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GUESS ABOUT HESS!

The most popular game of the day is "Guess About Hess!" It has ping-pong, checkers, and even bingo backed off the map. Rudolph Hess after whom the game is named, has been the Deputy Fuehrer of Germany and the party leader of the National Socialist Party, more commonly known as the Nazi. Hess is reported to have been Hitler's right hand man. Now it would appear that Hitler is left-handed. Last week announcement was made in Berlin that Hess had committed suicide—that he had been suffering from hallucinations for some time and that his condition had been becoming worse in progressive way. The Berlin announcement indicated that he had been forbidden to use airplanes for some time, but that despite this he had secured a Messerschmitt 110 and flown away no doubt crashing and dying "somewhere in someplace." That was one guess about Hess.

Next came official word from London, England, that Hess had actually landed in Scotland and had been taken in charge by the British authorities, being confined to hospital with a broken ankle. Then, indeed, everybody appeared to start to guess about Hess. The Official British report refrained from any guess about Hess, but was in splendid isolation in that particular. A Messerschmitt 110 had been observed to have crossed the coast of Scotland, said the British official report. Later on a Messerschmitt 110 crashed near Glasgow. Still later a German officer, who had bailed out, was found with his parachute, and also with a broken ankle. At the Glasgow hospital the German gave the name of Horn, but someone made the guess that it was Hess, and Horn soon declared: "I guess I am Hess!" He had various photographs of himself at various ages, apparently having brought them along to prove that he was Hess, so no one need guess whether Hess was a toot on a Horn or Horn was Hess on a toot.

The circumstances under which Hess came to Scotland have started the people of all the continents playing the game of "Guess About Hess!" Timmins seems as bad as any place else, though not so wild as some of the newspapers and some of those radio commentators. One guess about Hess is that he knew of a plot to overthrow Hitler and his gang. If he stayed on the Hitler side, as he has done from the days of the abortive revolution in which Hitler took part years ago, he would lose all if the rebellion succeeded, while if he joined the traitors to the Fuehrer he might lose all to the vengeance of Hitler, if the latter managed to crush the rebels as he has done often before. Another guess about Hess, is that, instead of going insane as the Germans suggested, he had actually become sane, and realized that the Nazi scheme was bound to fail, and so he fled from it all. Still another guess was that Hess is only another of the breed of rats that leave a ship when signs of sinking appear. Then there was the guess about Hess that he was delighted to bring peace terms to Britain on behalf of his old non-boozing friend, the Austrian paperhanger. That guess about Hess had the variation that the peace terms were not from Hitler but from Hess himself who is able to read handwriting on a wall. Then there was the romantic guess that Hess had a lady friend in England and that he was to meet her at Gretna Green. Less romantic was the guess about Hess that he sensed the coming of another "purge" by Hitler and that he feared he would not escape this one as he had several others in the past. Of course one guess about Hess was that he had had a serious quarrel with Hitler and fled for his life. With that guess about Hess there was the twin idea that Ribbentrop was jealous of him and plotted his liquidation.

Naturally every guess about Hess was not confined to thoughts that concerned Hess and Hitler and the Hessians. Many a guess about Hess brought the matter to probable plots against Britain. There was for example, that guess about Hess that pictured him as the first of a long line of Nazi parachutists to come along the same way until eventually there would be enough of the Hess in Inverness to over-run the Islands. Of course, it would take a few centuries to conquer Britain by that plan but the Germans realize by this time that Britain can not be conquered in less than a number of hundred years. An improvement on this guess about Hess was the suggestion that Hess arrived as the emissary to take charge of all Fifth Column work in Britain and thus prepare the way for making a hole in Britain's defences by boring from within.

In this "Guess About Hess" game someone should resurrect that old Mackenzie King chestnut "Let's Face the Facts!" In this "Guess About Hess" stuff there are no facts to face, so people can turn their faces to the tasks around them and get to work about winning the war at home and abroad. One guess about Hess is as good, or

as bad, as another guess about Hess, no more, no less. Whether Hess fled from Germany because he was more insane than his comrades there, or because he was the only one to recover sanity matters little. Whether he brings peace terms or comes as another form of the war is of little moment. Whether he fled to save his life or in the hopes of taking other lives, should not unduly worry anybody. This "Guess About Hess" game may be a harmless amusement to liven the tragic days of war, but it would not be well to spend too much time or worry on it. The main thing to hope would be that he is very effectively guarded—that as much information as possible be gathered from him, and as little data as possible given to him. Canada has taken such splendid care of the interned folk in its own borders that such a suggestion comes with peculiar grace from this country. For the information of all who unduly "Guess About Hess" that last remark, as Josh Billings would say, is "meant sarcastic."

