

The Porcupine Advance

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TO PROTECT THE STATE

The stern necessities of war have forced the Dominion Government to take measures to protect the country and its people from the evil work of paid alien Reds and their pink agents. In the issue of The Canada Gazette on Friday last notice is given of amendments passed in regard to the Defence of Canada Regulations. The purpose of the amendments is to outlaw subversive organizations that are working, and have been working for years, to injure this country and undermine its foundations. The amendments provide that any person who continues to be a member of an organization declared to be subversive, or who continues to advocate or defend the acts, principles or policies of the organization, is guilty of an offense and may be brought to trial. The amendments automatically came into effect with their publication in The Canada Gazette, and immediate action can be taken by the Attorney-General of Canada or by the Attorney-General of any province. Under the new regulations it will not be possible for any member of these subversive organizations to continue to sit unchallenged as a representative on a school board or municipal council. The penalties provided under the regulations include fines not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Recently the authorities have been very forcibly impressed with the fact that in Canada there are a number of organizations, financed to some extent by foreign money, and directed from alien lands, the chief purpose of these associations apparently being to create difficulties and trouble for Canada. Had Section 98 of the Criminal Code been allowed to continue in operation, its enforcement would have meant the destruction of these subversive agencies. But Section 98 was practically lied off the statute books. The false statement was started by Reds and Pinks that this section of the Criminal Code was an infringement on free speech. As The Advance pointed out repeatedly it had no bearing whatever on free speech. All it did was to make illegal all organizations that sought "by force or the threat of force" to alter the government of the country. Section 98 did not interfere in any way with any men cursing the government or the country or the system economic, or political. It did not forbid organizations combining for the purpose of that sort of cursing. All it did was to brand it a crime to use force or the threat of force in connection with such cursing. The elimination of Section 98 left the subversive agencies free to proceed with organization and co-ordination of work that is now painfully apparent as injurious to the country and particularly dangerous in a time of war.

It is perfectly proper that measures should be taken now to deal with these subversive agencies. As a matter of fact Canada can not do its full part in the war if these alien organizations are permitted to carry on their evil work unhampered. At the same time it must be confessed that if Section 98 had been allowed to remain in force, there would not be need for the drastic new regulations now to be enforced. In other words years of free plotting and conspiracy have been permitted Red agents and others in this country, but the safe conduct of the war has made it evident that this foolish license to aliens and those of alien minds now threatens the liberty and lives of all the loyal people of the country. Because of the stern needs of war-time, and because of the power given to mean traitorism by the revoking of Section 98, harsher measures are adopted in the new regulations. It is to be hoped that these new regulations will be very fully enforced and that all may learn that it is not freedom, not justice, not sense, to suggest that any man or body of men can take the plan, while living in a country, to work in contemptible fashion for the injury of that country in the hope that some distant land may be benefitted by the harm created in this country.

ABOUT PAPER MILLS

A friend of The Advance the other day asked why this newspaper was not as enthusiastic in regard to the establishment of a big new paper mill at Mattice as it appeared to be in regard to the development of another new industry in the North—the active operation of lignite fields north of Cochrane. The answer to this question may be suggested by a quotation from a recent article in The Advance in reference to the appeal of the paper mill employees at Iroquois Falls to the Ontario government to do something to make their path easier in life to-day. The quotation reads:—"It is puzzling to many interested why the Government is giving permission for the construction of another proposed paper mill at Mattice when the reputed largest paper mill under one roof in the world goes continuously on short-time operation." The Advance has always worked for every possible new industry for the North, but sees no value in over-expansion that will do no good to the country

itself, while handicapping pioneer industries established here. Whether or not the North really needs new paper mills is a question open to discussion. There seems to be no doubt as to the fact that the throttling of the activities of the paper mill at Iroquois Falls is a calamity to the Iroquois Falls area and no blessing to any part of Northern Ontario.

Even those who claim that amalgamations and over-capitalization of paper mills in the North have been responsible for many of the ills suffered by the industry can scarcely hold the employees or the communities responsible. In recent years the once-thriving town of Iroquois Falls and its sister town, Ansonville, have had a difficult time, indeed. General conditions made it impractical for the majority of the employees of the paper industry to move elsewhere. Reduced hours of work, with consequent reduction of wages to the point where expenses could scarcely be met, has made life a problem for the employees of the paper mill at Iroquois Falls. Part time employment year after year has even taken away hope from many. Some months ago there was belief that full-time operation would be possible, but this hope has been taken away by the facts of the case. Recently there was a mass meeting at Iroquois Falls to discuss what is felt to be a truly desperate situation. Mr. C. V. Gallagher, M.P.P., for this riding, was present at this meeting, and suggested that a delegation from Iroquois Falls accompany him to the Government during the present session of the Legislature to see if anything could be done to alleviate the distressing situation. If there is a wide market for newsprint paper, it should not be a difficult matter to arrange affairs so that full-time operation of the industry would be possible at Iroquois Falls. In such a case the situation will speedily adjust itself. The paper mill employees at Iroquois Falls would ask no more than that. On the other hand, if the demand for the products of the paper mill are so restricted that the depressing part-time employment at Iroquois Falls must continue, it is more than puzzling to understand the establishment of any further branches of such an industry.

