

The Porcupine Advance

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ARMOURIES NEEDED

A reader of The Advance suggests that while it might have been good policy some years ago to build armouries throughout Canada for the adequate housing of troops and equipment, it is too late now, and a better plan might be to meet the needs of to-day by the expropriation of suitable buildings already in existence. He admits that previous provision of armouries would have been of special value, not only through providing the necessary accommodation for the troops but also in the fact that needed employment would have been created. In reply, it should be pointed out that it is not too late to provide armouries. It is generally admitted that the present war is not to be a brief one. It is equally conceded that Canada's effort has only really commenced. So far as expropriating buildings is concerned that at best is a makeshift—costly and unsatisfactory. There are places where even makeshift quarters are practically impossible to secure even under duress. As for unemployment, let no one be deceived. That still is present in most unpleasant fashion in Canada. As The Advance pointed out months ago the war is by no means going to settle the unemployment problem in automatic fashion. So far as Timmins is concerned the unemployment situation here is, if anything, worse than it was some months ago. There is reason to believe that the same is true of many other places. Unemployment in Canada is a major problem to-day and anything that helps relieve it is not only desirable but patriotic.

It is difficult to understand the neglect to provide adequate housing for the Canadian troops at home. It would appear that the whole question of providing armouries might be turned over to the militia department itself. The organization of the Canadian Army could be used to see to the speedy filling of the need. The Army in its regular duty may be called upon to build anything from bridges to barracks. In the last war the Canadian troops showed outstanding ability in such work. Under the direction and supervision of the Army there is reason to believe that the need for Armouries would be supplied both speedily and effectively. In any event, if Canada is to do its best in war effort, the troops must have proper accommodation, and it does appear that the immediate present is the ideal time to start this work and rush it to completion.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

In Hitler's infamous book "Mein Kampf", reference is made at length to the methods that may be used to disorganize a nation, to breed treachery, to lessen morale, and so make the work of invasion and subjection so much easier and speedier. It appears that these methods were used to the limit in Norway. There is reason to suspect that Denmark might have retained its independence a little longer had the nation not been weakened and made ready for subjection by the Communist scheme called "boring from within." All the indications in the case of Norway seem to make it evident that treachery on the part of some in high places in the state added to the ease with which sections of Norway fell into Nazi hands, while folly on the part of other Norwegians contributed to the danger encountered by Norway. High officials in Norway have denied the wholesale treachery and treasonism that some believe were practised, but the facts of the matter argue that while the treachery may not have been as widespread as first appeared, Germany apparently succeeded in debauching a number of Norwegians in places of authority. It is a well-known fact that during any conflict between nations, spies are necessary. These spies, indeed, are among the bravest of men and women, taking their lives in their hands to serve their country in unpleasant way. While recognizing the necessity for such agents, civilized nations do not glory in the work of their secret service, except in so far as it represents efficiency in gathering information of value, and represents a certain code of morals despite the deceit that seems inseparable from such work. In the present war, both France and Britain have reason to be proud of their secret service, yet there is no glorying in the fact that traitors have to be utilized to some extent in these efforts to learn all that may be known about the enemy and his plans.

The German approach to the question is altogether different. "Mein Kampf" emphasizes the idea that any and every method should be used to gain an advantage—lying, deceit, perjury, subornation, Hitler fairly glories in these things, and without the slightest consideration for the victims whoever they may be. The difference between the Nazi and the Allied viewpoint may be illustrated by reference to Czechoslovakia and Poland. Were Germany in the place of the Allies in the matter, German secret agents would be

skillfully at work among these conquered people urging them to revolt and give opposition to their plunderers. The Allies know that such a plan would profit them but little, while it would be fatal for the sufferers from Nazi oppressors. On the other hand the Nazi thought would be that it would cause trouble and expense for the enemy, that it would be an irritation and annoyance, while no thought would be given to the welfare of any group apart from the Nazis.

