

The Porcupine Advance

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REASON FOR RESENTMENT

There are some newspapers and some public men who find it difficult to conceal their burning wrath against the party government at Ottawa. It is not that there is any desire to be critical of the party at Ottawa because of any latent party prejudices. It is not even that the avowed partisanship of the Ottawa government rouses a counter partyism. The real truth of the matter is that the anger is kindled because while there are very evident blunders and worse in the war effort, the whole attitude of the powers-that-be appears to be directed to preventing all from helping in the battle for the cause of the Empire and the freedom of the world. There has been all sorts of prating about unity from the mighty ones at Ottawa, but it is surely beyond question that there can be no unity of the people under the present plan. During the recent discussion of the Sirois Report conference there were repeated suggestions that to oppose the report in any way was to inspire sectionalism and division. The truth is that the party government plan is based entirely on sectionalism and division. Even the government's pleas for dropping differences and uniting to work for the war effort and for unity all are based on the logic of the man in the old story. The man professed to be ardent for unity and compromise in his family life. "My wife and I never quarrel over anything," he said. "For instance if our cash is limited, and I want to get a new car, and she wants a diamond necklace, we simply compromise. We get the necklace every time." This is the one-sided and unfair unity and compromise asked by party government.

At the present moment the government appears alarmed over the prospect of new war loans and the maintenance of the purchase of war bonds. There will have to be unity and common effort in the one cause if these things are to be successfully carried through. In a time of war the people have few ways in which they can express their displeasure. There is little doubt but that the coldness with which the last war loan was received was caused in part by this fact. The people reluctantly took a roundabout way to inform the government that displeasure was abroad. It is not too much to say that the people in general in Canada are wholeheartedly in favour of the most enthusiastic and active conduct of the war. The people in general are ready and eager to pay to the limit, to make sacrifices—for the war for freedom and safety. It is only natural, however, that they are ready to do this only for the great cause—not for the glory of any party or the satisfaction of any sectional group. All the people will rally round the government. It is only human, however, that all the people should hesitate about going "all out" for any one group, especially while the suspicion remains that the one party itself isn't ready to sacrifice even its unworthy prejudices. Propaganda from Ottawa is to the effect that greater war effort, heavier taxation, more generous giving will be demanded. It would be well for those at Ottawa to "face the facts." If they really want Canada to give its supreme effort for the war, the way is easy to that good end. A national instead of a party government is the open answer. Nothing less will do. The people will be ready to give all for the government, but only a limited support to any one party, with a growing bitterness at being openly compelled to limit their loyalty and devotion.

But someone may pass along the propaganda: "But the people put the party in power?" The answer to that one is that when the party was placed in power only a few realized the situation that has since arisen. Still fewer would have believed that the government given so large a measure of the confidence of the people would now show so little confidence in the people to whom they owe their election.

To the propaganda that a union government is not practical there are several conclusive answers. There is exactly that sort of "union government" in the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Legion and a score of other causes, and the record of success of these bodies contrasted with the pitiful progress made by the government is probably the most conclusive proof that union government is the only solution. Every other belligerent country to-day has national government. In an emergency it is the only practical way.

The Ottawa government affected to believe that the adoption of the Sirois Report would have made its way easier. It wouldn't. The only way to facilitate Canada's war effort, Canada's safety and Canada's progress is by a national government that will allow all the power and strength and ability and resource of all in Canada to be devoted to the one cause that all have at heart.

CONTRASTS

The other day the matrix of a cartoon was refused entry through the Canadian customs because it portrayed a United States isolationist in

ridiculous situation and a minor custom official thought that the caricature might hamper Canada's war effort. On the same day and on every recent day the customs officials at Toronto allowed into Canada a United States publication that printed a cartoon slandering and ridiculing that gallant old gentleman, John Bull. To make the contrast the more objectionable Canada's resources are being tapped on preferential terms to supply the newsprint which is used to defame the Motherland.

From Ottawa come fervent lectures to the people to save, to economize, to sacrifice. Ottawa itself is spending millions to build an unnecessary railway station at Montreal. Contrast seems a weak word for it.

