

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., Monday, March 18th, 1940

POOR POLITICS

In every election there is a certain amount of nonsense and worse that at ordinary times is passed over lightly as simply to be expected. The present days are so serious, however, that many view the old political tricks with impatience and resentment. This will be the attitude towards a piece of propaganda that has been marked and sent to The Advance. The marked item credits Jos. A. Bradette, member for this riding since 1926, with only accomplishing four things during his term of office. He is credited in the item only with securing a clock that won't keep time for Cochrane, a road to his own home, breaking up a lumber workers' strike, and getting nothing for the people but election promises. To make such a claim is not only to spit in the face of truth, but it is an idiotic form of reward to give a public man for honest, earnest and able service. Even restricting the record to the "clock" form of public service, it has to be admitted that Mr. Bradette has secured more in the way of public works in this riding than any two other members in the history of the riding. Post offices at Timmins, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and South Porcupine have all passed through the appropriations through Mr. Bradette's efforts. Mr. Bradette has helped to secure from the Dominion several road appropriations for this district, including money to assist in the building of the Transcontinental highway, which is no more to his own home than it is to the home of any other resident of his riding. Any special road to Mr. Bradette's home had to be built at his own expense. It was not Mr. Bradette that broke up the strike of lumber workers; it was the agitators who stabbed them in the back. In fairness to Mr. Bradette and in fairness to any hope of service to the people, good service in looking after every need of the people should be gladly acknowledged. The marked item's alleged Conservative record is equally false. There were no "slave camps" established in Canada, but the only concerted action to really attempt to look after the single unemployed was sabotaged by the Reds and the Pinks. The other "accomplishments" charged to the Conservative record were in fact no more than honest effort to protect law and order from the inroads of alien isms and disaffection.

MUCH WORK TO DO

The Orillia Packet last week probably summed up the situation as concisely as it is possible to do when it stated that the only good thing about the present Dominion election is that it will soon be over. There is considerable bitter resentment felt by the thoughtful public over the fact that while there is so much important, vital work to be done in the world to-day time and strength and temper should be frittered away on an election—and especially the sort of an election that is in progress at the present time. The average man, noting the work that must be done in the world to-day to make life worth while on this earth, or even to assure any sort of life at all, feels that it requires the united effort of all classes and divisions in Canada, in the Empire, in the Allied nations, yes in the whole civilized world, to assure any sort of speedy victory. There is a disposition on the part of some earnest people to feel contempt for those who appear to be wasting time in political partyism and personal bickerings at this time. It would not be well, however to be too sweeping in condemnation of those who appear to have lost sight for the moment of the supreme issue of the day. The situation of the present is so serious, so burdensome, so appalling, that some measure of diversion, some comic relief is not altogether valueless. A touch of the ridiculous here and there may be used to good purpose. It may ease the load. If the thought is generally accepted that the election will be disposed of and then all attention centred on the main issue of life on the globe to-day, no particular harm will have been done by some of the nonsense of the present days.

When the diversion of the present election is over Canada certainly has a gigantic task before it as one of the peoples of the earth fighting to make sure the right to live upon this globe in some measure of security and decency. The fact that the issue is just as much the concern of the nations that are evading it as of those who are risking all is beside the point. The work has to be done and if there are shirkers that simply means that the workers have the greater task. The issue is now plainly indicated. It is between the idea of the triumph of freedom, decency, law and order, and the giving over of the world to gangsterism and ruthless aggression. If the world is not to revert to the methods and manners of the dark ages, the gangsters must be caught and punished and reparation made so far as possible. That is in itself a large task, but it can be done, must be done. It will need patience and determination and courage, but there is no escape from this la-

bour. It is not too much to say that the adjustment after the victory will be vital as the victory itself. Unless that adjustment is complete, the victory will be a sham. Czechoslovakia must be restored, Poland must be fully re-established, and Finland must not only have its stolen territory given back, but there must be added land to Finland to make its defence less arduous on any future occasion. Indeed in the case of both Poland and Finland material additions of territory from the gangster nations are essential so that geographical conditions may be used to defend these lands from the aggressors. It would appear that not only will it be necessary to extend the boundaries of Poland and Finland so that natural defences may be utilized for the future protection of the nations, but there will also need to be transportation of sections of population to the countries of which they appear overly-fond. The Germans in Czechoslovakia, for instance were responsible in considerable measure for the rapine of that land. In the future that sort of weakening of states may be avoided by transplanting elements that cannot be assimilated to lands to which they are willing to be loyal. Those who may have a sentimental horror of tearing people from their home lands should note the sad spectacle to-day of hundreds of thousands of Finnish people trekking from their homes to seek new places in the country that they love. It will be necessary to re-establish these good people after the war. It is true that Britain had no treaty of guarantee with Finland, but there will be no security, no decency, until every civilized nation recognizes that it must give guarantees to law and order and the right. The task before the civilized world to-day is a stupendous one. But it may be done—must be done. If the decent nations will not compel the necessary adjustments, the gangsters will.

