

Mrs. J. H. Evans Leaving South Porcupine To-day

South Porcupine, April 9.—Special to The Advance. Mrs. J. H. Evans is leaving on Thursday for Fort William to take up residence there with relatives for a time.

Mothers' Club at Schumacher Ends Bowling Season

Prizes Presented and Social Time Enjoyed.

Schumacher, April 9.—Special to The Advance. Tuesday finished off for the season the bowling activity of the Mothers' Club. The event was topped off with a delicious chicken dinner served Tuesday evening in the McIntyre Auditorium to the twenty-four members.

Prizes were awarded to: Mrs. Alleroff for the high average. Mrs. Whison for the high double. Mrs. Rickard for the high single. Mrs. Curnow for runner-up in the high average.

A lovely china cup and saucer was presented to the other fifteen members in the league: Mrs. Finchen, Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lenchuk, Mrs. Izatt, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. James Scullion, Mrs. James Dawson, Mrs. McWhinnie, Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Stirrat.

Famous Singer Donates \$10,000 to Help Gifted

Marian Anderson, acclaimed as one of the world's ranking singers, has pledged to charity and education the \$10,000 Edward A. Bok award conferred upon her recently.

The 33-year-old coloured singer, a native of Philadelphia, was presented the award on the stage of the Academy of Music before a distinguished audience that cheered as she responded, "I realize the big and deep significance of the honor."

The award was established in 1921 by Edward A. Bok for the person who has "performed an act or contributed to a service... calculated to advance the best interest of Philadelphia," each year.

Blairmore Enterprise.—A local guy on Saturday evening remarked: "I fainted. They brought me to. So I fainted again and they brought me two more."

Secret Weapon Yet to be Used by the Nazi Gangsters

As the war moves into a more critical phase, German propaganda reiterates hints of "secret weapons". Several times since the war began in 1939 warnings have been sounded—either by Reichsfuehrer Hitler himself, by German officials, or by sources which might ultimately be traced to Germany that the Nazis would soon come out with some innovation in military equipment which would assure Germany of victory.

No such weapon has as yet made its appearance. The warnings, however, have perhaps served their purpose in undermining morale by engendering fear, and they will undoubtedly continue to do so until this "strategy" is recognized as a part of the typical Nazi procedure.

The fact is that during nearly 20 months of the present war, neither the countries of Europe, Asia, or Africa, or the United States with its present intense rearmament drive, have produced any genuinely "new" or "secret" weapons—much less any that promise to revolutionize modern warfare.

Refinements and improvements in design have given many old weapons new potentialities. But basic principles of ballistics and operation of all types of weapons have shown little change.

The brief campaign in which Germany smashed through the armies of The Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and France, and forced the capitulation of the French republic in the short space of seven weeks, provided fertile ground for reports of revolutionary weapons which, it was argued, the Germans must be using to accomplish such feats.

Attention was focused, for instance, on the flame-thrower, which, mounted on tanks or carried by infantry troops, could permit lightning advances through enemy lines.

In Berlin the story was circulated that Fort Eben Emael, strongest of the Leige-Albert canal defence posts, had been subdued by use of an amazing new secret weapon known as the "Angriffsmitel." Other reports told of the use of nerve-gas which rendered the defenders of the fort incapable of fighting.

Back to Archimedes. Actually it has been proven that the flame-thrower, while used by some of the belligerents, is inefficient due to speed with which fuel is used up. Furthermore its original use may be traced back to Archimedes and the siege of Syracuse.

As for the capture of Eben Emael, stories of secret weapons bear only too clearly the stamp of official German propaganda, designed to cover up the methods of subterfuge and the familiar "Boring from within" doubtlessly employed to bring about the fort's quick surrender.

The success of the German drive into France—from a purely military standpoint—may be attached directly to the use of the heavy break-through tank, which is itself an improved "old" weapon. This type of tank received its first test in smashing a highly organized defensive position in the battle of Cambria in 1917. Germany, through the writings of Gen. Ludwig von Eimannsberger, author of "Mechanized War," realized that the break-through tank was an essential to modern wars as were armored divisions and attack aviation. This is no more a secret weapon than the homely dust pan, rake and small hand pump used by the British as the most effective weapons yet devised in dealing with the incendiary bombs.

Production engineering practices as applied in all countries are divided up into three principal categories—artillery, including automotive combat vehicles, ammunition and bombs, and small arms.

