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"TOO MANY CALLS"

How often is the statement carelessly made to the effect that there are too many of these patriotic appeals these days—collections for the Red Cross, the Salvation Army Red Shield, the Canadian Legion War Services, the K. of C. Huts, the Polish Relief, the Finnish Aid and others. It is true that one of these calls has followed another so closely that some have not been able to give as much to each of them as might be desired. That is one thing, but to believe that there are too many calls is another matter altogether. There has yet to be an authenticated case of a man in the district who had to sell his automobile, forfeit his liquor permit, miss a visit to the beer parlour, let alone go without a single meal because of giving too much to patriotic causes. One of the chief complaints against the professional pacifist is that while he derides the idea of fighting for himself, he is equally hesitant about paying anybody else for the necessary work. The suspicion grows into a certainty that the pacifist at bottom is not so much against fighting as against paying. It is not a joke but a proved fact that many an exclusive pacifist meeting has broken up in a free fight. One such occasion some years ago in London, England, won world mention. In other words, professional pacifism is more likely to be founded on selfishness than on principle, even though the self-deceived victim may not himself be conscious of the fact.

There are numberless examples of unselfishness to be seen these days—women sacrificing their time, their strength in Red Cross and other patriotic work,—men too old to fight, but not too old to work and give,—younger men ready to risk health and prospects and life itself in the line of battle. It is not from these there comes the cry of "Too many calls!" At least, not when thought is given to the matter. There are days when sacrifice is demanded from all. It must be admitted that to only a very few in Canada has there been call for any serious sacrifice of time, comfort, or cash.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from a Toronto clergyman who scores the professional pacifist in no uncertain terms—shows the evil this type of gentry has wrought already in this country and in the world at large. The letter shows that pacifism is not only unreasonable, but un-Christian. It is selfishness gone mad. After reading the letter few thinking men will wish to be classed as pacifists. In this age of the world pacifism is an impossible doctrine. If the liberty, the democracy, the decency of this country are worth anything they are worth "paying for." All the sophistries of the professional pacifist can not alter the fact that in effect he is seeking to live at the expense of others—a parasite, a Quisling. The honest man, the good sport, is the one who is ready to pay his own way whether in service on the battle line or in supporting those who assume that dire duty in his behalf.

PESSIMISTS AND OPTIMISTS

It has been pointed out more than once that one thing that Canada can do—must do—to help win the war is to keep faith and cheerfulness and courage. This does not mean any false front, or any refusal to face stern facts. Indeed, it means facing facts without feeble fears, looking truth in the face and being unafraid. There is a campaign on foot in some quarters at present to receive all news with gloom and foreboding. In most cases these saddened people are not disloyal, but simply thoughtless. For instance, Tuesday evening one man said:—"Well, the Germans have taken Holland; they have part of Belgium; they are within 140 miles of Paris." He said it as if it were startling news of the deepest significance in a deplorable way. He even added that nothing as serious had happened in the last war. There were disasters ten times as bad in the last war. As one other gentleman remarked the same evening:—"Why, in the last war the Germans had us licked for three whole years." It is true the Germans are within 140 miles of Paris, but that doesn't mean that they are well within Belgium. From the Belgian border to Paris is only a matter of some hundred and forty odd miles. In the last war the Germans marched right along, and there were a few disconsolate ones who believed that nothing could stop them. They had to buy every inch of the way with their own blood, however, and they were stopped—stopped some thirty odd miles from the capital of France. The dark days of the last war were times to test the courage of all. Men stood the test then. They will stand it again to-day. There should be no pessimism, no doubt, no question. The battle is between brutality, degradation, slavery, and the forces of liberty, civilization and decency. There should be no doubt about the final outcome, and no question about sacrifices to assure the final victory.