THE CASE OF MISS CAISSE

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter making reply to the attitude of the Commission investigating alleged cancer remedies, in so far as the case of Miss Caisse, of Bracebridge, is concerned. There are many in Timmins and district who are specially interested in the case of Miss Caisse. At first this interest was simply the natural desire for fair play and a fair deal. Years ago The Advance made reference to the matter because it appeared that there was injustice and unfairness in the attitude adopted towards Miss Caisse. It may be well to review the case. Miss Rene Caisse was a trained nurse who happened to have the care of several cancer patients one after another. Her heart was touched by the evident suffering of these patients and the apparent inability of medical and surgical skill to help them. She made special study of cancer and had the advantage not only of special training but also the presence of patients suffering from the disease. She found ways and means of relieving their pains and eventually discovered a treatment that—to put it very mildly—relieved their sufferings and made decided improvement in their condition. The patients did not put the matter mildly. Instead they called out boldly that they were cured, and insisted upon getting up from bed and going back to work and living along despite the former predictions of doctors to the contrary. Miss Caisse established a hospital at Bracebridge for the treatment of cancer cases and soon was one of the busiest women north of Toronto. There were many doctors who quietly sent hopeless cases to Miss Caisse, and in most cases the patients appeared to fully recover. A Timmins doctor was deputed to enquire into the case of Miss Caisse, and his report was favourable. In most cases the patients sent to Miss Caisse were in the most serious stages of the disease. There seemed in some cases, indeed a tendency to send cases to Miss Caisse with the idea that they were so far gone that nothing could be done and so reflection might result upon the treatment. Patients were carried into Miss Caisse's hospital but later walked out on their own power to bless the success of her treatment. Miss Caisse seemed to take in as many patients as she could accommodate. If they could pay, they were treated, and if they couldn't pay, they did not seem to be turned away. The success of the work, however, resulted in trouble. Demand was made upon Miss Caisse to give her formula to the medical profession "in the interests of suffering humanity" if it were genuine, and "for the public protection" if it should be otherwise. Later a Commission was appointed by the province of Ontario to study and report on the reputed remedies for cancer. Miss Caisse was asked to submit her formula, but refused. She willingly agreed, however, to submit evidence of the improvement made in scores of patients treated. Medical certificates were produced to show that a patient was suffering at a certain date from cancer, and then the patient was produced for medical examination to prove that cancer no longer existed. Scores of patients volunteered their evidence. Insistence was made that Miss Caisse disclose her formula. Her refusal to do so was apparently based on the belief that if she did so, the finding would be that it was valueless, and then later on the medical profession would discover a treatment for cancer that would be very much like hers. In this way she would lose the credit for all her work and effort and her patients would not be benefitted. The report of the Commission on Cancer seems to justify the fear that appeared to be in Miss Caisse's mind. Although Miss Caisse's treatment was the only one

Miss Rene M. Caisse Disputes Report of Cancer Commission

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Han of the Commission examined him and saw that his mouth and nose were quite black.

After the fourth treatment the stinging stopped. After the eighth treatment the blackness began to disappear from his nose and mouth. When he appeared before the full Commission to give evidence the discoloration had gone, the sore healed, both inside and outside the nostril, and his mouth and nose had a perfectly healthy appearance. What is more, there is perfectly healthy tissue now where formerly an ugly sore existed.

This was an opportunity for pronouncing it as originally merely an inflammation of the superior ethmoidal concha or some such resounding medical phrase in reference to the nasal anatomy for the benefit of "the great unwashed." But no. As the expression goes "It was as plain as the nose on your face." The physical evidence was there and could not be refuted. Is there any justification in their opinion that this case does not justify any favourable conclusion as to the merits of "Essiac"? I can see none but you can judge for yourself as to the reasons which backed their opinion.