Reports on the one hand tell of business and professional houses being hampered in their necessary purchases on the plea that exchange must be preserved so that war purchases may be extended in the United States for the sake of Britain and humanity. Other reports on the other hand tell of millions being spent by the government for steel for that unnecessary railway depot. Is that a contrast? Or is there a worse name for it?

Then there are all sorts of exhortations to the people to be wise and foresighted and efficient—to take advantage of the provision given by the great government for the payment of income taxes on the instalment plan. The people who show the demanded foresight and capability, however, find that no income tax forms are available. Here is surely a contrast in efficiency!

Another contrast! The people have met every call upon them. From the beginning of the war there has been a surplus of men for every line of service. But there has been no such surplus of equipment. The Ottawa Journal and The Globe and Mail have called attention to the fact that Canada's production of aircraft has been sadly below the dire needs. What a contrast in that and the fact published last week that since the beginning of the war the Canadian Ford industry has manufactured over 50,000 war vehicles—trucks, transports, ambulances, and so on.

Why are these contrasts so marked? The answer is easy. It is because attempt is being made by a group to do what only can be done by all the people of Canada. If only one party representing less than half the people of Canada are allowed to participate in this war, the effort can only be a half-hearted one. With the government example, men appointed for party reasons need only be expected to live up to party standards. That leads to the greatest contrast of all—the seriousness of the situation and the need for an "all out" effort—and the government attitude that the conduct of the war may be confined to one party that has proven very conclusively that it certainly has not even a majority share of the ability and energy and resourcefulness of this Canada.

PINKS WITH RED FACES

The slang expression, "Is his face red?" would appear to be a good one to apply to the parlour pink who in the years past dallied with the Red doctrines. There was a time when the pink was attracted to the soviet flame by the propaganda against militarism. It seemed useless to point out that Soviet Russia was the most militaristic nation in the world, had the largest standing army, and the most equipment for war. Then the pinks were carried away by the strictures against aggression. Some of them were cured when Russia wantonly attacked Poland, Finland and other neighbouring lands. But even the open aggression of the Soviet did not force all the pinks to fade away. Even the banning of the Communist party in Canada and the proof submitted that not only was practical Communism in Russia the same brutal dictatorship that was called Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy, failed to wipe the pink from all faces. Until a few days ago there were still pinks who plunked their faith on Tim Buck, Stewart Smith, Tom Hill and a man named Lawson. Now, the reports are that these gentlemen are in secret hiding places. Some of them may even be in Mexico, it is said. The police are reported as desirous of finding at least some of the missing men. The pinks may ask why the police should seek these men at this time. One answer might be that the authorities are anxious to find out what the emissaries of Moscow have to say as to the policy of Russia in regard to the present European situation. Since the war commenced the pinks have been fed a varying diet of propaganda as to what Russia could do and would do. "Russia wouldn't permit Germany to take Poland." "Russia wouldn't allow an attack on Greece." "Russia wouldn't stand idly by and see Roumania taken over by the Germans." "Russia would stop any German move through the Balkans."

Months ago a Soviet sympathizer told The Advance that the Russian strategy was to stand back and let Germany, Britain and France fight until they were all exhausted, and then Red Russia stepped forward as the Cock of the Walk. It looked like a shrewd, if ghastly, policy. But, instead of being exhausted, Britain to-day is stronger than ever—just commencing to fight, as it were. The latest theory of the pinks is that Russia, the mysterious, the mighty, is to enter the war at the last moment to get the lion's share of the spoils. Modest Mussolini had the same ambition. And where is Mussolini now? Exactly where Russia will be if the Stalin cohorts follow the Modest Mussolini plan. The day is coming when the face of the pinks will be really red.

Past Year Was Very Satisfactory One for Confederation Life

Company's Business in Force Reaches New High of \$445,087,729.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Claims of \$70,000 due to war deaths constituted only two per cent of the \$3,569,630 paid to the families of deceased Confederation Life policy owners in 1940. V. R. Smith, general manager, told the 63rd annual meeting here yesterday. Had claims due to war deaths been at the 1915 rate, they would have exceeded \$500,000.