BUY BRITISH GOODS

There has been a surfeit of special days and weeks and campaigns and drives for various worthy causes but it does appear that still one more is most desirable. That is an organized campaign to emphasize the desirability, the necessity for favouring British-made goods. Money is playing a very important part in the work of winning the war, and the matter of keeping exchange at proper levels is one of the most serious problems for the British Commonwealth of Nations and her Allies. Trade offers a solution of the puzzle to Britain and her Dominions. If all the people of all the Empire insisted on British goods, the problem would almost automatically solve itself. Preference for Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Indian, African, English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Manx and other British goods would work wonders. Despite the burden of the war Britain has maintained her trade and commerce and industry in truly remarkable way. Every dollar spent for British goods strengthens the finances of all the Empire. At the moment Britain is spending immense sums for Canadian goods, but Canadian purchases from Britain are not increasing in an equal proportion. It should be a part of the very religion of every patriotic British citizen to call for British goods, to insist on British goods in preference to all others—even those of friendly neutrals. The friendly neutrals—or perhaps, it should be said, "the friendly neutral"—would understand approve. To show this decided preference may mean a little inconvenience, or trouble or delay, but in the final it will not call for any real sacrifice, but rather will prove a genuine advantage to all—and to humanity at large. It will strengthen the hands of the people of the wide-flung British Commonwealth of Nations, and at the same time it will assure purchasers of the most outstanding values, for the British brand of goods—in cloths, leather goods, cutlery, chemical goods, machinery, novelties and scores of other lines are justly world-famous for quality. If merchants and public alike were organized to feature and foster British-made goods of every description there would be direct contribution to the cause of winning the war, while the financial struggle would be made less difficult for the great people who are bending every effort to win the war for freedom and for decency in the world.

ABOUT CONSCRIPTION

In the House of Commons in the past few days there have been eloquent and forceful addresses advocating conscription of men for the armed forces of the Dominion. It would be well for all to recognize the fact that there can be no effective or safe conscription without National Government. Unless the people of Canada are willing to accept Nazi theories and practices without question, there can be no conscription without National Government. To give up all for country in time of stress is one thing—to give up all for a party is something vastly different—something that all the members of the party itself would not support. This is not the time to advocate conscription of either man or money. First there should come the National Government—a government truly representative of all classes and creeds and parties—not just a part of a party boastful of its partyism. In the last war one of the stock arguments against conscription of men was that this should not occur until wealth was conscripted. There was convenient overlooking of the fact that the records showed that the wealthy gave their sons as cheerfully to the cause as anyone else. "Why should they take our sons and keep their wealth" lost much of its force to the fairminded, when it was seen that there were no more slackers in one class than another. The wealthy man's son was as dear to him as the sons of those with less material possessions were dear to their parents. It is not too much to say that there is at present a greater conscription of wealth than there ever was in the last war in the conscription of man power. Every man in business, in the professions, or in financial lines realizes the extent to which conscription of wealth has been carried. It is true that this conscription has been carried along in indirect fashion, but it amounts to a great degree of conscription just the same. The money of men to-day has been taken away in large measure through taxes and imposts until wealth is now simply working for

the government to a degree that no one would have believed possible a few months ago. It may be that this hidden conscription of wealth is giving impetus to the demand for conscription of men. There is in British human nature an earnest desire for equality of service and of sacrifice. There is a decided difference of opinion as to the need or the virtue of conscription in regard to either men or material. There are those who honestly believe that conscription is not necessary—that all needs will be met voluntarily if the political handicaps are removed. The Advance believes that the vast majority of the people of this country are wholeheartedly in support of the war effort—that their one complaint against the government is that enough is not being done to help win the war. It appears as if the government had hamstrung its own war effort by its own vicious adherence to partyism. The present government can not make effective appeal to all the people of Canada because it appears to emphasize the fact that it is only representative of a part of the people. A National Government—not representative of parties—but representative of the Canadian people of all spheres—business, commercial, industrial, financial, labour, agricultural, professional, would find its way easy to secure ready response from all the people. Under a National Government it might easily be that no form of conscription would be necessary but it is certain that conscription or voluntary effort under a National Government would be fair and practical and equitable, while under an intensely partisan administration neither form can work effectively or justly.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The lady who said, "Oh, that is only wispy thinking!" after all did not make much of a mistake in words.

