

Legion Services to Help the Soldiers During the War and Afterwards

Plans to Lessen the Effects of the Evils of War During the War and After. Men Who Braved the Last War Know What is Required, Giving Their Services Now.

(By F. H. Wooding)

The men of this country who have volunteered for service in the present struggle, have, by their action, identified themselves as good citizens. Unlike the armed forces of totalitarian states, theirs is a war not of conquest but of defence of freedom and the preservation of those spiritual values which alone make life worth living.

Democratic armies have nothing to gain and much to lose. They serve simply to protect the rights of nations and individuals from the brutal onslaughts of Teutonic demagogues who threaten to destroy civilization and re-create human thought and action according to their own satanic liking. Canadians have answered the call because they, like their fellow-Britons and gallant Allies, the French, refuse to be bulldozed into subjugation. They stand firm in their determination that the wayward course of Nazi-Bolshevik anti-Christianity must come to a definite and final end before the future of our nations and our children can be regarded with any measure of security.

The disturbances of war can, if allowed to go unchecked, impoverish civilization for generations to come. The experience of the last conflict proved this, for, even though the tumult and the shouting of 1914-1918 have faded there is still visible evidence of the horrible drain it made upon society.

War today is a different undertaking, from a mental standpoint, at least, than what it was twenty years ago. There is no so-called patriotic flag-waving and band-playing, and Canadians—those who already have seen service and those who have suffered from the aftermath—do not consider it a glorious adventure fraught with thrills and excitement. Young and old, they know the full meaning of the tremendous sacrifices they will be called upon to make.

They have entered this war because they are good citizens. They have left farms and cities, schools, jobs, homes and security, and they have denied themselves—yes, even those whom society was unable to provide for in peace-time—of their own measures of freedom. They are men whom Canada can ill afford to lose.

Most of them will come back, just as their fathers and brothers did in 1919. But during the process of winning the war they will undergo terrific strains and mental upheavals. The moral convictions, courage and eagerness that now are theirs will be taxed to the limit. They will find themselves face to face with hardships, sufferings and deprivations that might easily turn them into bitter, distrustful cynics, robbed of their faith in humanity. That is, unless preventative steps are taken.

The Old Soldiers' Duty
Old soldiers, more than anyone else, realize this from experience and it is logical that old soldiers themselves—those no longer suitable for active service because of age or physical disabilities—should feel it their duty as well as their indisputable right to provide for the well-being of those who have accepted the new challenge.

By means of their great ex-service men's organization, the Canadian Legion, they have, accordingly, volunteered to co-operate actively with the authorities in providing essential services for all branches of the forces—navy, army and air—not only in Canada but in England, France and, in fact, wherever the fortunes of war may take them.

For this purpose they have created a special non-profit making body known as the Canadian Legion War Services, Incorporated, to which the Directorate of Auxiliary Services of the Canadian Active Service Force has entrusted certain important duties. These duties are provision of (a) educational facilities (b) personal service bureaux (c) entertainment (d) subsidiary ser-

VICES of various other types whenever the need arises.

The Legion realizes, of course, that the primary purpose of the armed forces is to win the war and that all auxiliary services must be provided in such a way as to contribute rather than to distract from this end. Its activities, therefore, both in Canada and abroad, have been planned carefully so as to synchronize with all constituencies of the army, navy and air force, in such a way as to further military efficiency.

Education Most Important

While all branches of the Legion's war work will be of inestimable value in maintaining the morale and esprit-de-corps of the fighting men, its education program may rightly be considered the most ambitious ever launched under such circumstances. The seed of this great enterprise actually was sown during the post-war years of 1919 when thousands of Canadians who lost the three or four years that normally would have enabled them to become self-sustaining for the rest of their lives, returned home to find their position gone. This coupled with a military outlook that made them intolerant of civilian matters, contributed greatly to a state of mental unrest and a consequent inability to "settle down." Despite the noble sacrifices they made, their lack of training in specific fields of endeavor made many of them unemployable and even today there are those still wandering about trying to fit themselves into life as useful citizens.

That was one of the great tragedies of the last struggle and one which the Canadian Legion is determined shall not be repeated. In the words of Alex. Walker, of Calgary, acting Dominion president of the Legion, "our objective is to permit every man willing to learn to leave the service after demobilization with both feet on the ground."

