of not being in the war. Perhaps, it was desire to have Thanksgiving Day while there was this reason for Thanksgiving that prompted President Roosevelt to name an early date — to-day — for the festival, in place of the usual "last Thursday in November"—Nov. 30th. The lovers of tradition in the United States, however, insist on the older date—Nov. 30th. Accordingly, in some states Nov. 23rd is being observed, while in others the day is Nov. 30th. A few states are compromising by observing both dates. If the trouble were in Canada, it would be complicated by many favouring the nearest Monday, so as to

Important Assets Compared	1939	1938
Gold held in Canada	\$ 746	\$ 766
Subsidiary coin in Canada	316,579	353,205
Notes of Bank of Canada	5,267,915	5,160,278
Deposits with Bank of Canada	9,123,626	9,398,019
Notes of other banks	317,400	431,195
Foreign notes	55,288	71,008
Deposit for sec. of notes	\$ 15,081,493	\$ 15,414,471
Cheques on banks	273,843	289,516
Due by other banks	7,265,790	7,765,289
Due from banks elsewhere	629,760	622,688
	\$ 26,485,861	\$ 26,901,260
Dom. & Prov. 2-year bonds	\$ 26,128,055	\$ 16,048,031
Dom. & Prov. over 2 years	43,848,583	33,458,273
Municipal sec.	6,196,599	5,071,148
Other sec.	35,863	49,649
	\$ 76,209,100	\$ 54,627,101
Call loans, Can.	\$ 5,200,024	\$ 5,454,382
Loans to Prov.	597,928	6,354,077
Loans to Mun.	7,393,784	7,837,619
	\$ 13,181,736	\$ 19,666,078
Current Loans in Canada	\$ 64,080,746	\$ 58,274,755
Bank premises	5,850,776	5,946,045
Letters of credit	1,351,836	967,468
Total assets	\$187,959,829	\$167,307,518

Globe and Mail:—Destroyer, Dark and Grim. Hovers With Guns in Trim—Headline. The war is going from bad to worse.

Liberals Returned to Power in New Brunswick Election

Conservatives Gain Sixteen Seats in Close Race.

In the general provincial election in New Brunswick on Monday Premier A. A. Dymally and his Liberal party were returned to power, but by a materially reduced majority. Conservative Leader F. C. Squires gained sixteen seats from the government party. At the recent close of the N.B. legislature Liberals had 39 seats and Conservatives 5. Monday's election gave the Liberals 27 seats and the Conservatives 21. Three Cabinet ministers were defeated. There were 98 candidates in the field, only two of them being other than from the two chief parties. These two, C.C.F. and Independent Liberal were both defeated.

New Agricultural School Completed at Ville Marie

Ville Marie, November 22.—The provincial school of agriculture is now completed and classes will begin on November 29. There will be an official opening on December 6. Classes will be conducted by the Rev. Oblate Fathers.

The building was begun early this spring and cost in the neighbourhood of \$90,000. The contract was awarded to J. L. Guay and Brother, Limited, of Montreal. The plans were made by Auguste Martineau of Rouyn, Hill-Clark-Francis were awarded some of the sub-contracts.



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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 31st OCTOBER, 1939

ASSETS	
Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	\$ 14,391,540.89
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	7,583,189.76
Other Cash, and Deposits	4,511,130.85
	\$ 26,485,861.50
Government and Municipal Securities and Loans	84,154,948.49
Other Bonds and Stocks	35,863.59
Call Loans (Secured)	5,200,024.50
	\$115,876,698.08
Commercial Loans and Discounts	64,330,989.07
Bank Premises	5,850,776.60
Other Assets	549,529.70
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit	1,351,836.05
	\$187,959,829.50
LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	\$ 5,307,515.00
Total Deposits	165,458,518.05
	\$170,766,033.05
Letters of Credit Outstanding	1,351,836.05
Dividends due Shareholders	176,326.36
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	15,665,634.04
	\$187,959,829.50

The General Manager,
Imperial Bank of Canada,
TORONTO.

We report that we have examined the above condensed Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1939, and have compared it with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

TORONTO, 14th November, 1939.

give a "long week-end." If the three-day observance of Thanksgiving is to prevail in the U. S. A. The Advance would respectfully suggest holding the three-day celebration in consecutive way, after the manner of the Christmas Day celebration proposed some years ago for Timmins—Three Days,—a day to prepare, a day to celebrate, and a day to sober up.

Dear little boys and girls, who were born dear little Tory youngsters, are shivering in their boots for fear that Premier Heppburn will ban the holding of Christmas for the duration of the war.

John H. Roberts in a sketch of Sandy McIntyre refers to that popular old-timer as the "Biggest Producer of Gold in Canada." The title is based on the idea that Sandy McIntyre discovered the McIntyre, Teck-Hughes, Toburn and Upper Canada mines. The production of the Toburn is only a few millions, and Upper Canada has not been milling long enough to be a factor in the case. Accordingly, the writer stresses the fact that the McIntyre and the Teck-Hughes to date have produced gold to the value of \$175,468,763, so Sandy McIntyre is Canada's Biggest Producer of Gold. No one would take the slightest credit away from Sandy McIntyre whose day's work for the Dominion is worthy of note. But credit should be given to others along this line. Up to date the Hollinger Mine, the discovery of Benny Hollinger and Alex Gillies, has had a total production of approximately \$280,000,000.

"Injustice" of Versailles Only "More Propaganda"

The Nineteenth Century and After (London): It is untrue that the alleged "injustice" of Versailles drove the German people to revolt. Versailles was, on the whole, a just treaty despite many imperfections. It justly deprived Germany of regions inhabited by non-Germans. It justly exacted reparations for damage done in a war of German aggression—it is true that the sums first demanded were unreasonable, but they were progressively reduced and Germany borrowed the money to pay them—she paid about as long as the borrowed money lasted. . . . The limitation of German armaments (Germany was never disarmed) and the occupation of the Rhineland were altogether just because they were the only guarantees of a lasting peace. They were just to the German people, in so far as they would—had they been upheld—have saved them from being herded into another war by ambitious rulers. They were less than just to the liberated nations who had no defence against a rearmad Germany. The "injustice" of Versailles is a legend, created by German Nationalists and National Socialist propaganda, a legend which did not find general acceptance even among Germans until most of the clauses in the treaty which had been denounced as unjust had become inoperative and the hatred and bitterness engendered by the war were dying a natural death.

North Bay Nugget:—Mr. Capone will hardly resume from where he left off.