Claims were \$628,796 greater than in 1939, but mortality was below the average of the past ten years. Payments to living policy owners and beneficiaries totalled \$14,270,077, of which \$2,000,000 was in dividends.

Notwithstanding exceptional conditions arising out of war, the company's business in force reached a new high of \$445,087,729, a gain of \$13,609,355 on the year. This was the largest gain in ten years, excluding the abnormal increase of 1935, when the Capital Life was taken over. New business for the year was \$49,390,099, an increase of nearly \$800,000 over that of 1939. In Great Britain, despite disturbed conditions, new business was 85% of the 1939 production and business in force increased by almost \$500,000.

"This gain has been due, not only to an increase in new business sold, but to improved conservation of business on the books. Policies terminated by lapsation were less by \$100,000 than in 1939, and policies surrendered for cash showed a decrease of \$1,300,000, an improvement of eleven per cent," said Mr. Smith. It was to the advantage of policy owners to retain their old policies, he said, since they were free of restrictions as to military service and travel.

Group life insurance in force increased by more than \$2,500,000, evidence that employers had not permitted even the problems of war time production to obscure this important aspect of their relations with employees. Group sickness and accident coverage, in which Confederation Life had been a pioneer in Canada, reached a new high.

Income from annual premiums was higher, but there had been a lesser amount of single premium business. Income from investments, showed only a small increase, due to the low level of return on new investments. Purchases of bonds in 1940 showed an average yield of 3.59 per cent. On its total assets, Confederation Life had succeeded in earning interest at 4.46 per cent, calculated on the formula used by the insurance department of the Dominion.

"The rate earned is slightly lower than in 1939—a not unexpected result," said Mr. Smith. "An ample margin still remains, however, above the rate needed to maintain our actual reserves." That the date had been kept around 4½ per cent was due to the higher yield on investments made in past years, he explained.

Expenses of operations were reduced for the fourth successive year. Mr. Smith referred to increases in the rates of taxation made during the year. Great Britain appeared to have recognized that it had reached a limit in taxing life insurance, he said.

"The taxation of life insurance is essentially a tax on thrift, a tax upon the steady accumulation of savings which life insurance companies effectively mobilize in support of public and private enterprise. Every government and every industry needs this support and profits by it, especially in time of war," he stated.

Surplus earned in 1940 was \$2,554,991, of which \$405,548 was profit on sale of investments and exchange, and \$2,149,443 from usual activities of the year. Earnings were slightly lower than in 1939, because of the year's higher mortality and slightly lower interest rate.

"Earnings are better than were anticipated at the beginning of the year and are highly satisfactory for a year of war. They have enabled the Association to further strengthen its position," summarized Mr. Smith.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Three young men who came to the North in high hopes of picking up fortunes on the streets or from the bushes were stranded here recently.

"I think I'll hitch-hike home again like a soldier on leave," said the one.

"I think I'll wire home for money so that I can travel by Pullman like a member of parliament or a civil servant," said the second.

"I think I'll hit the folks up to send enough dough to get back by airplane like a member of the Cabinet," said the third.

Does the sun of victory shine in the East? Are there some lowering clouds in the sky? In all war weather, at home or abroad, good news or ill, the motto for all the British till victory comes should be the noble words of His Majesty the King:—"Put into your task, whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips, and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail."

Another gem was in the "Carry On Canada" programme on Sunday, when Finito Benito told Adolph of his secret plan: "I am going to pro-

Funeral of Flavien Drouin at North Bay on Monday

North Bay, Jan. 22.—Funeral of Flavien Drouin, resident of North Bay for 25 years, was held Monday morning from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul with Very Rev. Dean J. A. Chapleau officiating, assisted by Father G. P. Pilon and Father G. O. Tourigny. Burial took place in St. Mary's cemetery. Pallbearers were: Wilfred Mantha, Joe Trachon, A. Larrivee, Albert Lacarte, William Mantha and Vic Gerard.