In these categories many relatively

YOUNGEST ARTIST AT SKATING CARNIVAL



Pictured above is pretty little Pat Thompson, who will be the youngest skater to take part in the Porcupine Figure Skating Carnival, to take place at the McIntyre Arena on Saturday, April 19th, and Monday, April 21st. Pat is shown wearing the charming costume in which she will appear.

new weapons have been developed by each country. For instance, in the United States many new types of ordinance are in use today which are the out-growth of earlier types which have been developed through the years by experimenting.

The 30 calibre Garand semi-automatic rifle in use in the United States, which fires accurately two and one-half times as fast as the Springfield model of 1903, would hardly be called a new or secret weapon.

The 30 calibre Browning machine-gun which fires 500 rounds a minute at a range of three miles, and the .50 calibre Browning which fires 400 rounds a minute at a horizontal range of four miles, are likewise developments of early types of machine-guns.

Develop Gradually. Many other so-called new weapons have been produced by the ordinance of the United States army. There is a 37 mm. anti-tank gun which will pierce one and one-half inches of armor plate at 1,000 yards, and there is a 37 mm. anti aircraft gun capable of 120 shots a minute of full automatic fire for defence against low-flying planes.

A new 75 mm. gun—medium artillery—has been developed with a new standard high-speed carriage, and a 155 mm. gun has been put into operation that will fire a 95-pound projectile 26,000 yards at a maximum elevation of 45 degrees.

A 155 mm. howitzer has been equipped with pneumatic tires and air brakes with increase in the possible speed or from 10 to 50 miles per hour, and has a range of about seven miles.

A new anti-aircraft gun fires at 12.7 pound projectile vertically 9,700 yards a rate of 25 shots a minute; a 105 mm. anti-aircraft gun fires a 33-pound projectile vertically about 14,000 yards; a 14-inch seacoast gun mounted on railways fires a 1,560-pound projectile 25 miles; and a 16-inch seacoast gun on a barbette mount fires a 2,100-pound projectile to a range of 30 miles.

In the field of tanks a new light tank has been developed which carries one 37 mm. cannon and four machine-guns, while another medium heavy model is also being turned out.

Similar types of equipment are in the hands of the warring nations today. All are relatively new weapons, so-called, but they are the result of evolution of equipment most of which was used in the First Great War.

The latest tank type used by the U.S. army is a development of the six-ton tank used in 1917. It has heavier armament, and heavier armor, larger track, more favorable weight distribution and better accessibility to the engine compartment. But other than these refinements, it is basically the same tank.

No military authority would completely rule out the possibility of some unique development. But the history of warfare shows that such developments do not spring into being full-blown. Rather, they come gradually. And the alert commander—even in the face of some new method or improved strategy—still has at his command methods of defence which are adequate if properly used.

DO IT FIRST.

Then there is the local gentleman who was taking his wife to task for spending \$100 on a rug. He appeared to think that the whole thing was needless extravagance, and declared:

"Now, look here, Mary, I'm going to put my foot down on this awful extravagance."

"I don't mind, George," was his wife's calm and aggravating reply, "so long as you wipe your feet first."—Sudbury Star.

Use of Parking Meters in Cities Shows Big Increase

Information Given Out at Council Meeting.

At yesterday's meeting of the Timmins Town Council copies of "The Listening Post," issued by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, were distributed. In this bulletin was given the following in reference to the increase in the use of parking meters:

Study Shows 72% Increase in Use of Parking Meters By U.S.A. Cities

A 72 per cent. increase in the use of parking meters by American cities since January 1, 1940, was recently reported by the International City Managers' Association, which said 251 municipalities now use meters to regulate parking in congested areas as compared to 146 in January of last year.

Several cities in Canada, including Toronto, Victoria and Ottawa, have studied the possibility of using parking meters, but so far no Canadian city has yet decided in favour of installing them. Sudbury, Ontario, has recently made a trial installation.

Although the meters have been in use for only five years—Oklahoma City made the original installation in 1935—they are now used by half the 78 cities between 100,000 and 500,000 population, and by a third of the cities in the 50 of 100,000 population bracket.

According to the report, to be published soon in the Association's 1941 Municipal Year Book, 150 of the cities obtained \$475,000 in revenue from their parking meters during the month of October, 1940—considered an average month by the Association. On the basis of this, approximately \$5,500,000 in revenue was obtained from the meters by the 150 cities in 1940.

Since Oklahoma City, Dallas and El Paso installed parking meters in 1935, their use has grown rapidly. Although a few cities in the study did not report their date of meter adoption, 17 cities installed them in 1936, 29 cities in 1937, 35 in 1938, 55 in 1939, 77 in 1940 and at least 28 by March 1, 1941. Meters have been abandoned by 24 cities and reinstalled by four of the communities—Topeka, Kan., Bristol, Va., and Lubbock and Tyler, Tex. All but 28 of the cities are of more than 10,000 population.

