

# The Porcupine Advance

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## HEADS UP!

Premier Churchill's address yesterday should make the few newspapers and others in this country who are making joy for themselves out of forebodings and melancholy, ashamed to talk the silly defeatism that appears to be their stock in trade. Premier Churchill had heard some of this sort of talk overseas and he went to the heart of the problem at once. He went to the "front" to find the spirit of the people of Britain—to the battered sections of Old London, to Coventry, to Glasgow, to Liverpool, to Swansea, to the other centres where the malice of the Hun had done its very worst. He found destruction, he found tragedy of the most pitiful kind but nowhere did he find a hint of despair or defeatism—only a grim determination to continue the struggle until the malice of the dictators was crushed under foot and punishment awarded for the evil committed. On this front, with all its horror, there was no depression. Instead Premier Churchill found men, women and children more united than ever to conquer or die. To Premier Churchill his visits along the true front—the front that in every way is bearing the direct part of the battle—the Premier found no whinings, no complainings, no forebodings. "Carry on!" was their message to him, and he confessed to be inspired by the spirit of the people—inspired to give still more of his heart, his strength and his effort to their great cause. "We cannot let such a people down!" he said. In the devastated areas he found not only high morale, but cheerfulness. The people even had the time and spirit to be kind. "I will never forget their kindness to me," said the Premier. "It was a revelation of how high the spirit of man can rise above the beast and the craven."

Premier Churchill emphasized the fact that he has never sought to belittle reverses or to unduly extol victories. He pleaded, however, for all to take a balanced view of the various situations as they arose. One reverse, a dozen reverses, did not mean defeat any more than one success assured the victory. He reminded all that he had given warning that the brilliant series of successes in Africa and Albania could not be expected to continue unbroken. War was always a matter of varying fortune. The broad view was always necessary, and in this case the broad view is that victory will eventually be the part of the democracies in this terrible struggle. He repeated the grounds for this belief—the fact that in men, in resources, and above all, in spirit, the democracies fairly overwhelmed the dictator nations.

After listening to the address by Premier Churchill it would be a very peculiar mentality that could retain any of the spirit of defeatism and melancholy. But there are odd mentalities. These defeatists might be allowed to stew in their own grease were it not for two facts. The first fact is that consciously or unconsciously they are doing the work of the enemy. It is frankly admitted that very few of them seek to help the dictators. Their trouble is chiefly a form of foolish mental aberration. But, for the second reason, they can not be allowed any undisputed swing. That second reason is that in this country there are too many with loved ones at the various "fronts" to permit defeatism or senseless melancholy to have any general swing. Those with husbands or sons or brothers in the firing line, and those with fathers and mothers and other relatives in the home fronts where the merciless bombs are falling have enough to worry over without the added and unnecessary anxiety created by the professional defeatists and the sad artists who can picture nothing but the dull and dismal. No one advocates any foolish policy of always claiming that everything is going well. But even that policy would be preferable to those who can never discover anything but disaster. There is no possible harm that may be done by hopefulness but much injury is apparent from wholesale gloom. It has been noted in this war that the busy people are the hopeful ones. Anyone who finds the news depressing might do well to jump in and do something for the cause. There is always something ready to hand for helping win the war. At least there should be an end to this planned worry business. Mistakes are made, it is admitted, but as Premier Churchill said yesterday, they are by no means on the one side, and he would prefer to be in the position of the British and their Allies than in the more difficult situation of the enemy twins.

## DEFENCE OF THE NORTH

The Northern Tribune of Kapuskasing does not agree with The Advance that "a few men and a few planes" will make possible the defence of the North from threatened air raids. "Look at the map and figure out where these few men and planes would be put to keep out an enemy on the wing." In reply it may be said that if the enemy reaches here "on the wing," it will not be a case of keeping him out; it will be a matter of taking all he can give. But a few men and few planes

can make it impossible to reach any prepared air fields and air bases from which to operate. The authorities at Ottawa are understood to take the attitude that it will be a comparatively simple matter to deal with any Hun invasion provided it is located before it reaches prepared places in Canada. For notice of the arrival of any Hun forces Ottawa is quoted as depending upon the Eskimos. "If a Hun ship even reached the Hudson straits," an Ottawa spokesman was quoted as saying, "prompt word would be sent to Ottawa by the Eskimos." The Advance believes this service of warning could be better done by a "few men and a few planes." It is true that news does come down from the far North via the Eskimos grapevine telegraph. But it is neither prompt nor sure. Only quite recently the report of a number of murders in an Eskimo community was received in Ottawa—but it was over three weeks after the occurrence.