Germany's efforts to foment trouble for Britain by financing and organizing murder and outrage under the name of a section of the Irish people is a matter of record. Similar tactics have been proven to have been adopted in India. It would be surprising if the Nazis failed to take advantage of the opportunity to bedevil Norway and Sweden. While consideration of such points as these are of passing interest to Canadians and other Britons, it is well to remember that there are examples of "Mein Kampf" tactics much nearer home. There have been efforts of various kinds in Canada to cause injury to the cause of the Allies. For a time there was an active Nazi organization in Canada, but it was effectively dealt with before it did much injury. The matter did not end there, however. The spirit of "Mein Kampf" did not cease in Canada with the internment of a number of those known as Nazi sympathizers, nor even with the imprisonment of a few of the bolder enemy agents. There is reason to believe that effort is still being continued under the principles laid down by "Mein Kampf." At present, there is cause to suspect that the Nazis have centred their subversive efforts in the hands of their comrades in evil—the Communists. Years ago The Advance emphasized the fact that in practice the Nazis and the Reds had the same aims and purposes, the same utter disregard for decency and right, the same heartless use of dupes and tools and fools. It is true, perhaps, that little actual harm can be accomplished by these foreign agents with all their fantastic plots. But they are content if they may create discord and annoyance and misunderstanding. They glory in the thought that they can act as sand to hinder the smooth running of the war effort. The example of Norway should prompt all loyal, all sensible people to do all possible to expose and nullify the work of these foreign-paid subversive agents.

THE D.S.T. QUESTION

In this alphabetical age it is only fitting that there should be an alphabetical arrangement for Daylight Saving Time. So, occasionally, there will be some reference to D.S.T. The annual controversy about D.S.T. is in progress, but D.S.T. seems to be losing ground in Canada and particularly in Ontario. Fewer towns and cities are adopting the plan this year, and the smaller towns and the rural areas never favoured the idea. There is no doubt but that confusion and inconvenience are caused by the present system. Some municipalities use D.S.T., while others prefer Standard Time. Some of the railways issue their time tables in terms of D.S.T., while others keep to the regular time. Those in favour of Daylight Saving Time argue that the remedy is the adoption by Dominion law of the Daylight Saving Time, so that it would apply uniformly everywhere. This seems to be impossible as it appears that a majority of the people are against it. It might be equally fair to suggest that a law should be placed on the Dominion statute books forbidding the adoption of any other time than Standard Time. The argument in favour of Daylight Saving Time is that by monkeying with the clock an hour of daylight is saved for the people. Of course, that is not the case. The fact is that daylight remains just the same whether the hour is called under Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time. "Under Daylight Saving Time, however," its advocates hold, "business places close an hour earlier, work closes an hour earlier, and so there is an hour of sunlight saved at the end of the day." Were the securing of an extra hour of daylight for recreation desired, all that would be necessary would be to pass an edict that during the summer months all industries and business places simply advance their time by an hour. Iroquois Falls was the leading town in the North in seeking to have Daylight Saving Time adopted. With only the one industry in the town, Iroquois Falls could easily have assured its citizens the so-called extra hour of daylight at the end of the day by having the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. advance its time of work one hour, with similar plan for the company store. That idea was not popular in Iroquois Falls, however. In other towns where there were enthusiasts for Daylight Saving the suggestion was made by some industries that employees start work an hour earlier and so be able to quit an hour sooner. The employees in practically every case were strongly against any such proposal. Men who exclaimed indignantly, "Do you think I'm going to start work at six o'clock in the morning, even if it is broad daylight?" appeared to imagine that fooling with the clock altered the fact of the case in some occult way. One of the odd things also about evening meetings, dances and social events, is that in Daylight Saving towns and cities these affairs have the peculiar habit of starting an hour later by the clock than they formerly did.

Opposition to the Daylight Saving Time comes chiefly from farmers and from homes. The adoption of D.S.T. by the railways means a serious in-

Story of Daylight Saving Time and Its Varied Acceptance

Only a Few Canadian Cities and Towns Following the Plan This Year.

On Sunday next, April 26, at 2:00 a.m., or at any convenient hour prior or subsequent to that time—clocks in a number of Canadian cities and towns will be put ahead one hour, under the Daylight Saving Plan, adopted in 1918, but never more than half-heartedly supported. Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto are three cities which signify their assent annually, says The Toronto Telegram.

A Daylight Saving bill was introduced by the late Sir George Foster in the House of Commons at the session of 1918. It was effective for one year, and became law after vigorous opposition from farmers. Agitation against the act was active, widespread and continuous thereafter, and proposed re-enactment at the session of 1919 was defeated by 105 votes to 50. Since then certain places like Toronto have been consistent in resorting to daylight saving each year always at the same time. Others have been erratic in observance while the greater part of the country has adhered to Standard Time.

This year Britain and France went on summer time on February 25, eight weeks earlier than usual, with the purpose of saving electric light bills. Germany, which had not interfered with its clocks for a good many years, put them ahead this year early in April. Summer time had lapsed in Germany, as in Austria and Italy, after the Great War. In France it was adopted permanently in 1923. It is also in force in Belgium, Finland, Greece, Holland, Eire, Portugal and Rumania.

