

# The Porcupine Advance

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## “FACE THE FACTS”

There have been artists of gloom in this country who have been doubtful about the possibility of Britain's victory against the gangster nations. In past reverses they have seen support for their gloomy thoughts, and have persistently refused to note two facts: first, none of the reverses have been due to lack of British valour or ability; and, second, in every case the British have been able to wrest an approach to victory from what appeared to be calamity. The neutral nations have been proven in effect to be Britain's most difficult opponents, while German-bred treachery has made the allies of Britain more of a burden than a blessing—with the one exception of Poland. In discussing the war it is well to remember that Polish soldiers, sailors and airmen are still giving gallant and effective service to Britain in the latter's battle against the gangster nations.

It is proof of the handicap endured by Britain through allies and neutrals to point to the fact that from the minute the Empire had to undertake the battle alone the prospects have considerably brightened and successes have been won. There are still those who are gloomy about the outlook. Their favourite words are:—“Face the facts.” If they themselves would only face the facts, they would be assured of the certain and complete victory of Great Britain. Taking the facts of the case, no other result appears possible. While Britain's battle line has been greatly reduced and simplified by recent defections of allies and neutrals, Germany's has been extended beyond all possibility of permanent maintenance. There is general belief that a famine is eminent in all Europe and that Germany will be unable to escape its part in this disaster. Germany has passed the peak of its power. The Nazis have done their best and their worst. Their supreme effort is over. Hereafter their power at any given point must of necessity be on a diminishing scale. On the other hand it is not altogether an exaggeration to say that Britain has not yet begun to fight. In any event the fringe of its resources in men, money and resources has not been called into active force. One writer in *The London Times* points out that in dire need Britain can mobilize fifty million soldiers. In metals and other materials she has resources to carry on war for twenty years on a scale that Germany cannot equal. Britain still has command of the sea and so is able to secure all the supplies needed for healthful existence. At the same time the blockade of German is still in active force and the recent loss of neutrals and the defection of allies have added to the effectiveness of the blockade instead of lifting its rigors. The one possible weakness of the British position was in the danger of a German invasion of the British Isles. Britain has had ample time to meet this danger — to guard against it — and Britain has made full use of its time in this respect. Letters from Britain seem to suggest that the chief worry of the British to-day is that Germany will not attempt the invasion. The British people are that confident.

Sometimes it seems as if those who took a gloomy view of the progress of the war were fooled by the colossal bluff put up by Germany. In the last issue of *The Legionary*, the official organ of the Canadian Legion, there was a brilliant article exposing this Nazi propaganda. It has not fooled the old soldiers in the slightest. They look the facts in the face, and with remembrance of the last war, they know that Germany has no chance to overwhelm Britain. There are people, however, who have been discouraged by the apparent ease with which Germany has followed out its plans of conquest. They are inclined to reason that Germany having won such measure of success so far, there may be danger of other triumphs so loudly claimed as on the programme. The answer to that is in the *Legionary's* article: Every time Germany has gone up against Britain — on land, on sea or in the air — the triumph has not been to the Nazis.

If there are any — after recent events — who are inclined to doubt or gloom, let them peruse this paragraph from one of the most widely circulated books in the world to-day:—  
“The British nation can be counted on to carry through to victory any struggle that it once enters upon, no matter how long such a struggle may last or however great the sacrifice that may be necessary, or whatever the means that have to be employed; and all this even though the actual military equipment at hand may be utterly inadequate when compared with that of other nations.”

There is complete answer — complete truth — in a paragraph. It is from a source far from friendly to Britain. It is taken from Chapter XII of “*Mein Kampf*,” the notorious book written by the notorious paperhanger. Those who are ready to accept the claims in “*Mein Kampf*,” simply be-

cause they have a little support because of recent Nazi successes, might well take that paragraph to heart because it has the full support of the history of a thousand years, and has been proven truth even though penned by one of the world's most flagrant liars.

## NO WAY TO TREAT DOLLARS

A number of newspapers and magazines have been printing such expressions as “\$5 million dollars,” “\$160 million dollars,” and so on. This was patiently borne by people who have a respect for dollars and for the decencies of language, but when financial journals like *The Northern Miner* adopt the plan it is time to call a halt. There is grave danger that if this abortion is encouraged, *The Wine and Beer Journal* will be coming along with a reference to “Qts. 160 million quarts of beer” being consumed in a certain time by a certain section of the population. That would naturally lead to similarly confusing expressions as to the quantities of “goof” consumed by others. And that would be too much.