Next to actual men, money, supplies and work, Canada's greatest contribution to the war effort is in cheerful courage and complete faith and optimism. Of course this does not mean simply saying "All's well!" and letting it go at that. The seriousness of the situation should be fully realized and every earnest effort made to counteract the evils of the day. But while it is not enough to be just cheerful and hope, still more is it not enough to simply sit around and gloom. As a matter of fact the cheerful people seem to be the ones that do the most work. Perhaps they have no time for gloom. There is an idea there. The other day a group of ladies gathered in Timmins. The majority of them were Red Cross workers, had canvassed for a dozen patriotic causes, had been active in every effort for the sufferers in Poland, Finland, Norway. They were all confident, cheerful, assured. Their reaction to the apparent ill news was to seek new ways to work. There were one or two who felt too sunk in gloom for effort. They had found little time from their own affairs to do anything for the great cause. There is another idea! When the news tends to gloom, hunt up some patriotic work to do. Dissipate your sad feelings that way.

It may be that neither cheer nor gloom will prove of much value as aids to winning the war, if there is nothing further. There is work to do. Canada is not doing all it should. Instead of gloom let every reverse prompt to renewed effort, revived endeavor. Gloom does no possible good, and there is one way in which it is evil and shameful. Overseas the battle is on for the very life of Canada. Friends in the battle line should at least have the support of Canada's cheerful belief and trust. In addition, there is a growing roll of Canadians in the conflict. They have fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters here who have anxieties enough without any added gloom from those who have no other occupation than seeking the sadness of reverses and the horrors of things that have not happened. It would be a good idea for the older people to recall the dark days of the last war and the younger ones to read the story of that conflict. In those days there was a general confidence that glowing dawn inevitably follows the darkness of night, and that reverses are only preludes to victory for those who fight for the right.

SPEED CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

It must be confessed that so far Canada's part in the war has not been as impressive as it was in the world conflict of 1914-1918. It is only fair to say that this is not altogether the fault of the people of Canada. The spirit is willing but the government is weak. Despite all the pacifist preachments that have cursed this country for years past, the young men of Canada have answered the call that has been merely whispered to such an extent that literally tens of thousands of them have been turned away from recruiting stations hidden here and there throughout the Dominion with words to the effect that they are not wanted yet. There are twenty thousand troops in barracks held back from overseas because of lack of uniforms and equipment. In The Globe and Mail this week Judith Robinson made scathing reference to the fact that militia units had to drill in overalls and parade to church in sweaters, because the government had not provided the wherewithal otherwise to cover their nakedness. Proper drilling is held up because of lack of camp buildings, of armories. Judith Robinson says that out of eighty flying fields necessary for the long-boasted but still practically non-existent air training plan, only twenty have been constructed. It makes the matter only worse to add that there are flying fields already constructed and ideal for training that might be utilized, but are idle. The costly flying field at Porquus Junction may be mentioned as one sample. There are reports that suggest that the little equipment in readiness is of obsolete type and of little value in training. The government has had eight months in which to do things. The results achieved seem pitiful. Yet there are Canadians who have the audacity to criticize other smaller and poorer nations for the poor showing made against the gangster aggressor.

The Canadian parliament meets this week at Ottawa. Is it too new and unusual an idea to suggest that party politics be forgotten at this time of crisis and that Canada take a part in the war commensurate with the power of this country and in keeping with the desires of loyal Canadians of every class and creed and origin? Is it too startling a suggestion to urge that Canada's parliament follow the lead of the Mother of Parliaments and demand action and more action to the winning of the war? The opposition party in the Dominion House is a mere handful, but surely in the huge majority of the members in power there is patriotism enough to see that Canada does its part from now on. In Britain the government has an impressive majority. Under an attitude such as prevails on this side of the sea it would be unassailable. Premier King has made it plain from the beginning that he considers the war to be only a side issue of the party fortunes. The situation is too serious to continue any such outlook. This is no party conflict, no side issue. This is the war of all Canada, all the Empire, all the nations and peoples who value liberty and decency. At the present session of parliament all hidebound party hacks should hear home truths such as were thundered in the House of

Brands Pacifism as National Menace to Dominion of Canada

Clergyman Refers to Evil Effects of False Peace Propaganda.