Agitation Began in England in 1907

It was in 1907 that William Willet, a builder in Chelsea, England, began to preach that people were getting up too late on spring and summer mornings, and, in consequence had too short an evening for outdoor recreation.

A bill was introduced in 1908 and was sent to a select committee by the British House of Commons. After that action was slow, but it was hastened by war exigencies. On May 17, 1916, an act to save daylight was passed and was put into operation four days later. There was more or less opposition, especially from farmers, and nothing like complete observance until the scheme was permanently adopted in 1925.

The law as it stands provides that the clocks shall be put ahead the third Sunday in April, unless the following Sunday is Easter Day, when the advance shall be made on the second Saturday. The term ends on the first Saturday in October. The actual hour of changing is 2 a.m., Sunday.

In the United States legislation enforcing the observance of daylight saving was in effect during 1918 and 1919 and was then repealed. There had been only sporadic compliance. Generally speaking it was disregarded west of Chicago, except that in Seattle the banks adopted it. In Connecticut and Maine there is legislation making it an offence to display "fast time" publicly but these statutes are openly infringed. New York City observes D.L.S. time.

Time Confusion Caused by Railways

It is a fact known by personal experience only to the older ones of the older generation that 60 years ago railway companies on the North American continent were using no fewer than fifty different time systems. The resulting confusion by that time had become intolerable and two men are credited with having put an end to it. In the early eighties William F. Allen "The Official Guide to the Railways" and Steam Navigation Lines of the

convenience and breaking of rest for many in the rural areas. To mothers and others in the home the advancing of time by one hour in the morning is a matter of great inconvenience, especially as they do not usually find any compensating features at the close of the day. Enthusiasts for games appear to be the most ardent advocates of D.S.T. It means an extra hour of golf, or tennis, or some other recreation. There are old-timers here who years ago secured that extra hour of golf or other sport by using the daylight before they went to work or business. That, however, appears too drastic a measure for these tender times. Once again The Advance would suggest the real remedy for the trouble about summer time. The remedy has been proposed before, but has not met the attention it deserves, because too many were too busy arguing the merits or demerits of Daylight Saving Time. Why not pass a law—a Dominion law—to apply everywhere all summer—that during the days of long sunlight, every industry, every business, every professional office, quit work an hour sooner than at other times of year. This would mean an actual hour each day saved for recreation or rest or for drinking in daylight. It should please everybody. But likely it will not please anybody, because it doesn't attempt to fool anybody as to what really happens.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

An exchange printed a line of advice that has caused considerable comment. "Pay your radio license now, and pay it cheerfully," said this exchange. Other newspapers seem to think it impossible that anyone could actually pay any form of taxes with cheerfulness, and least of all a nuisance tax like the radio fee. Strange as it may

Advices Against New Pulp and Paper Mills at Present

Toronto, April 24—Postponement of construction of new pulp mills now contemplated in Ontario at least until a thorough canvass of the situation has been made, was urged by G. T. Clarkson, receiver for the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, when he appeared at the conference on forest resources called by Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of lands and forests last week.

Under agreements which the government has already made six companies have been allotted pulpwood concessions on condition that they build mills. Mr. Clarkson appealed to the minister to "hold his hand" in enforcement of the construction clause of the agreements until it was determined whether new mills would disorganize the industry. He maintained that at present there was no demand sufficient to justify the construction of six new mills.

"The war situation especially with regard to the Scandinavian countries might eventually produce a demand but the department should consider the situation fully first," Mr. Clarkson said.

Existing mills had a newspaper capacity far in excess of the demand and only a change in the world situation would tax the pulp capacity, he maintained.

"None of the mills has made any money in the last few years and I don't think the number of mills should be increased," he said.

Hon. Peter Heenan declined to disclose whether he would accept Mr. Clarkson's advice.

United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Port Rico." Allen felt that guessing at what railway timetables meant was driving railway officials and the travelling public crazy.

It was on Allen's suggestion that in 1883, at a convention held in Washington, five standards of time were adopted by railway and telegraph companies. These standards were based on the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, and were designated Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time.

A proponent of Standard Time earlier in the field than Allen was Sir Sandford Fleming, distinguished Scottish-Canadian engineer and scientist, who had suggested the plan as early as 1878.