That such a program as this is feasible and can be carried out successfully is perhaps doubted by many civilians. But the answer is that it can. Unlike the last war it is probable that under present service conditions a greater number of troops will occupy positions in the area behind the actual line of fire and that there will be greater freedom of individual movement between the front and the back areas, bases, and the areas occupied by the civilian populace. In addition, men on leave and in convalescent hospitals will be given sufficient opportunity to avail themselves of the Legion's facilities, and it is possible that these can be extended to neutral countries where Canadians might be interned as prisoners of war. Apart from the possibilities of these fields, it is likely that selected men, recommended by their Company Officers, following a stated period of service under fire, will be permitted special leave of one month to take courses specially prepared on the plan of the "summer school" now in operation at many universities.

It will be appreciated, of course, that much of the work to be carried out will be of a straightforward high school character, but that the approach will be that of methods of adult education since in many cases the men will have Grade IX or better academic standing as well as considerable knowledge gained from war experience.

Diversified Programme
The various types of education to be provided by the Canadian Legion War Services will include vocational, technical, "morals" building, and professional training. In vocational, for example, the men under arms will be able to study mechanics, woodworking, electrical engineering, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and secretarial work. It also will be possible for them to study agriculture since livestock standards and types in Great Britain and France are such that good work in this field will be feasible. The op-

portunities are particularly excellent in Great Britain for those interested in technical work.

In the matter of "morals" building the Legion is of the opinion that instruction in social sciences will have a great bearing on the development of an active interest in citizenship. Here a great field exists for reinforcing morale. An important base for such study would include history, civics, economic geography and related subjects and there would be unrivalled opportunity to correlate English literature with new scenes. Instruction, furthermore, will also be arranged for those interested in dramatics, music, art and architecture. In this connection use will be made of art galleries and museums where collections are still available.

Many of the new soldiers are men who enlisted before their university or other forms of advanced study were completed and the Legion is making special facilities available for them. Through arrangements made with certain universities correspondence courses will be open so that they may obtain their matriculation and even their B.A. degree.

The method of instruction followed is principally that of modern education, such as talks, discussions and allotted reading rather than mere lectures. The importance of visual education has not been overlooked and moving pictures will be utilized extensively for this purpose. For instance, travelling lending libraries will be stationed at the front where men will be able to borrow books, magazines and newspapers. To amplify this, mobile moving picture units, by means of which the men will be able to enjoy Canadian documentary and educational films, will be in operation.

The Legion moreover, intends to arrange educational tours for all members of the forces on leave and also to make it possible for them to visit agricultural institutions, farms, and industrial and other plants in Great Britain and France.

Legion Has Full Support

In its education program, which is being carried out in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Legion has the full support of the departments of education of all nine provinces, as well as the universities and municipal authorities in all parts of Canada. It is fully expected that the British and French governments will give whole-hearted support to the scheme.

It must not be assumed, however, that this work will be carried out only in England and France, or that, in fact, it will be abandoned at the end of the war. Indeed, a most energetic programme is now under way in Canada and thousands of young men are taking advantage of the Legion's services. Committees, comprised of outstanding educationists, have been formed in every military district and these committees, ably assisted by officers commanding, report that splendid progress is being made. In Calgary, and Edmonton, for example, energetic committees have been formed and as a result of their efforts lecture programs were started at the beginning of the new year, vocational courses are being given at technical schools and radio classes in conversational French are being held three times a week. The program at the moment is mainly of a general, popular educational nature, but it is expected that this will be extended in the near future. A questionnaire already has been distributed among officers and men to determine fully what particular subjects they want to study.

The special area representatives who are assisting the Legion in Ontario are as follows: Kingston and Ottawa—Mr. Ross Winter, Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. Seraphin Marion, University of Ottawa, Mr. Walter S. Woods and Lieut.-Col. Gerard Garneau, of Ottawa; Toronto—Mr. W. J. Dunlop, director of extension, University of Toronto; Prof. T. R. Loudon, University of Toronto; Hamilton—Mr. E. T. Salmon, McMaster University; Rev. John Ward; London—Dr. S. P. Maine, director of extension, University of Western Ontario, and one representative to be named.