The excuse for the use of expressions like “\$123 millions dollars” is the desire to clarify, to make it plain, so that the wayfaring man though a fool may not err therein. In the present state of the stock market it may be that a broker would not be able to realize just what \$123,000,000 meant. But if “\$123 million dollars” is any clearer, then there must be something wrong with the stock market or the stock brokers, or something. But if writing “one hundred and twenty-three million dollars” as “\$123 million dollars” is going to right the stock market, it certainly will confuse the ordinary man plenty. Maybe that is what is wrong with the stock market.

Every once in a while gentle geniuses arise to fix things by some innovation — usually dug up from the dusty past. One time it was simplified spelling, but the people were not simple enough to embrace it. Another time it was imagination that people could gain an hour by turning back the hands of the clock. Still another time it was the thought of saving time by writing “Christmas” as “Xmas.” Five letters saved! But minutes lost in fixing that X. Of course, these are innocent eccentricities that do no one much harm, and are not likely to upset the world very much, because the world usually refuses to be overly upset. But throwing around dollar marks and juggling with millions of dollars is another matter. Dollars and money of all other kinds should be treated with the utmost respect and circumspection these days. “One hundred and twenty-three million dollars” should be enough for any writer, without sticking a dollar mark before it. “\$123,000,000” should satisfy even a financial expert without tacking millions of dollars behind it.

## “GOOD AS GOLD”

For centuries gold has been the final standard of value and exchange between individuals as well as nations. The phrase, “good as gold,” was not an idle one, but meant that gold was recognized as the universal standard of value. It is admitted that some generally accepted standard is essential for industry, business and finance in nations as well as between nations. The ingenuity of men has not been able to devise a better medium than the one that appealed to Solomon — gold. During the centuries there have been hundreds of proposals and plans for the de-thronement of gold. Usually these suggestions were developed in the special self-interest of nations or individuals. Even in the cases where the proposals did not grow from selfishness, the world could see no benefit in attempting to discard gold. In the few cases where nations or groups tried schemes of replacing gold with some other medium, the result was far from satisfactory.

At the present time — because of the troubled condition of the world — the question of gold as the universal standard of value has been widely discussed. Impetus has been given to the discussion by the fact that one nation — the United States — holds a large percentage of the world's supply of gold. The claim is made that Europe is living without gold, and that after the war a change of standards may be possible, with the result that the United States may be left with an immense amount of gold that has no value except as a metal of utility. Unless the United States falls victim to the European dictators and comes completely under their heel, the United States will have the token of wealth (gold) as well as wealth itself. After the last war the United States was in position of supremacy so far as wealth and finances were concerned. It will be found that similar situation will prevail after the present conflict is concluded.

A local citizen last week said:—“Anybody that knows anything knows that Britain will win the war!” In that event there need be no question as to the continuing place held in the world by gold. It might be said that in case of the defeat of Britain, civilized people will not care whether gold is the standard, or whether there is any standard. As a matter of fact there would be no standards, no values. At the same time, it is interesting to note that Germany and Italy and the other Axis nations are more than hungry for gold — will do almost anything to secure gold. Among the most severe defeats admitted by Germany in the present war is the loss of expected gold through evasions in the conquered countries. Recently there have been a number of very clever

## LOCALS

Mrs. Robert Leckle was a visitor to Englehart last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McPherson were visitors to Timmins last week.

Mrs. Miller left on Sunday for Montreal and Toronto.

Misses May and Dorothy Cadman are the guests of relatives and friends in New Liskeard.

Misses Kathleen and Sheila Lang have returned after a holiday spent near Lake Nipissing.

Mrs. Joe Carp has returned after spending a few days with Mr. Carp in Toronto.

Mr. L. Valenti left this week to holiday at North Bay and Toronto for one month.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Borutski are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Borutski, Killaloe, Ont.

Mrs. A. W. Lang and daughter, Catherine, have been visiting at Pembroke.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Brown have been visiting at Killaloe, Ont.

Mrs. Daniel Nagora was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. Michael Ohlman, Golden Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Doolan and daughter are guests of Mrs. Doolan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tierney.

Miss Jean Claremont left on Sunday to spend a few weeks' holiday at Niagara Falls.

Miss Grace Howarth is a visitor to Timmins from Brantford and is residing at the home of Mrs. M. B. Scott.