Ontario in 1895 Adopted Standard Time

Adoption of standards of time in Canada was slow, except by the railways, all but in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where legislation was passed almost immediately making the time of the 60th meridian standard for those provinces. Similar legislation was not enacted in Ontario until 1895. The Ontario statute which is typical reads:

"Where an expression of time occurs in any act of this legislature, whether heretofore or hereafter executed, or in any rule of court, by-law, deed or other legal instrument, the time referred to shall, unless it is otherwise specifically stated, be held to be standard time. And as regards that part of the province which lies east of the meridian of 87 degrees west longitude, standard time shall be reckoned as five hours behind Greenwich time, and as regards that part of the province which lies west of the said meridian, standard time shall be reckoned as six hours behind Greenwich time."

The inference seems to be plain from the wording of the statute that all business meetings such as those of banks and other financial institutions, must open on standard time, unless care is taken to name daylight saving in the advertisements of such meetings. And, likewise, it would seem that a court is not legally in session at 9 a.m., or whatever the hour may be, unless similar care has been taken.

Daylight saving was suggested 156 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in a letter to the Paris Journal result of having awakened early one June morning.

Improving THE HOMESTEAD



"You're making big improvements, John... did you come into a legacy?"

"No sir, I got a Home Improvement Loan from the Bank of Montreal. A simple matter—no fuss or bother. The rates are low, and I'm paying it back by instalments."

Home Improvement Loans... obtainable at \$3.25 per \$100 repayable in twelve monthly instalments. For borrowers with seasonal incomes repayment may be made in other convenient periodic instalments. Ask for our folder.




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"A bank where small accounts are welcome"

Timmins Branch: T. W. TOD, Manager

Circumstances	control prevent me."
She: "Sorry I can't accept you Bill, but circumstances over which I have no	He: "And what are those circumstances?"
	She: "Yours."



"I can see as well as you can"

... and only a year ago I thought I was going blind. My eyesight began to fail so fast I was scared. But an eye examination and a new fitting quickly brought about an improvement and helped strengthen my eyes so that now I can see fine."

CURTIS OPTICAL CO.

14 Pine Street North, Timmins—Phone 835

British are Best When Things Look Blackest

(By Thomas Richard Henry)

Everything has been so cut and dried that the British army has not had a chance to show its real greatness in this war.

The British are at the best when they are groggy and rocking on their heels—when the last extremity has been reached.

Take this second battle of Ypres 25 years ago Sunday when gas was used for the first time. Among others, the Canadians were on a spot there. The Germans let them have everything they had in the way of bombardment—but that was old stuff, the Canadians knew all about that—they just grimly waited for the Heines who would normally follow the barrage.

But something else came first. A terrible thing that they had never faced before.

A greenish yellow cloud spread over the Canadians like a pall. Choking, gasping, writhing, they stood their ground.

Rags were dampened in any way possible and held over the mouth to keep out the searing vapor that stabbed like a knife from your nose to the bottom of your lungs.

But the Germans couldn't break through. The Canadians alone lost 6,000 men and 250 officers.

And Hitler will meet the same kind of opposition from the boys in this war if he is ever able to push them to the limits that the old German army pushed the boys.

A Poser

Teacher—Has any one a question to ask?
Reggie—Yes, sir. Can a short-sighted man have a far-away look in his eyes?
—Exchange.

appear, The Advance admits that the radio tax should be paid cheerfully this year. There is one redeeming thing about the radio imposition this year—at least a small part of the fee goes to a returned soldier. With that in mind, the radio owner might well be cheerful even in paying the radio tax. Indeed, it might be that the income tax would be less unpopular if employment were given to old soldiers to collect the money.

The German people presented Herr Hitler with a mountain of junk as a birthday present. The British Navy's gift to Hitler was also in the form of junk—beaten up, not melted down. In the junk from the German people there was what was left of many things from doorplates to church bells. In the junk from the British Navy there was the most of what was once the Nazi Navy.

There is a moral concealed in the story recently told by a London, England, newspaper. This newspaper recounts the expressed theory of a German officer that the British are gentlemen, but the French are not. After the war this German officer was in charge of a barracks in Germany and he was visited by two members of the Military Control Commission—one a British officer and the other a French officer. They told him they had information that he had a store of rifles concealed behind a brick wall, contrary to the terms of the Peace Treaty. The German officer gave his word of honour that there were no rifles concealed there. "The British officer was a gentleman," said the German officer. "He accepted my word of honour, and went away. But the French officer was no gentleman. He would not accept my sacred word of honour. Instead, he pulled down that brick wall and took away my rifles."