The late Mr. Drouin was born at Buckingham, Quebec, 76 years ago, and was married there to the former Philomene Garneau, who predeceased him. He had lived in Timmins for the past three years, but had lived in North Bay for 25 years previous to that. He was a member of the League of the Sacred Heart.

The late Mr. Drouin, who was 76 years of age at the time of death, was ill only about a week. Death was due to a hemorrhage of the brain.

The deceased is survived by four sons, Joseph and Elphege of Timmins; and Leo and Louis of North Bay. Also surviving are four daughters, Mrs. W. Radcot, Rouyn; Mrs. F. Truchon, North Bay; Mrs. E. Potvin, Neelville, and Mrs. J. Perry, Windsor.

Schumacher Red Cross Shipment Has Many Items for Navy

Despite the Holiday Interlude Large Number of Articles Shipped.

The monthly shipment from the Schumacher Red Cross was forwarded to Headquarters on January 17th. This shipment is smaller than usual due to the cessation of work over the holiday season and to the fact that no surgical dressings are included. In addition to the articles listed below, an emergency shipment was made on December 20th consisting of 28 pneumonia jackets and 19 dressing gowns.

Hospital Supplies

62 sheets, laundered.
12 hospital gowns laundered.
5 surgeon's gowns, laundered.
7 bedjackets.
2 pneumonia jackets.
8 prs. pajamas.
3 cotton flannel hospital gowns.
120 surgical towels.
222 miscellaneous flannellette articles.
Total 444

Refugee Clothing

5 prs. infant's socks.
12 prs. flannellette bloomers.
3 prs. boy's pajamas.
3 men's sweaters—long sleeves.
12 children's sweaters—1 to 2 yrs.
1 boy's suit—3 yrs.
10 dressing gowns—4 yrs.
6 skirts—10 to 12 yrs.
8 articles—sheets, towel facecloths.
2 large quilts—made from scrapes.
Total 63

Knitted Goods for Land Forces

34 scarves—46 inch.
8 sleeveless sweaters.
61 prs. socks.
12 helmets.
5 prs. two-way mitts.
3 prs. mitts.
4 prs. rifle mitts.
Total 127

Knitted Goods for Navy

7 scarves—72 inch.
3 sleeveless sweaters.
10 ribbed helmets.
1 balacava.
5 prs. two-way mitts.
16 prs. seaman's stockings—27 inch.
8 prs. seaman's stockings—18 inch.
Total 52

This shipment contained a large proportion of knitted articles for the Navy. These are in great demand at the present time.

HE KNEW

Teacher—When you go down hill you descend. What do you do when you go up hill?
Fat Boy—Gasp!

Life: Time is valuable to most everyone except a small boy playing with a dog and a waiter in a restaurant.

NO NEED TO WORRY

Teacher: Johnny what is one-fifth of three-sixteenths?
Johnny: I don't know exactly Miss but it's so small to worry about.
—Huntingdon-Gleaner

Twelve Births Registered During the Past Week

Born—December 21st, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Edward Scott (nee Germaine Eva Rathier), of 148 Commercial avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Born—on January 5th, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie Armour, of 169 Cedar street, north, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on December 30th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Feldman, of 62 Birch avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on December 24th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pecanic, of 10 Birch street, Schumacher at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on December 23rd, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hammond (nee Irene Sawyer) at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Born—on December 19th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. William Berk (nee Lily Malton) of 263 Spruce street, north, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on December 15th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Charles Pigeon (nee Marvis Young) of Gold Centre at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Born—on December 21st, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Lalonde (nee Bernice Harrington) of 105 Commercial avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Born—on December 21st, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Alpine, of 266 Maple street, south, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Born—on December 24th, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. John Carl McIsaac, of 66 Wende avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital—a son.

Born—on December 2nd, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Burke, of 155 Tcke street—a son.

Born—on January 6th, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson, of 35½ Lakeshore Rd., at St. Mary's Hospital—a daughter.