Elsewhere throughout Canada equally gratifying progress is being made. In Saskatchewan, through efforts made by Prof. J. G. Rayner, of the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan, correspondence courses are being provided to the men free of charge, as are facilities of technical schools. Study group courses also are being given. At Halifax, seat of one of Canada's largest garrisons, special instruction is being offered separately to members of the naval services, the army and the air force. In the Quebec district bilingual studies are being given in vocational work. Ontario, likewise, has an ambitious program under way. In Manitoba the Winnipeg committee has been functioning since September and well-attended lectures have been given in such subjects as "Causes of the War," "Geography of Northern France," "Recent History and Customs of the French People," and "French Canada." British Columbia also is active and, besides providing correspondence courses leading to matriculation, is offering technical courses and courses in art, music, history and vocational work. All committees throughout Canada, in fact, are making striking contributions to the welfare of the men under arms.

Qualified Men Assisting
In addition to those who are assisting the Legion as members of committees, other noted educationists are giving generously of their time. For Canada the Legion has enlisted the help of Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., LL.B., D. lit., director of extra-mural affairs, McGill University, Montreal, who is serving as national chairman of the education branch. He is being ably assisted by Walter S. Woods, of Ottawa, head of the War Veterans' Allowance Board, who is deputy national chair-

Proud of Husband



One of England's proudest and happiest women is Lady Harwood, wife of Rear Admiral Harwood who commanded the brilliant British action against the German picket battleship Graf Spee.

man. For its overseas education services the Legion has secured the full-time help of Mr. Robert England, M.C., of Winnipeg, as overseas director, and Lieut.-Col. Hugues DeMartigny, of Montreal, as associate overseas director. As visionaries—for visionaries they must be—the old soldiers of 1914-18, as represented by the Canadian Legion War Services, are amply demonstrating that the spirit of the first Canadian corps is as alive today as it was twenty years ago. And this when one considers the great sacrifices that they, themselves, made must surely be a source of inspiration to all.

Finnish Minister to Preach at United Church

The Finnish United Church will worship at the Timmins United Church on Sunday morning, and their minister, Rev. A. I. Heinonen, will preach. There is widespread sympathy for the land of Finland in these days of struggle against unprovoked aggression, and a brave fight to maintain independence. This service is a gesture of sympathy and fellowship with our Finnish friends in their day of trial and suffering.

New G.M.C. Truck Stronger and More Powerful Action

Included in the 1940 line of GMC Trucks is an entirely new, stronger and more powerful 3-ton unit, powered by a new motor known as the "248". The complete 1940 GMC line offers a choice of seven model ranges and fifty different model trucks on ten wheelbases, and capacities now range from 1/2 to 3 tons and include 2-ton conventional models and 2-ton cab-over-engine, which is used in the 1/2 and 2 1/2 ton units, has a displacement of 224 cubic inches and features a heavy counterweighted crankshaft with improved harmonic balancer; full length water jackets; balanced carburetion; positive four-way lubrication; self-adjusting, leak-proof, ball-bearing water pump; automatic vacuum spark control; Octane selector. Maximum power is developed at low engine speeds.

The new 248 cubic inch GMC engine is used only in the new 3-ton trucks. Outstanding features of these new units in addition to the stronger motor, include heavier frames, heavier front and rear springs; heavier auxiliary springs; heavy duty ball-bearing nut and sector steering as used in 5-ton trucks; three wheelbases—133", 157" and 175"; ten stud wheels. Dual performance axle is also available. The sensational new Sealed Beam Headlamps are standard on all models, while parking lights are located on the fenders of all conventional units. They are mounted on top of the headlamp bodies of the cab-over-engine models.

The new, improved solid steel cab which is thoroughly insulated, reveals such improvements as full-length drip molding; Latex-bound hair pad on resilient springs; safety glass V-type windshield which opens for full ventilation; defroster slots for heater operation; solid doors with heavier hinges; new door checks which hold doors when fully open; new remote control door handles and many other features which contribute to driver comfort.

In addition to this spacious three-man V-type, all-steel cab, the 1940 GMC line offers as an option a De Luxe Cab which includes dual windshield wipers; dual visors; chrome windshield trim; chrome extension mirror; dome light; genuine leather trim and sponge rubber cushions.

Panel bodies which reflect the smart, streamlined passenger car effect are stronger with heavier hinges and have moisture and dust proof floors; rubber cushion door checks; heavy rear cross braces; improved door handles and larger advertising sign panel.

Improper Address Hinders Delivery of Soldiers' Mail

Post Office Department Again Calls Attention to Correct Way to Address Mail for Soldiers.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Misleading addresses on soldiers' mail, now that the First Division of the Canadian Active Service Force is overseas, are causing such letters delay and are entailing considerable extra work to members of the Canadian Base Post Office in identifying the addressee. Recently postal authorities announced the correct way to address mail to troops overseas, and to troops still in Canada.