The establishment of the lignite industry in the North is an altogether different proposition. It will create new employment in the North. It will not mean short-time employment for any other Northern business. The market for its product is assured. It will be of advantage in many ways to other Northern industries. It will create a new chain of employment and business, without competing with any other line of industry. It will help develop the North. It should rouse the enthusiasm of all who believe in the North and hope for the progress and betterment of this country.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

During the week-end there appeared to be little striking war news, yet there were incidents and information that seem to foretell very important matters for the future. The fact that Royal Air Force planes flew the length of Germany and even over Vienna and Prague, dropping leaflets, and returning to their bases without loss does not appear of particular significance on first thought. Indeed, the first reaction to this sort of news is naturally the question asked in irritation, "Why not drop bombs instead of booklets?" Incidentally, it may be mentioned that no doubt the German explanation of the dropping of leaflets is to the effect that the Allies are short of bombs. Such raids, however, have excellent value as observation trips, and as they thunder overhead and release their harmless tracts, the enemy peoples are worried by the thought that next time booklets may be replaced by bombs.

The news that the Finnish soldiers appear to be continuing their successes in repulsing the Red hordes may not rouse special interest. That sort of thing seems to be the expected, the routine, rather than news. But there are new angles to it that have special significance. For instance, there are veiled hints that Russia is making overtures for peace with Finland. It has even been suggested that Hitler may offer his offices as a peace-maker—which would be the height of irony in this sarcastic age of the world.

On the diplomatic front there is also indication of far-reaching developments. Turkey is reported as obtaining a Bulgarian pledge of friendship and neutrality, while Italy and Hungary appear to have reached an agreement that seems to imply that any aggression by either Germany or Russia in the Balkans will mean a solid front of all the Balkan nations, Italy, Turkey and the Allies, against the aggressors.

Among the less favourable suggestions in the week-end news is the story that Russian loud-speakers have been sending messages from the air advising the Finns to surrender, or the Germans will come. This may be taken in some quarters as suggesting that Germany may attempt to stab the Finns in the back the same way the Russians did that dirty trick to Poland. Then there is the suggestion that Germany is planning to crash its way through Switzerland to attack France and to use Slovakian roads to reach Hungary. Against all these forebodings, however, there is the comfort that Germany will find it more than difficult to divide its forces with any hope of success in all of these ventures, and that the strategy of the Allies is prepared to meet any of these suggested forms of attack.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

In the column, "Twenty Years Ago," in this

LOCALS

Mrs. E. L. Longmore is on a visit to Toronto.

Miss Florine Berrigan was a recent visitor to her home at Smooth Rock Falls.

Mrs. H. Horwitz returned to Timmins last week after a visit to friends in Noranda.

Miss Doris McDonald was a recent visitor to her parents at Smooth Rock Falls.

Miss Margaret Tuck, of Barrie, Ont., left on Sunday after spending a few weeks visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacPherson left on Saturday to take up residence in Hamilton.

Mr. J. A. Allean left on Friday for Toronto, where he will undergo medical treatment.

Mrs. M. Livesmore, of 9 Carlin ave., left on Friday to spend some time visiting at the home of her parents in Toronto.

Mr. Jack Huxley left on Friday to return to the O. A. C. at Guelph, after spending about three weeks holiday at his home here.

Mrs. J. E. Newton, of Toronto, formerly of Timmins, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. Dalton and other friends in town, has returned to her home in the city.

Mr. Eugene Merikallio returned last week after spending a few months studying at branches of the Cocio-cola Company in Toronto and other points south.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard left on Friday for the South, Mr. Pritchard to pay a business visit to Milwaukee, while Mrs. Pritchard will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lake at Langstaff until Mr. Pritchard's return.

Mr. Harold Poole left on Friday to become a member of the First Survey Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery. He will journey to Noranda for examination, and then spend some time in Montreal.

Mr. Arthur Lawlor return to Timmins last week, making the difficult trip Sudbury by motor. His father, Mr. T. J. Lawlor, who found the trip fatiguing after the recent sad experiences in the tragic accident at Sudbury stopped off at Kirkland Lake for a few days' rest.

Miss Marion and Jane Macdonald returned last week to Timmins after visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Macdonald at Cadillac, Que., their grandmother, Mrs. Edwin Macdonald accompanying them here for a visit.