Even with Hess coming down in Scotland, the best motto for the week remains the words of the King:—

"Put into your task whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable."

Government Should Give Lead to the People Here

The following is an editorial article from The Sudbury Star:—

As to the great necessity of the new taxation introduced by Finance Minister Isley there is no argument. Neither is there any suggestion that Canadians will not dig down conscientiously and raise the sums required to carry on this country's part in the war. The sacrifices will be accepted with the minimum of grumbling.

But that there exists some criticism as to the methods employed in levying the taxes and the manner in which some of the money is being spent is quite evident. Such sentiments were reflected in the House of Commons yesterday when Conservative House Leader Hanson opened debate on the

budget, who prefaced his remarks by saying he was firm in the belief that the Canadian people will willingly forego the trials and sacrifices that surely lie ahead of them.

Some of the censure directed by Mr. Hanson will find echo in the voices of many Canadians. For instance he stressed the point that peacetime expenditure in every sphere of governmental activity must be pared to the bone, and that in this respect the administration was not setting the desired example.

On the street, following announcement of the increased taxes, one heard the expressed sentiment that there was no serious opposition to paying the higher levies, but the citizens were anxious that the money be spent wisely and without extravagance. If the people are to give up luxuries and change their ways of living to conform with

the demands being made upon them as a result of the war, they are entitled to expect that the government shall tighten its belt also, eliminate incompetence and inefficiency and make sure that the millions which Canadians are to contribute are expended judiciously.

Mr. Hanson was not sure that the Dominion should trespass on the provincial field of succession duties, particularly without any prior consultation with the provinces. The two imposts on the same property appear like an injustice and lead to the view that some conclusions might be reached so that the double taxation might be avoided.

The Conservative leader also threw out a suggestion that may well be considered—a complete revision of the excess profits and corporation taxes, following the British practice, drop the

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!"

The Globe and Mail on Monday published a picture showing Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth making friends with an army horse. The photograph pictured nothing but the horse, the Queen and the King standing by her. Yet The Globe and Mail concluded its caption with the words, "His Majesty is at the right." If the King sees The Globe and Mail (as he probably will) his keen sense of humour will tempt him to recall the story of the boy of seven who proudly showed a picture of his pet dog and himself, and concluded with the words, "I'm the one with the cap on!"

A reader writes The Advance asking if the name of that New York Daily, "P.M." stands for "Post Mortum." It is a pleasure to answer questions—if you know the answers.

Speaking of "P.M." The Advance this week received a copy of No. 1 of "NEWS" a journal published at Fort Erie, Ontario, and in form and style much along the lines of "P.M." It is a very interesting newspaper, carrying out most effectively and pleasingly its editorial promise to present the news with illuminating background and by means of photographs and cartoons. The editorial and other comment not only make easy reading but give food for thought and material for understanding of the topics of the day. The new paper, "NEWS" has impressive originality without unnecessary oddity or freakishness. A special point of general interest is the fact that the editors are Judith Robinson and Oakley Dalgleish. "NEWS" announces itself as "Independent, Objective, Unbiased." It may be added that any journal of which Miss Judith Robinson is an editor will be interesting, frank and fearless. In its first issue "NEWS" appears to be following the plan of "P.M." by avoiding paid advertisements, there being only three small advertisements in the whole 20 pages of tabloid size.

corporation tax entirely, allow a business a reasonable standard of profits and take the whole of the excess. At the same time he feared that the application of sales tax to building materials going into small homes might seriously affect building at a time when new houses are badly needed in many districts.

Altogether Mr. Hanson's objections to the taxing methods showed intelligent thought and were moderate and sane. All parties are agreed that even greater imposts may be necessary and are willing to co-operate. The main objective is to create a financial structure that will not be top-heavy or cause excessive burdens to those unable to bear them.

THE QUANTITY

The inquisitive traveller saw an Irishman on a river bank, and watched him hauling up water. "How long have you been doing this?" asked the traveller. "Tin years, sor." "And how many bucketsful do you carry off in a day?" "Tin to fifteen, sor." "Dear, dear. Now, how much water would you say you had carried since you started?" "All the water you don't see there now, sor."—St. Mary's Journal-Argus.