Automatic meters are used by 118 cities, annual meters by 117 cities, and both types by 10 cities.

A major development during 1940 was increased use of the penny meter, now in operation in 89 cities, the Association said. Meters in 14 of the cities take pennies only, in the other 75, both pennies and nickels. Practically all the rest take nickels only, although meters in Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N.J., take nickels and quarters.

PERMANENT RIGHT.

Gertie the Flirtie says... "Women who marry waive certain rights... but never the right to a permanent wave!"—North Bay Nugget.

Another Dismissal in Mexican Money Charge at Wednesday Morning Court

Florent Sylvestre Given the Benefit of the Doubt. Other Cases Heard.

Florent Sylvestre, 18, of 80 Commercial Avenue, earned an acquittal on a charge of attempted theft by trick in a police court on Wednesday morning when Magistrate Aikinson tried the cases that were left over from Tuesday's court. He was given the benefit of the doubt after his lawyer, Greg Evans, had presented a strong defence.

Mrs. Shek, a Chinese woman, of the New York Cafe, said that a man had entered the cafe one night and purchased a small pack of cigarettes and a package of gum. For payment he had rendered what the woman had thought was a ten dollar bill. She had no change, she said, so she had called her husband. When he came in he looked at the bill and told the man that it was no good. Then the man said that there was nothing wrong with it so the proprietor asked Constable Bert Braney of the "Gold Squad" who had just entered the restaurant to have a look at the bill.

Constable Braney testified that when he saw the bill he knew that it was worthless and he asked the man where he had got the bill. The man, at first, said that he didn't know, and then after being warned with the usual police warning, he said that he had been stuck with it, and was going to get rid of it. In a search of the man's pockets, the officer had found a large package of cigarettes about half gone and ninety-five cents in change, the constable said.

Constable H. L. Thompson then gave evidence very much the same as that given by Constable Braney.

In his own defence, Sylvestre said that he was steadily employed at the Hollinger mine and that he was the only child in his family. He swore that he knew both Mr. Shek and his wife because he used to drive a taxi at Brunette's and had been in the place often. On the night in question he had parked his car up town and was going to go to the show. He had met a friend and had sold him a ticket on a Hollinger draw and the friend had given him what he thought was a ten dollar bill and he had given him nine dollars in change. He then went back to the Brunette's taxi stand to wait for a friend that he was to meet there and go to the show with. While he was waiting he decided that he should change the ten dollar bill so that if he sold any more tickets he

would have change. He claimed that he had no idea that the money was no good.

In summing up the case, Magistrate Aikinson said that there was a doubt and that the strong point in the man's evidence was that if he knew that the bill was no good he would not have stayed around in the restaurant, till the proprietor came down to change the bill. He dismissed the charge against the man giving him the benefit of the doubt.

A charge against E. Korman of not making the proper returns to the government in regards to the manufacture of chocolate milk was heard and a conviction was registered. Mr. Korman claimed that his bookkeeper had been away at the time that he was supposed to make the returns and that he had to wait till she returned before he knew how much he had to pay. The magistrate pointed out that he had always been late and fined him ten dollars and costs.

A charge against George A. Cole, laid under the Medical Act, and concerning some signs and diplomas bearing the word "Doctor" contrary to the Medical Act, was adjourned till called upon. The accused was warned that if he appeared again on a similar charge that he could expect no leniency and would be given the maximum penalty if he were found guilty.

A charge against Olivier Gagne, a

Company Orders "D" Coy. 2nd Batt. Algonquin Regt.

D. Company 2nd Bn. Algonquin Regiment C. A. (R) F. Part I. Easter Monday—14. 4. 41—No parade Coy. Dance—2130 hrs.—Belts and anklets will not be worn. Tuesday—15. 4. 41—1930 hrs.—Regimental School of Instruction for Officers and N.C.O.s. Orderly Officer for the week—2nd Lieut. Casey. Next for Duty—2nd Lieut. Walker. Orderly Sgt. of the week—Sgt. Edgar. Next for Duty—Sgt. Babcock. Orderly Cpl. of the week—Cpl. Caron. Next for Duty—Cpl. Saville. Duty Platoon—No. 18. Next for Duty—No. 16. G. G. Countryman 2nd Lieut. A.O.C.

DOODLE DOO!

The reason many an old rooster crows before anyone is up is because he doesn't dare open his mouth after the hen awakens!

soldier, of stealing a gold watch, was withdrawn by the complainant when it was pointed out that the man was only here on leave and had to leave immediately to rejoin his regiment.

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