In spite of this much mail matter is being posted which gives the name of certain barracks and camps in England, instead of the name of the regiment or unit, which is entirely omitted. Base Post Office authorities emphasize that to send mail to soldiers addressed to barracks or camps in the United Kingdom is most likely to cause delay, and that such practice is a hindrance rather than a help. The soldier may have been moved from that camp to another in the interim. Names of barracks or camps in England should not be given. The name of the regiment or unit should always form part of the address.

It is again emphasized that in the addresses, abbreviations of the names, units or services should be avoided, and the names of such spelled out in full. Abbreviations such as A.T., A.A.C., or A.D. (Anti-Tank, Anti-Aircraft, or Army Co-operation Squadron) should NOT be used but the full names should be given.

The Base Post Office handles only the mail for troops that have already left this country. At the Base Post Office, Canada, each unit of the Canadian Active Service Force has its own mail bags. These bags are made up at the Base Post Office, and they receive no further handling until received for distribution by the unit to which they are delivered overseas. Therefore, in sending mail to soldiers already overseas see that the address contains only:

- Regimental Number,
- Rank and Name,
- Full Name of Regiment or Unit,
- C.A.S.F.,
- C-o Base Post Office Canada.

In addressing mail to soldiers serving in Canada give:

- Regimental Number,
- Rank and Name,
- Full Name of Regiment or Unit,
- C.A.S.F.,
- Postal Address of Training Camp in Canada.

Do NOT send such a letter care of Base Post Office, Canada.

See that postage is properly prepaid, and that return addresses are given on all mail matter sent to soldiers

Dome Profits \$4,109,912 for 1939 Before Write-offs

Dome Mines, Porcupine district, estimates profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, before depreciation, depletion, adjustment of surplus and contingent reserve accounts, of \$4,109,912, equal to \$2.11 per share on the 1,946,668 shares outstanding, compared with \$4,226,691, or \$2.17 a share, before similar charges, in the previous year.

Production was \$7,462,379 from 615,000 tons of ore for an average recovery of \$12.14 per ton, while operating costs amounted to \$2,613,410, or \$4,249 per ton. Taxes accounted for \$804,013 and \$160,214 was written off for outside exploration. This left an operating profit of \$3,944,742 to which was added non-operating revenue of \$290,361, bringing profit to \$4,235,103. Deduction of \$125,192 for foreign exchange paid on transfer of funds brought profit down to \$4,109,912, as above.

Company's dividend rate is \$2 per share annually, in United States funds, which calls for distribution of \$3,893,336, to which must be added exchange premium on the United States funds.

Delnite Purchases Claim from Skyner Lake Gold

Delnite Mines Limited has purchased from Skyner Lake Gold Mines Limited, a claim known as the Jarvis claim, adjoining Delnite on the west, says The Northern Miner. The purchase of this claim, details as to price not announced gives Delnite an additional 1,300 ft. on what is believed to be the westerly extension of the ore zone as indicated by mining operations at Delnite and by several drill holes put in by Skyner Lake. Reports of this drilling which indicates a zone for a length of 600 ft. and to a depth of 700 ft., have been published in The Northern Miner. Values averaged low.

With this additional 1,300 ft. Delnite now has a total length of about 4,400 ft. from east to west on the ore zone. The most westerly present workings at Delnite are now about 2,400 ft. from the new westerly boundary and it will take the better part of two years at the usual rate of drifting (six feet per day) to reach this new westerly boundary from the shaft stations below the 1,000-ft. level. No diamond drilling has been done to the west by Delnite but surface

showings and diamond drilling by Skyner Lake indicate that Delnite ore occurrences will be adequately protected by this additional claim and so no further territory need be secured. Delnite will accordingly start at once on development work to the west and expects interesting results.

Most of the new equipment for flotation in the mill has been received and has now been installed. By the end of February this work will be completed with new process in operation and improved extraction of from three to five per cent is expected together with the possibility of raising the tonnage from the present rate of about 320 tons a day to 400 tons. Before the tonnage can be increased it is planned to do considerable development work on the five new levels recently opened up by shaft sinking. Grade of ore remains about the same as it has been during the past year.

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:—A son at college wrote to his father, "No mon, no run, your son." The father answered: "How sad, too bad, your dad."

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