The following letter appearing in Tuesday's Globe and Mail of Toronto makes interesting reading and is here reproduced in full:—

To the Editor of The Globe and Mail: For years a militant pacifism has been eating its cankerous way into the healthy body of our Canadian life. Pulpits have been sentry boxes of this army of non-resistance, ringing out a challenge against self-defence and all its works. Pacifism has been in Sunday schools, Youth Congresses and League of Nations societies, although the League itself is not a pacifist organization. The president of a local branch of this society told me a year ago that Britain had made a major mistake in stopping short of complete disarmament, since it has never been put to the test, and nobody can tell whether it would work. Evidently you must be a lamb in the midst of a pack of wolves to be sure of safety, although you will not survive the grand experiment. One has no idea that Scandinavia and the Low Countries carry any lesson to these gentlemen, who find nice theories spun from the golden mist of their own make-belief more convincing than the hard, cruel facts of the world as it is—facts that are capable of destroying them and all they profess to stand for.

Pacifism in Canada springs in the first place from geography. Our comparative freedom from the troubles of the Old World has been a temptation to the possession of superior ideals. Our heritage came to us through men who handled the sword in times of danger as readily as they handled the plow in peace, or there would have been one country and not two north of the Gulf of Mexico following the War of 1812-14. And now from the security the fathers won some of us look back on the past and repudiate both them and their methods.

The Old Testament is rather a problem to the pacifist; but then it is not Christianly and can be kept in the background. The New Testament is difficult, too, with passages such as we find in Romans 13, where Paul says God has put a sword in the hand of the State that it may be a terror to evil doers and a praise to such as do well:—"If thou do evil be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain." The position we are discussing is partly due to the theological heresy that human nature is fundamentally good, and that all you have to do to call forth the best in any man is to show him that you trust him. But the Bible states that the unregenerate heart is desperately wicked, and, besides, there can be neither sanity nor high spirituality in trusting men who lie and plan evil.

Pacifism labors to show that we ourselves are largely to blame for the war, and any resolution about its cause is likely to put us all in the one boat. Many prayers remember the men who serve; those at home ask for peace and righteousness, and perform a lot of gymnastics in avoiding a direct petition for victory, for God is conceived as a big neutral even in a war of self-defence against stark aggression. The man on the flying trapeze has something to learn from the gyrations of pacifists at prayer. Posing as prophets of a newer day, they are nothing more than exponents of an old

Commons at London recently. The idea of conducting the war like a whispering campaign in a party election should be knocked sky-high. It is no time for nonsense and pettiness. The Allies can win the war—will win the war—though Canada sends no further men, supplies, or machines. But in this battle—truly for the very life of Canada—this country must do its full share, or be ashamed.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A letter in The Globe and Mail on Tuesday reveals another astounding situation in regard to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's conduct of radio in this country. On the plea of war exigencies, only English and French are permitted to be used over the air. There is actually a ban on the use of Gaelic. For several years the Highland Scots of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Ontario and other sections of the Dominion were permitted the pleasure of hearing broadcasts in their native tongue over the radio. Now these broadcasts are banned, the Gaelic actually being classed as a foreign language. It appears to be as greivous and unwarranted an insult as the recent attempt to rob the Highlander of his kilt. The Gaelic population of Canada is probably 60,000 or more. In Cape Breton Island alone there are 35,000 good people "talking the two talks," as they would phrase it themselves. It is true that only a very small proportion of them are unable to speak and understand English, but that is but the more real reason for not showing discrimination against their native tongue. At St. Ann's, Cape Breton, there is a college devoted to the preservation of Gaelic culture, and where all classes are conducted in the Gaelic tongue. It is absurd to view Gaelic as a foreign language in Canada. It is as much British as the English language itself. The Gaelic people in Canada, as elsewhere throughout the world, are justly noted for their loyalty to Great Britain, their contribu-

and destructive heresy, and generally men stronger on theory than in knowledge and practical experience of the world as it is.

The infiltration of this doctrine has taken the challenge out of our Canadian life, and we have been helpless in the midst of vast resources while our people waited for something to happen. How different we were in the early part of the century. The incultation of a strong national spirit by which alone we can attain manhood and make our contribution to the world has been thwarted by warnings against ultra-nationalism of which we were never in the slightest danger. We have been made so broad that we have lost depth and conviction, and a yearly lessening of our relative numbers and influence before an influx of aliens who work for their own kind falls to disturb us in the least. Surely, while we welcome others we need not betray ourselves.