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issue, there is a note to the effect that Miss Constance Hamilton was elected in 1920 as the first lady alderman for the city of Toronto. This year (twenty years after Toronto) Timmins has its first lady councillor. This does not mean, however, that Timmins is twenty years behind Toronto, but rather that Timmins is actually some 500,000 people ahead of the Queen City. Toronto had a population of 526,000 before it could elect a lady to its council board. Timmins, with a population of a mere 26,000 placed a lady at the head of the poll. Keeping the comparison strictly to a matter of age, Timmins is nearly a century ahead of Toronto. The City of the Good was 125 years old before a lady could be elected to the municipal council there, while at the mere age of twenty-seven Timmins did itself that honour.

Community newspapers have been in the habit of joking about the curse of delinquent subscribers but The Halleyburian last week told about a happier form of humour. A subscriber not only paid up his subscription, but also enclosed enough money to prepay his subscription until the end of 1941. With his cheque he enclosed a note that said:—"Try owing me for a couple of years, and see how you like it."

The remarkable development of the mining industry in Canada was graphically suggested by a casual reference last week in the column, "Grab Samples," in The Northern Miner, where it was noted that in the early "eighties" there was not a single mining engineer in the city of Toronto. John E. Hurdman had an office in Montreal and R. P. Harvey was active in Vancouver, but there was not a qualified mining engineer located in between those two cities. To-day there are nearly as many mining engineers in Toronto as there are honest men, while few cities in the Dominion are without a respectable group of skilled mining men. It is interesting to note that in 1881 Toronto's popu-

WANTED Ads

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—All kinds of dry wood, any length. Moving and Transfer, Wild-fire and Poochills Coal. Timmins Fuel, Phone 1770.

Six Births Registered Since Thursday Last Week

Born—on January 12th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Donat Corbell, of 61 Montgomery avenue—a daughter (died 3 hours after birth).
 Born—on December 5th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griener of 130 Tamarack street, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.
 Born—on December 2nd, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cundy, of 108 Cedar street, Schumacher, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.
 Born—on December 2nd, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond John Prince, of 69½ Tamarack street—a daughter.
 Born—on December 7th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Rivet of 105 Commercial avenue—a daughter.
 Born—on December 9th, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Omer Millette, of 47 Commercial avenue at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Mrs. F. M. Burke left last week to spend a holiday at Miami, Florida.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Four-room apartment, no children. Apply 47 Wilson Avenue. -4-5p

FOR RENT—Large front office; Hamilton Block. Apply to C. Desautels, 50½ Third Avenue, Telephone 6. -1-1f

HOUSE FOR RENT—Six rooms, all conveniences, 17 Kimberley Ave. Apply at 8 Kimberley Ave. -3-4p

FOR RENT—One 2-room apartment; \$15 per month, 8 Bannerman Ave. Dodd's Transfer; phone 557. -1-2f

HEATED STORAGE—For cars or small trucks, \$10 per month, inquire at Dodd's Transfer, 8 Bannerman Ave. Phone 557. -1-2f

CHARTER CELEBRATION JAN. 29

On Monday, January 29, the Kiwanis Club here will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the presentation of its charter. A speaker is being arranged for to address the meeting.

Professor Sherwood Fox, of Western University, will address the club on Monday, January 22.

Telegram:—Never forget a woman's birthday and never remember her age.

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

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Reports

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The most favorable mortality rate in 20 years:
 Interest rate at 1938 level.
 Lowered costs of operation:
 New business of \$48,604,501:

1938	1939
\$421,526,682	\$431,478,374
125,835,403	130,301,125
13,350,249	15,448,484
9,744,504	12,382,958
9,031,963	8,930,179
2,449,539	2,650,892
1,320,059	2,084,592

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lation was 96,196; Montreal had 177,377 people; while Quebec had 62,466 was the only other Canadian city with more than 50,000 people. There is little reason to doubt that the great increase in population in the last half century of Canadian cities like Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton; Winnipeg, Vancouver, is directly connected with the fact that there has been a very notable increase in the number of expert mining men.

Miss Laura C. Pepper has been appointed Chief of the Consumer Service Section, Marketing Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Now, if they could only add a little Pepper to some of the other Dominion Departments—the branch that is supposed to look after the paying of allowances to soldiers' wives and other dependents, for example!

In the South Porcupine news this week will be found reference to an interesting superstition. It is said that in Ireland there is a current belief that "when the Shamrock meets the Palm then will be the end of tyranny." It is easy to believe that "Shamrock" and "Palm" meet this year of 1940, for this year Palm Sunday falls on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, a Shamrock Day if ever there was one. When Hitler consults his astrologers and finds this coincidence of dates, he may well tremble in his shoes. And Joe Stalin with his bigger shoes will have all the more room for trembling.

Word from Toronto is to the effect that Premier Hepburn has amended his proposed legislation to abolish war-time municipal elections. The legislation now planned will provide for municipal elections for 1941, and allow for plebiscites to let municipalities decide if they wish annual elections. Before the legislation is actually passed, the rights of the people to decide such matters for themselves may be fully conceded.

Her many friends will be glad to know that Mrs. Geo. Vary, of the Buffalo-Ankerite Property, who has been ill for some time, is reported to-day as being in better health, although she will not be up and around for some time yet.



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