Sense and Nonsense: About the only kind of vehicle that hasn't been streamlined is the waterwagon.

Advertising Does Pay

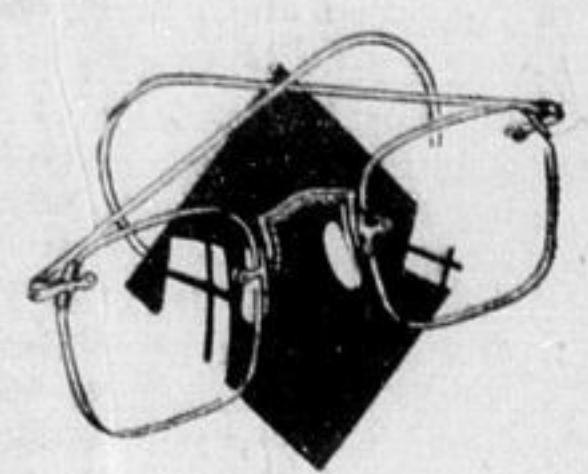
The Calgary Albertan tells this one: A Missouri woman advertised for a husband. She got one at a cost of two dollars. He enlisted in the army and was killed. She got \$3000 in insurance and will get a widow's pension as long as she lives. Yet there are those who say advertising does not pay.

ALMOST ENDED HER

Mr. Smith—I understood your wife is finished soprano.
Mr. Jones—no, not yet; but the neighbours almost got her last night.
—Montreal Star

Toronto Telegram: A war is being waged by radio and music composers. It seems both have it a sour note.

Your Glasses Are They Modern?



Your clothes are comfortable, well-fitted and IN STYLE . . . but what about your glasses? Do they fit comfortably? Are they "right" for your eyes . . . and are they MODERN?

VISIT THE CURTIS OPTICAL TO-DAY!

CURTIS
OPTICAL COMPANY
14 Pine St. N. Phone 835



A Load off His Mind

All his valuable papers are now kept in a Safety Deposit Box of Imperial Bank, where they are free from fire, burglary or loss. A Safety Deposit Box can be rented at a cost of less than one cent a day. Consult the manager of the most convenient branch of this bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

H. C. SCARTH,
Manager Timmins Branch

Deadly Disease in Rare Form Hits Nova Scotia Girl

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 22.—Rita Fitzgerald was fed by intravenous method today as medical men battled to save the life of the 16-year-old victim of encephalitis—a rare form of sleeping sickness.

There were reports in this Nova Scotia town that doctors were planning to use a new drug in an effort to thwart a disease for which there is no known cure.

In a third attack, the Comeau's, Hil girl has been asleep six days and was taken to hospital again last night. Her family doctor, C. W. O'Brien of Wedgeport, managed to bring her back to consciousness after a second attack which put her to sleep for three days and three nights.

After the first attack she slumbered eight days the last two in hospital before she awoke.

NO LION ON THE STAMP

Jones' little boy sprung this one last night: "Pop, why don't the British put the lion on a postage stamp?" "I dunno, son; why?" "Cause it can't be licked!" —Christian Science Monitor

Humorist: The \$1-a-year men are just like other men. They can't live on their salary either.

mise my people that the cowardly British cannot bomb a single Italian city—because they are too busy bombing Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, Kiel—and Berlin!"

To the joke that the Canadian people must be a very clean people because of all the soap programmes on the radio, it may be added that radio listeners must be a very gullible lot if they can swallow all the soup and coffee programmes on the same radio.

Some radio programmes make a special feature of contests and competitions. Others create the suspicion that there is a contest on between the programmes—to decide which can be the most insane and ridiculous.

But for all the merited cursing of the radio, there are times when people honestly bless the radio—when there is a broadcast of an address by President Roosevelt or Premier Churchill, or a rousing hockey match.

The Southern clergyman who advised the ladies to make greater use of the broom for the sake of both their health and their souls, spoke out of turn. Ladies' curling clubs are in full swing these days in nearly all the centres of the North at least.