This is no plea for the war spirit, but one may ask whether this spirit elsewhere is not helped by wilful blindness at home on the part of those who will not face facts, and who bring each generation misinformed, innocent and unprepared to meet a new ordeal by fire. Those who have been vociferous anti-war advocates since the last conflict, many of them in high places, have been quiet of late, but they have merely ducked below the line of fire, and may be expected to cut as wide a swath as ever following this war if they get a chance.

Let Canadians everywhere awake to the dangers of this thing in our midst. It will neither help us win the war nor keep the peace. Nor will it strengthen us in any way for the great task of building a nation in righteousness and justice. Instead, it will surrender our land and liberty, and let down the bars of defense crying peace, peace, when there is no peace.

Rev. J. W. Whillans, formerly Chaplain, 8th Battalion, C.E.F., 105 Wells Hill, Toronto.

Force of Habit

Caller—I want to see Slasher Smith the ex-champion boxer. Is he in?
Landlady—Yes, but you'll have to wait. Since he lost the championship he won't get up till the clock strikes ten."
—Globe and Mail.

Ten Organizations Now Registered for the National Festival

St. David's Society to Present Choral Numbers.

At least ten organizations have now been accepted into the National Festival, with the possibility of an additional two groups. Through the efforts of the president, W. A. Devine, four very beautiful trophies have now been secured for competition and these will be on display shortly in various stores in town and district. One of the newcomers to the Festival this year will be the newly-formed St. David's So-

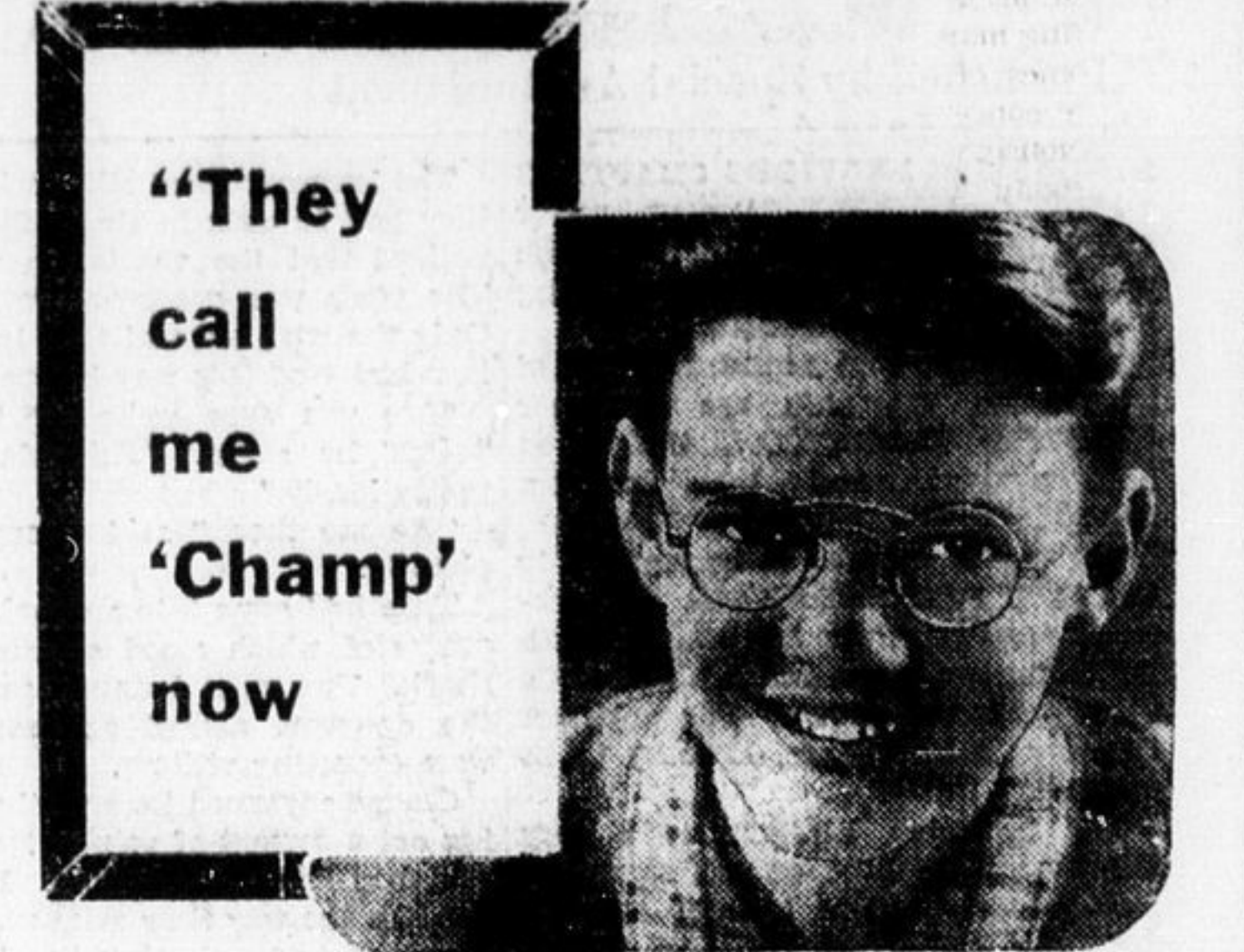
ciety representing the Welsh people of the district who will render several Welsh folk songs as a choral group.