The Advance very heartily agrees with The Northern Tribune in the suggestion that the Joint Board of Defence for Canada and the United States is the proper body to deal with the defence of the North. That body could be fully trusted to deal with the situation if no facts are withheld from it. The Advance doubts whether the authorities at Ottawa can be depended upon to play fairly in the matter until publicity forces them to do so. That was the situation some years ago when maps and charts and photographs were being freely made of the Hudson Bay area until Germany is now believed to have more data about the waterways and the country than is on file at Ottawa. In that case it may have been that the Government was waiting word from the Eskimos in the matter. In the present situation it would be perilous, indeed, to wait for the Eskimos. The right action should be taken, and taken at once, and the minute there is assurance of any such action, there will be no more outcry from newspapers or public men in the North. But with so many examples in Europe of how the Huns do their dirty tricks, patriotic people can not tolerate "pooh-poohing" or any of the "lofty attitude" that has enslaved Norway and other nations.

There is lesson in the recent despatches in regard to measures considered necessary by the United States military authorities in Greenland. Reading between the lines it is easy to see that the Germans have extended plans for the use of Greenland. Apparently there are Germans already there, but the United States may safely be left to deal with them. It appears to be a bad moment however, to sneer about the defence of the North.

## GOVERNMENT HANDICAPPED

Those patriots who have so earnestly advocated a truly national government for Canada at this time of crisis have perhaps emphasized the benefit to the Dominion and to the progress of the war from such a plan. It has been repeated over and over again that Canada is hampered in its war effort by the fact that the government is in the hands of only a part of a party. That may leave the government cold, but it might be well to point out that the government itself is sadly handicapped by the fact that it is so completely partisan. It is hindered not only in its dealings with the public on account of the limited appeal it can make, but it is also seriously affected in its relations to the part of a party. By its own action the government has practically placed itself under the control of a small group. Every contract, every action, every inaction, must please that small group, or the whole popular idea of machine politics has been a completely false one. The fact that the partyism was not dropped even in face of a life and death crisis surely suggests that machine politics and not patriotism hold sway at Ottawa. It is not difficult to believe that most of the mistakes made at Ottawa have been due to this fact. There have been many cases where the public expected a certain line of action from the government but were disappointed even after members of the government appeared to favour the popular view. Only a little imagination and a general knowledge of political machinery is necessary to suggest that the government would have done much better for itself had it not been handicapped by its party machine. No one believes that a government freed of control would not have been able to secure boots and clothes enough for its soldiers in a few weeks, not months, if all Canada were called upon. As an example of what may be done when there is no party control, one Canadian industry in one year turned out 50,000 vehicles of war that went overseas and fully stood the hardest test of war. Another example may be quoted in the case of the many escapes of interned prisoners in Canada. A national government, not being forced to consider party lines or relatives—indeed, not daring to tolerate any sort of favouritism—would not have been subject to repeated escapes, terminating in one so important and so peculiar that it can not be overlooked. For the moment there are so many amazing features being noted about that last escape that the full lesson of it may be observed. It points, however as so many other matters point to the fact that a party government handicaps itself woefully in a time of war—especially a war to the death in which the wholehearted help of every one in the empire is needed.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

It is hard to read of the destruction wrought by the Huns from the air on such cities as London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Coventry, Shef-

field, Swansea and a host of others. It is apparent that the damage has been done without consideration of military objectives—simply malicious damage that could have no possible value to the enemy except in lessened morale of the people and it surely is apparent now that this is the least effective way to lower British morale. Last week to the people of Manchester who came out of a series of air raids more determined than ever to demolish Hitlerism and all the evil for which it stands, Premier Churchill said:—"It is a tragedy, but they'll get it back threefold." Even as he spoke the R. A. F. were again bombing Berlin and Kiel.

Still stands the motto of 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."

There is great inspiration to all loyal people in the "Salute to Britain" form of parade and enter-

## LOCALS

Mrs. Alvin Short, of Tomstown, was a visitor to Timmins last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hodgins and family left on Sunday for Ottawa for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Elliott visited last week at Beachburg.

Mr. Owen Stewart was a visitor to Cochrane last week.

Guardsman H. G. Allen, now stationed at Monteth, is home to Timmins on leave.

Mrs. J. Deslozes, of Cochrane, has been visiting her daughter, Miss Jean Deslozes, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abel and family of Kapuskasing, were recent visitors here.

Mr. George Shewchuk, of Smooth Rock Falls, was a visitor to Timmins last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wilson, of Cochrane, were visitors to Timmins last week.

Mr. T. Maurice and his daughter, Mrs. L. Filion, were recent visitors to Kapuskasing.

Miss Margaret Lepensic visited friends and relatives in the Ottawa Valley last week.