Miss Bertha LaSalle has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Roberge, Rouyn.

Mrs. Al “Stooge” Herrington, and baby son, Bobby, have returned after several weeks vacation spent in Toronto and Windsor.

Born — At 118 Elliott street, Halleybury, on July 19th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stuckey, of Timmins, — a daughter.

Dr. J. Maurice Kelly, who has been ill in St. Mary's Hospital here, left recently to spend a month's convalescent period in Sudbury and Toronto.

Dr. R. S. Anderson, formerly of Timmins, and now connected with the Kingston General Hospital, arrived in Timmins on Friday to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bourke and two children, of Montreal, were the guests of friends in town last week, leaving here on Saturday for their home in Canada's largest city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Henderson and Mrs. B. W. S. Buffam, of Noranda, returned early last week to the Quebec mining town after a visit to Timmins by motor car.

Mrs. T. M. White, of Kirkland Lake, was a visitor to the home of her parents last week, her mother, Mrs. G. A. Macdonald, returning with her on Saturday for a few weeks' visit at Kirkland Lake.

Overtures to the United States to part with part of its gold surplus. Germany has shown itself expert in its widespread propaganda of every kind, but probably its propaganda in regard to gold has been as treacherous, as false, and as self-seeking as any of the lies and rumours set in motion for more direct military ends. Much of the discussion of the need for a change in the standard of value has come directly from German sources. There has been a regular campaign in the United States in regard to the questionable wisdom of that country storing so vast an amount of gold. At the same time Germany has missed no chance to secure gold or to attempt to secure gold. In all its plunderings of individuals and nations, attempt has been made to secure gold. The most recent trial in this line was the plan to secure France's gold credits. The Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial, reproduced elsewhere in this issue, sums up the whole purpose of the German propaganda in the words:—“They want our gold, but they want it cheap.” In times of peace academic discussions of gold as the world standard may do no particular harm, though they appear even then as futile and valueless in view of the grip that gold has on the world, and has held literally for centuries. In times of war like the present one, however, it is well to note the fact that advocacy of other standard than gold is actually doing the dirty work of Nazi propaganda. Germany wants gold — must have gold — but is attempting to get it without paying the full price.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Germany is now reported as releasing Polish prisoners of war for work on the farms, admitting inability to feed them in internment camps. There are also reports that Poland is suffering a serious shortage of food. Next, there will be proposals that Britain or the United States should send food to the starving people of Poland. This is the form that German propaganda will take. Behind

# WANT Ads

## 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. 60-8217

## WANTED

WANTED—A first class chef for restaurant by August 15. Apply to Box R. E., Advance. -59

## FOR RENT

FOR RENT—55 Powell Ave., South Porcupine. 4 rooms newly decorated. Wired for electric range and hot water tank. 3-piece bath, complete. Lease by year. Possession August 1st. Apply Miss A. Sullivan, 101 Main St., South Porcupine, P.O. Box 95. -59

Miss Florence Pilon returned on Sunday after a holiday spent in the Muskoka District.

Misses Marie and Irene Rochefort have returned after a vacation spent at Wasega Beach.

Miss Doris Johnstone and Miss Patricia Sherwood, of Toronto, spent a few days in Timmins and district last week.

Miss Hannah Jacobs, of Montreal, is visiting at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shrage, of Fourth avenue.

Miss Marie St. Pierre returned to her home at North Bay last week after being the guest of Miss Sonia Barnett, Timmins.

Mrs. Vern. Daughney has come from the Tyrant Mines and Mr. Fordyce Scott from Brantford, to visit their mother.

Mrs. D. M. Forrester and Miss Catherine Forrester returned to North Bay on Sunday after attending the Atkinson-Forrester wedding here on Saturday.

Messrs Steve Valeriet, Don Gentile, Paul Bouchard, Jack Galloway and Henry Keineck left early Sunday morning to spend a few days in Toronto and other points South.

Thanks are expressed by Mrs. M. B. Scott to the numerous friends who have so graciously sent many flowers and have enquired after her progress in the severe illness which confines her to St. Mary's Hospital. It is pleasurable in being able to state that recovery is now well evident.