Owing to a slight misunderstanding the meeting called for Sunday last was not held, but notices have been forwarded to all concerned that this meeting will be held Friday evening (May 17th) in the Legion hall at 3.00 p.m. sharp. There is some very important business to transact and all members of the committee are urged to be present.

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tion to the defence of Empire being much greater in proportion to numbers than other parts of the Empire.

Hitler last week made the statement to his own people that if the Nazis lost the war, Germany would cease to exist for a thousand years. Unconsciously the former paperhanger has suggested the only logical, the only reasonable, the only safe terms of peace.

"The good German people" have robbed and plundered and murdered in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland expects to be next! If the Germans are really "the good German people," they certainly do not deserve the title of "good neighbor."

Not many months ago German military authorities were agreed that if they were forced to fight on more than two fronts, the nation would be in dire peril. Germany has now practically five fronts of battle.

Armchair critics again may say that in the invasion of Holland and Belgium, the Allies have allowed Germany to steal a march on them. The fact is that once again the neutrals have preserved a false neutrality too long for their own good. The Allies offered assistance to Holland and Belgium as soon as it was evident these countries were threatened. Not only were the offers refused, but Holland and Belgium refused to receive French and British military experts to advise them in case of invasion and to familiarize the Allies with the extent of the defences. Apparently the attitude of all the neutrals has been that they might gain some advantage by appearing to favour Germany, while the Allies could be depended upon to refrain from any harsh or brutal measures, no matter what happened.

Bureau Placed 5,847 Men During Last Fiscal Year

Number Down from 1938-1939 Fiscal Year 1,400 Unemployed During Year

In the last fiscal year at the Ontario government employment bureau and employment service of Canada office on Fourth avenue, there were 5,847 men placed in jobs. That was for the period between March 31, 1939, and March 31, 1940. In the period from March, 1938, to March 1939, there were 6,173 men placed in jobs.

Breaking down the number of occupational placements during the last fiscal year and making comparison with the previous fiscal year, results in the following figures: farming, placed in 1939-40, 113, placed in 1938-39, 85; logging, 1939-40, 543, 1938-39, 231; building, 544 and 492; mining, 894 and 101; miscellaneous, 923 and 1,005; female, 1,466 and 1,658; town, 723 and 1,321; highways, 75 and 377; relief, 561 and 975.

Greatest number of men registered as unemployed at any one time last year would be about 1,400 said Mr. Delbert Murphy, Bureau superintendent, today.

Two Points of View

An Englishman and an American were presented to the dusky monarch of an Eastern kingdom.
Turning to the Englishman, the potentate remarked: "I understand that you are a British subject?"
"I am," replied the Englishman proudly.
"And you," continued the monarch, "are a subject of the United States?"
"Subject—nothing," retorted the American. "I own part of it."
—Globe and Mail.

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