Miss Lois Amm returned last week to her home at New Liskeard after a visit to friends in Timmins.

Miss Alice Davidson, of New Liskeard, was a recent visitor to Timmins.

Miss Betty McCready, of New Liskeard, was a visitor to Timmins last week.

Messrs Fritz Hoffman and Ralph Quibon, of Iroquois Falls, spent the week-end in Timmins.

Mr. Jimmy Jarvis left on Saturday to take up residence in Toronto, where he will join Mrs. Jarvis, and their son, Johnny, who left a few weeks ago.

Messrs Robt. C. Sutherland and W. R. McCaul, of St. Thomas, spent a few days last week in Timmins and district.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Dawson and children, William B. and Jean, of Hamilton, were the guests of friends in Timmins for several days last week.

Pte. V. Thompson, of the Algonquin Regiment at Port Arthur arrived in town over the week-end, on leave for a week.

Corporal Jack McNeill and Lance-Corporal Roy Dungey, of the Algonquin Regiment at Port Arthur, arrived in Timmins on Saturday morning on furlough and will remain here till May 7th.

Miss E. P. Heaslip returned last week to her home at New Liskeard after visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. J. Transon, and other relatives and friends in Timmins and Kirkland Lake.

Rev. Fr. Francis B. Murray, of Timmins, was the officiating clergyman at the marriage of his brother, Lance Bombardier John Roy Murray, to Miss Norma Margaret Gibson, at Kirkland Lake on Thursday of last week.

Lance-Corporal Walter Cowan, of the 48th Highlanders, returned yesterday to Camp Borden, after a week-end leave spent with Mrs. Cowan, 48 Fifth avenue, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cowan, 78 Balsam street south.

ALMOST A REFLECTION

Little Betty, returning from school one afternoon, said: "Johnny Wilson's examination papers were so good that teacher keeps them on her desk to show visitors."

Asked about her own, she had to confess that they weren't good.

"But why aren't yours as good as Johnny's?" her mother asked. "You have the same opportunities."

"I know, mother," said Betty, "but Johnny Wilson comes from a very bright family."—Exchange.

## Mrs. Dorice Nielsen M.P., Speaks at the McIntyre Arena

(Continued From Page One)

to-day," continued the speaker, outlining her early life in London, her fine education, and her first days as a snippy young English teacher in Northern Saskatchewan. She was like a transplanted seedling, finding the women different from herself. It took her a long while to come closer to them, and, she emphasized, that she had been foolish enough to think that she could teach those women something. It took a little Hungarian girl to make her realize that we are creatures of our environment, that people are what they are because of the lives they have to live. It was many years, however, before the speaker realized this, but to-day, many of the people she looked down upon at first, are her finest friends.

Mrs. Nielsen told something of the lives of these Saskatchewan farmers, saying that although they do not have the opportunities of many other people, they dream in the same manner. Explaining the reason for the want of educational facilities, etc., in the West, the speaker said that "there is prostration because we are a little content with our own particular sphere." If we were all conscious of our duty, we would make a greater contribution than we do now.

She did not believe that all our energy should be concentrated in the one channel of war, but that part of it should be devoted to the building of a new land after the war. "We have a definite task in the building of society to welcome the boys when they return from the war." What use, she said, is it to bring men into the world if we do not make that world fit to live in, and quoted the Chinese proverb "If a poor man has but two yen, it is wiser for his soul's sake, that with one he buy a loaf of bread, and with the other a rose."

A land like Canada with an abundance of wealth, provides women the opportunity to make life a thing of beauty. She urged them to use their democracy, to forget things such as nationality, faith, work (which divide us), and to remember that all are Canadians.

"I am asking for less politics and more humanity," concluded Mrs. Nielsen, with the final counsel to women to "lead in their own right."

Mrs. J. P. Teeple thanked the speaker on behalf of the gathering, and the guests enjoyed the pleasure of speaking to the visitor before she spoke to the general meeting in the gymnasium of the McIntyre Building that evening.

Over one thousand two hundred people heard Mrs. Nielsen at the general meeting, when she chose "Democracy Must Live" as her topic. She said that fascism was the foe of democracy, and emphasized that after the war, democracy would be even greater than it is now.

## Hardware Firm Has Served the North for Forty Years

The following reference to the annual meeting of the George Taylor Hardware Limited is given by The New Liskeard Speaker:—

"The annual meeting of The George Taylor Hardware Limited and subsidiary companies was held at the head office of the company, New Liskeard, on April 14th. This year the company is celebrating its fortieth year in business in Temiskaming.