Here is a case of Peter Hanon age 67. He had been suffering with pains in the abdomen on and off for over ten years. About three years ago he had a bad haemorrhage, and went to a Parry Sound doctor, who examined him. He was haemorrhaging badly at that time and it could not be stopped. The doctor took X-ray plates and sent him to St. Michael's hospital where Dr. Wilson gave him an examination and took a further series of X-ray plates. Mr. Hanon further states that they told him that they could do nothing for him as he was in such a condition that he could not undergo an operation. They sent him home and told his daughter, who is a trained nurse, to put him in a hospital. He could not work. He had no money to go to a hospital, so he came to me and received his first treatment on September 7th, 1937, and he was haemorrhaging badly at that time, in terrible pain and could not rest. His brother had developed cancer about the same time he did; went to Toronto and had radium treatments and an operation. He consulted Dr. Maklin and states that the Doctor had told him that nothing could be done for him and expressed the hope that I help him when he said he was coming to me.

On December 12th, 1937, after taking several treatments from me, he reported to Dr. Maklin and he states that the Doctor was very much surprised that the haemorrhages had stopped. His health had steadily improved under regular treatment and he reported to the Commission that he was entirely cured. No pain, in splendid physical condition, and is working hard on his farm.

The Commission in their report state that they accepted evidence to the effect that the diagnosis of cancer had been made by X-ray. Then along comes a signed statement from Dr. Wilson that a careful examination was made to determine the presence of cancer at St. Michael's hospital on July 1935. I quote: "From a study of the X-rays which were made of his gastrointestinal tract he was thought to have a spastic colon only. Nothing abnormal was found in the sigmoidoscopic examination which I personally made. We found no evidence whatever of cancer in this man."

A spastic colon is one where convulsive muscular contraction occurs, the bowel becomes narrowed, usually caused by haemorrhoids or by a growth in the bowel. The muscular contraction is bound to be followed by a relaxation, otherwise you would have a paralyzed condition of the organ, but if a growth is there, when relaxation occurs as it always does at intervals, then you are bound to have haemorrhages as the blood rushes to that part as soon as the tension is released and this is what happened to Mr. Hanon, and he received no relief.

that the Commission credited with material benefit to patients, the Commission reported:—"The Commission is of the opinion that the evidence adduced does not justify any favourable conclusion as to the merits of Essiac as a remedy for cancer, and would so report." This finding seemed to be altogether out of line with the evidence. Scores of patients told of cures that seemed to be genuine and supported by the certificates of individual doctors. The Commission's reply to these cases was simply to suggest that the diagnosis of cancer was wrong in the first place. To the lay mind that seems less important than it does to the medical attitude. The big fact seems to be that Miss Caisse was able to cure cases diagnosed as cancer—cases where the patient was sure it was cancer—cases that the doctors could not benefit. Miss Caisse's letter takes up individual cases and extends on the attitude of the Commission.

In the interests of fair play, it would appear to be necessary to say that Miss Caisse has something. She is able to inspire patients with hope. Her treatment is of decided value in cases of serious illness where patients appear to be suffering terribly and near to death, and the doctors are not able to help them. Recently a Timmins lady called at The Advance office. "I would like a copy of that last editorial you wrote about Miss Caisse. I want to show it to Miss Caisse. She deserves the encouragement it will be. I was given up by the doctors—no hope. I was in bed as a hopeless case. After treatment at Miss Caisse's hospital I was able to go home again and

He was sent home to die and in such a bad condition and the end was so near that he was advised to go to a hospital where he would require special medical care. Nothing could be done for him.

I succeeded in stopping the haemorrhaging, his evacuation became normal, the pain ceased, he increased in weight and is now a healthy man.

The Royal Cancer Commission has accepted the statement that all the man had in the first place was a spastic colon. A spastic condition is only temporary restriction followed by relaxation of the muscles and yet this man was sent home as hopeless. Anyone should be able to figure out that in this case something caused this spastic condition and the doctors could not stop the cause. But I did. And he was thought to have a spastic colon only.

There is also the case of Mrs. Veitch of Ufford, and this is dealt with in the report in this cryptic manner:—"The patient testified that she had an operation for the removal of a cancer without cure and that there had been improvement later under Miss Caisse's treatment." The case is listed in the analysis as one of accepted diagnosis with improvement under treatment. The Commission now has a signed statement from the surgeon to the effect that the growth he removed was not cancer.