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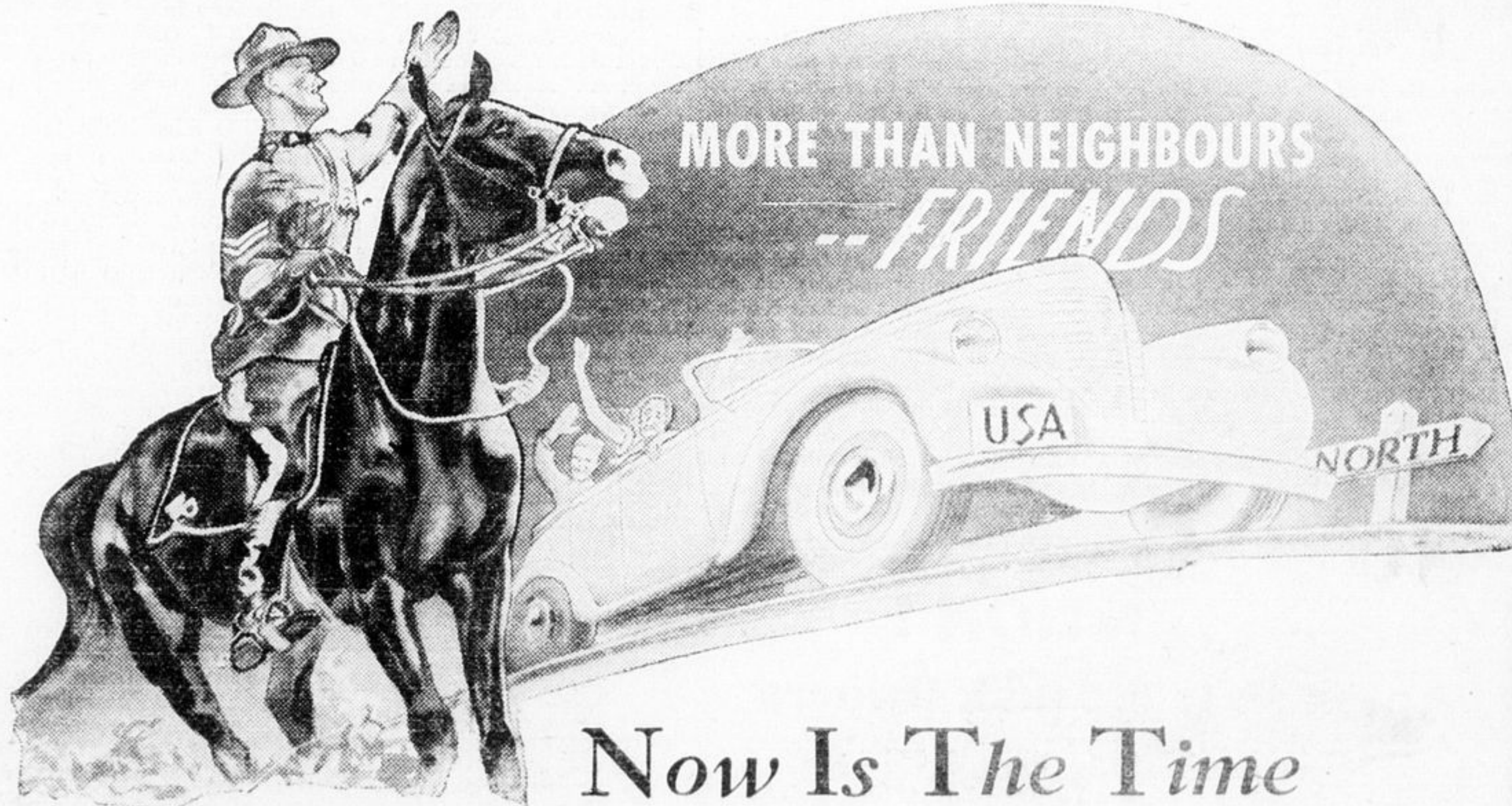


"I never knew..."

"What good vision could mean. Apparently I always had defective eyes but I wasn't aware of it because I didn't know how clearly a person should see. While walking with a friend I first suspected that my eyes weren't normal. She could distinguish distant objects that were just a blur to me. I wish now I had gone to Mr. Curtis for examination years ago. With my new glasses I can see clearly things that were beyond my range of vision before. It's really wonderful!"

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"SPIKE" THE RUMOURS

Mischievous rumours have been circulated in the States as to war-time conditions in Canada being unfavourable to tourists. Tell your friends the facts. Help Canada attract American tourists this summer, and thus build power to purchase war materials in the United States.

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