## Women's Institute Tea on Wednesday Afternoon

The Gold Star Branch, Women's Institute will entertain on Wednesday afternoon from 2.30 to 5.30 o'clock at a lawn tea to be held at 320 Pine Street south. If the weather does not permit the out-door party, afternoon tea will be served indoors. Proceeds will be donated to the war campaign and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

## APPLICATION WANTED

Applications will be received for the position of Secretary for the Timmins High and Vocational School. Apply J. M. Belanger, 14½ Pine St. S. -59

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of James John Denny, late of the Township of Tisdale in the District of Cochrane, Metallurgist, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate of James John Denny, late of the Township of Tisdale in the District of Cochrane, who died on or about the 30th day of April, 1940, are required to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July, 1940, after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed, having regard only to the claims then received and disregarding all others. Dated at Timmins, Ontario this 18th day of July, 1940. WILLIAM O. LANGDON, Massie Block, Timmins, Ontario, Solicitor for the Executrix, Clara Louise Denny. -57-58-59

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## Another Meatless Day Decreed for the Italians

Rome, July 27—The Italian government decreed this week that Tuesday shall be a meatless day, making four such days a week, and ordered sharp rationing of bread served in restaurants. Luxury restaurants were limited to portions of 80 grams (less than three ounces) per person, and lower-class restaurants to 150 grams (slightly more than five ounces). The Ministry of Agriculture announced at the same time that the eating of more fruit would be encouraged.

## ROOMS

ROOMS FOR RENT—Rooms with or without board; good recommendation. Russel Hotel, 2 Wilson Avenue. Phone 275W 54-T.F.

**Permanent Waves WORK DONE BY ADVANCED STUDENTS TIMMINS SCHOOL OF HAIR DRESSING**  
Phone 134 Timmins

**“Of Course . . . .”**  
“ . . . I felt badly when I first heard that my boy's eyes were defective but I was so glad I found out before they had gone too far. My only regret is that I hadn't thought to have them examined long ago. It's much better to be safe than sorry.”  
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## Playful Adults are Appealed to by the Town Council

Many Young Men Making Use of Playgrounds After Closing Time.

Adults with juvenile inclinations who are making use of the town playgrounds; who are breaking locks in order to be able to use the swings and teeter-totters and other playground equipment, were appealed to by the council at its formal meeting on Friday. Using the velvet glove technique in its appeal to such people to cease, the council have an indication of an iron hand when it threatened to prosecute if its appeal failed.  
“The playgrounds on Birch Street and in the townsite seem to attract the greatest number,” said Councillor Roberts. “I have received half a dozen calls, one of them after midnight, about the matter. It seems that these young men not only will break the locks to use the swings, but that they make such a racket that people in the neighbourhood are not able to sleep.”  
“The greatest offenders are young men nineteen or twenty years of age,” said Chief Gagnon. “I would suggest that regulations be passed specifying the hours of closing and opening of the playgrounds. If they were broken then we could prosecute for trespassing. A few convictions might soften these people up.”  
Accordingly, the matter of regulations was turned over to Councillor Roberts for his attention.  
Another matter which troubled Councillor Roberts was the loitering on the Mattagami bridge. He said that he went down recently and found ten cars on the bridge as well as a large number of persons standing looking over the side.  
Councillors said that a by-law prohibiting loitering on the bridge and also regulating the speed at which motorists might travel on the structure was under consideration.

It all, of course, is the scheme of the Nazis adding to their own food supply. There is no possible way in which any nation can help Poland if there is starvation in that country. Any food sent to Poland would simply be stolen by the Germans. No one should allow himself to be tricked into imagining that any food sent now to Poland would ever be allowed to benefit anybody but the Germans.

Speaking of the national registration next month, a local gentleman last night seriously enquired as to how he should vote to show that he was dissatisfied with the government.

It is interesting to recall that as early as July in 1918 the Germans made several undercover efforts to have peace terms discussed. It was November of 1918, however, before they were successful in their persistent calls for a truce. In this war they should be kept pleading for peace for a much longer time. Hitler's recent bid for peace has been followed by other overtures along the same line. “The Netherlands Committee for Organization of an International Peace Conference at the Hague” last week sent over the radio the suggestion of an appeal to President Roosevelt to act as mediator. German officials pretend astonishment that such a plea should be made, but it should be noted that the plea was actually made before they voiced their pretended opinion. Not only is the organization under German control in German-held territory, but the radio over which the plea was sent is also under direct German control. As in the last war the Germans are bold and brave so long as victory seems to follow victory, but the first hint of reverse or even serious opposition tempts them to hopes of peace. It should be a first condition before any thought is given to talk of peace that the gangsters retreat from the lands they have ravished and promise restitution of their murderously-gained thefts.