Well, the growth (urethral caruncle)

came back after it was removed in June, 1935. Note that the doctor told Mrs. Veitch to come back in the Fall and sure enough as she states, he said when he examined her again in October one spot had started to grow. She: "I did not need ask you that because I could tell." She further stated that she had made up her mind she was going to die and that there was "no use going back and being tortured again." I quote the doctor's statement: "She reported on October 22nd, 1935, and stated that she was feeling very much better."

In May, 1938, on the advice of friends she came to my clinic. After eight treatments she began to steadily improve and at the time she appeared before the Commission she had gained over twenty-three pounds in weight, no more haemorrhaging, the pains all gone except slight twinges occasionally, and she was walking to her Tourist Cabins, a mile back, half a dozen times a day, which she looks after, in addition to being Postmistress, and is busy most of the day, on her feet, feels fine; and is as cheery a person as you would wish to meet.

In view of the fact that this lady is enjoying splendid health today as the result of my treatment for cancer, I leave it to the public to draw their own conclusions.

Yours very truly,
Rene M. Caisse.

G. C. Bateman New Head of Canadian Mining Institute

Winnipeg, March 16—Meetings of the outgoing and incoming councils concluded the four-day 44th annual general meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy here Thursday.

C. G. Bateman, Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Mining Association, was elected president of the institute for 1940-41.

Vice-presidents are M. M. O'Brien, Vancouver; Dr. K. A. Clark, Edmonton; Edward Pierce, Winnipeg; J. M. Forbes, Quebec City, and Dr. D. F. MacDonald, Halifax, N.S.

At the meeting of the outgoing officers the retiring president, B. L. Thorne, Calgary, paid tribute to one of the finest members of the institute—J. B. Tyrrell, 81, Toronto.

Mr. Tyrrell, head of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mine, joined the institute on its inception more than 44 years ago, Mr. Thorne said.

Blairmore Enterprise:—By astronomical signs, Hitler is to die before the end of March. It is said that his body-guard has recently been increased, some of whom are sworn to suicide if he is killed.

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I'm doing all my own housework now and looking after a large family. I am feeling fine. Miss Caisse is a wonderful woman. Just the minute you see her you know she is going to help you, and she does."

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

There is enough depressing news these days to justify the emphasis on better news—like that of the Fleetwood trawler that actually chased a German submarine for seventeen hours and eventually destroyed the undersea boat with gunfire.

There are said to be 25,000 Canadian soldiers overseas who will vote in the present Dominion election. They have been duly informed of the names of the candidates for whom they may cast their votes, but it is said that no effort is being made to inform them of the party or policy of the candidates. Apparently they are expected to judge by the names as to the virtues of the candidates. Voters here who know the candidates and hear their platforms announced are confused. Perhaps, the soldiers overseas, unacquainted with these things, will be able to make easy decision.

Hon. Harry Nixon was the only member of the Hepburn cabinet prominent at the welcome to Premier King at his Toronto meeting last week. Hon. Mr. Nixon is certainly basking in the limelight these days all around.

Hallnor Had Recovery of \$2,600,180 Last Year

In year ended 1939 Hallnor Mines, Limited (Noranda controlled), had net profit of \$1,638,704, equal to 81.9 cents per share. In the year 1938 only a portion of the year contributed to production, with earnings of \$936,298, or 47 cents per share.

Recovery from production was \$2,600,180 and other income from investments \$6,369, making \$2,606,549 total. The mill treated 122,868 tons, averaging 336.6 tons daily. Mine expenditures totalled \$628,439, leaving operating profit of \$1,978,110. Sum of \$83,132 was written against pre-operating expenses; \$128,676 as depreciations on plant and equipment; and \$127,598 reserved for taxes.

Shareholders are pointed out that while the mine only started production in June, 1938, the sum of \$1,200,000 has been paid in dividends during 1939 and \$170,000 placed as capital expenditure.

Current cash, including bullion and accounts, amounts to \$979,617; investments at cost \$158,400. Current liabilities are \$914,417. Company has 2,000,000 shares issued. Earned surplus at year end is \$1,375,002 after dividends.

With information so far available from drifting and raising, one raise only being put up in each ore section, A. L. Sharp, manager, states the mine to the 5th or 960-ft. level has probable possible and broken ore reserve of 414,653 tons, averaging 52 oz. gold per ton. In stope no clear cut walls have been found in any stopes. This has increased stope widths but has lowered grade to a certain extent.