"Previous to the opening of a hardware business in New Liskeard in 1901, the Taylors had been in the same line of business in London, Ontario, under the name of George Taylor & Son, the manager being James Taylor. This business continued in operation until 1907, having been opened in 1893. The present business commenced operation under the name of Taylor Brothers, with W. A. Taylor as manager, he having obtained his first hardware experience in London.

"In 1905, a branch was opened at Cobalt under the management of R. S. Taylor and in the same year the business was incorporated under the name of the George Taylor Hardware Company Limited. As additional branches were opened, the company was reorganized with an increased capital, the change in name being but the omission of the word "company" to The George Taylor Hardware Limited. The company's first president has continued in office for 36 years personally directing the affairs of the company

tainment. It is well that all enjoying British freedom and democracy should give "Salute to Britain" at this time. One way in which the average man can give his "Salute to Britain" is by insisting upon British goods. By buying British he not only salutes British valour, but he also helps materially in Britain's noble battle. As a postscript, it may be noted that he will further get special value for his money.

One trouble with Canada's war effort seems to be that the government is too slow in building boats and Canada's interned prisoners altogether too rapid. What is needed is the removal of all obstacles from Canada's boat building and the imposing of very stringent restrictions on the building of boats by Germans in Canadian internment camps.

The government that can afford so many facilities for the escape of interned prisoners should surely be able to afford a little transportation for Canadian soldiers on leave.

and its expansion throughout, that period.

"At the annual meeting, Mr. Taylor retired from the presidency and became chairman of the Board of Directors. The new slate of officers provided for the appointment of R. S. Taylor as president, R. A. H. "Dick" Taylor as secretary-treasurer, the remaining directors being Wm. E. "Bill" Taylor and W. A. Taylor, the chairman of the board.

"In December last the company closed its branch at Cobalt after 35 years in operation while in February of this year a branch was opened at Hearst, Ontario. Other branches are located at New Liskeard which is also the head office location, Kirkland Lake, Swastika, Timmins, Cochrane all in Ontario and one branch in Quebec province at Noranda. A sales office of the company is also maintained at 330 Bay Street, Toronto."

## Death of George A. Finlan at Quyon, Pontiac County

The Quyon correspondent of The Pembroke Standard-Observer has the following last week:—

George A. Finlan

Tribute was paid to the memory of George Andrew Finlan at the funeral held Thursday morning from his late residence at Wyman to St. Edward the Confessor's Church, Maryland, for requiem mass chanted by Rev. J. L. Enright. In the sanctuary were Mgr. B. J. Klernan, Arnprior, and Rev. J. J. Sullivan, Calabogie. Interment was in the parish cemetery. Mr. Finlan died suddenly at his home Monday evening. He had returned from work about 5 o'clock and after having his evening meal, complained of not feeling well, and died shortly after. He was born in Brisol 59 years ago, where he attended primary school and completed his education at Queen's University, Kingston. He took a keen interest in municipal affairs and was a staunch Liberal. He was president of the Holy Name Society of Maryland parish and a member of the League of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Finlan worked for a few years in British Columbia, before taking up farming at Wyman and since 1926 had been divisional foreman of the department of road maintenance of Highway No. 8. He was also secretary of the local council for a number of years. Besides his wife, the former May Kelly, of North Onslow, he is survived by one daughter, Miss Rita Finlan, of Chapeau Normal School; two sons, Bernard of Timmins, Ont., and Ivan, at Home; one sister, Mrs. Harry Creighton, and one brother, Orville Finlan, Wyman. Noted in the large cortege were W. R. McDonald, M.P., and E. C. Lawn, M.L.A.

## Pioneered in Porcupine Area Thirty Years Ago

(From The Halleyburian)

Funeral services were held in Cobalt Monday afternoon, for the late Harry Lamont widely known resident of this district for many years and who, according to friends, was in the Porcupine camp before any substantial discoveries of gold were made there, himself bringing out specimens he found in creek beds.

Mr. Lamont died in Misericordia Hospital here on Saturday. Although he had been a patient there for only a short time he had suffered from ill-health for many years past. The funeral was from Smar's chapel to Silverland cemetery, with Rev. R. J. Scott, minister of Cobalt United Church, conducting the services.

The late Mr. Lamont was in his 69th year, having been born on March 23, 1873. His former home was at Dundas, Ont. His father was a lawyer. Mr. Lamont had been in Temiskaming since before the days of the railway, having been engaged on the survey for the T. & N. O., also as lumber camp clerk and an employee of the Northern Ontario Power Company.

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**MISCELLANEOUS**  
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**IN MEMORIAM**  
McLEAN—In loving memory of Flora McLean who passed away on April 25, 1939.  
Death is a heartbreak  
No one can heal  
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