

## Swiss are United and Work Together in Common Cause

Writer Answers the Question, "Why Has Switzerland Escaped the Hun?"

The question is often asked:—"How is it that Switzerland has escaped the Hun, while so many other nations better situated, have been victims. Here is the answer by Henry W. Steiger in The Christian Science Monitor:—

**Swiss Are United People**  
The waves of war have swept around Switzerland and even washed up 43,000 French and Polish soldiers on her border to be interned, but Switzerland remains out of the war. How can we account for this? Why did Germany attack France through Holland and Belgium rather than through Switzerland? Why did Germany choose Belgium in 1914 instead of Switzerland? One reason, even if not the only one, is that the Germans were aware of the excellent condition of the Swiss army. The army of this little confederation is a thoroughly Swiss organization, commensurate with the possibilities of a small country, and yet formidable enough to command respect. Let us travel in imagination, to Switzerland, not this time, to see her beautiful mountains, but to learn something about her army.

Entering Switzerland at a customs office, we find two soldiers on guard. They wear gray-green uniforms of good material. Their steel helmets differ in shape from those of the Germans, the French, and the English. One of the soldiers, apparently a peasant, has heavy hands, a bony body and a square face, while the other looks like a young student, coming from an intellectual family.

"How many years of military service must the Swiss do in peace-time, or is there a professional army as in the United States?" our American friends ask their Swiss guide.

"Switzerland has no standing army. That would be too expensive for such a small country. We had to work out a system of our own, a militia system. Our constitution requires, as a fundamental duty of citizenship, that every male citizen shall do a period of military service. If he is unable to do so for physical reasons or because he is abroad, he has to pay a tax in lieu of his service. And every man has to begin as an ordinary recruit.

**Great Opportunity**  
"But," one of the Americans interrupted, "how can your talented and educated young men afford to lose so much time? They shouldn't be spending their time as private soldiers in peacetimes, it seems to me."

"You don't realize what an opportunity the military service is for our boys. The relation between officer and troop can be all the better if each officer knows how a soldier feels. It is good for a spoiled youngster to get the same treatment for a while that a gardener's son gets.

"Such a system is a school of democracy. You have seen the two soldiers. They are obviously of different social class, but they wear the same uniform and obedience is required of both. Besides social differences in Switzerland there are differences in language and religious denomination. About 71 per cent of the Swiss speak a German dialect, the Swiss German, which again has nearly as many shades of pronunciation as there are villages in those districts. About 21 per cent speak French; six per cent, Italian; and a little more than one per cent, speak Romansh, an ancient Rhetoman idiom. Fifty-seven per cent of the population is protestant and 41 per cent, Roman Catholic.

"You are quite right in wondering what keeps this country together. It is the common cause symbolized by the Swiss flag and the Swiss uniform. A common uniform promotes comradeship, and comradeship is the foundation of the democratic spirit. It is in military service that the French-speaking Genevan gets to know the German-speaking Bernese and the Italian-speaking Tessiner.

**Unlike All Others**  
"The Swiss army system is unlike any other military system I know. It embraces the full manhood strength of the nation but is so worked out as to put a minimum of strain on the country, while assuring a maximum of defensive strength. A boy enters the army at 20. Until 1939 the school for recruits required 10 to 12 weeks, a period which has now been extended to nearly four months because of the training time needed in the use of more complicated modern arms.

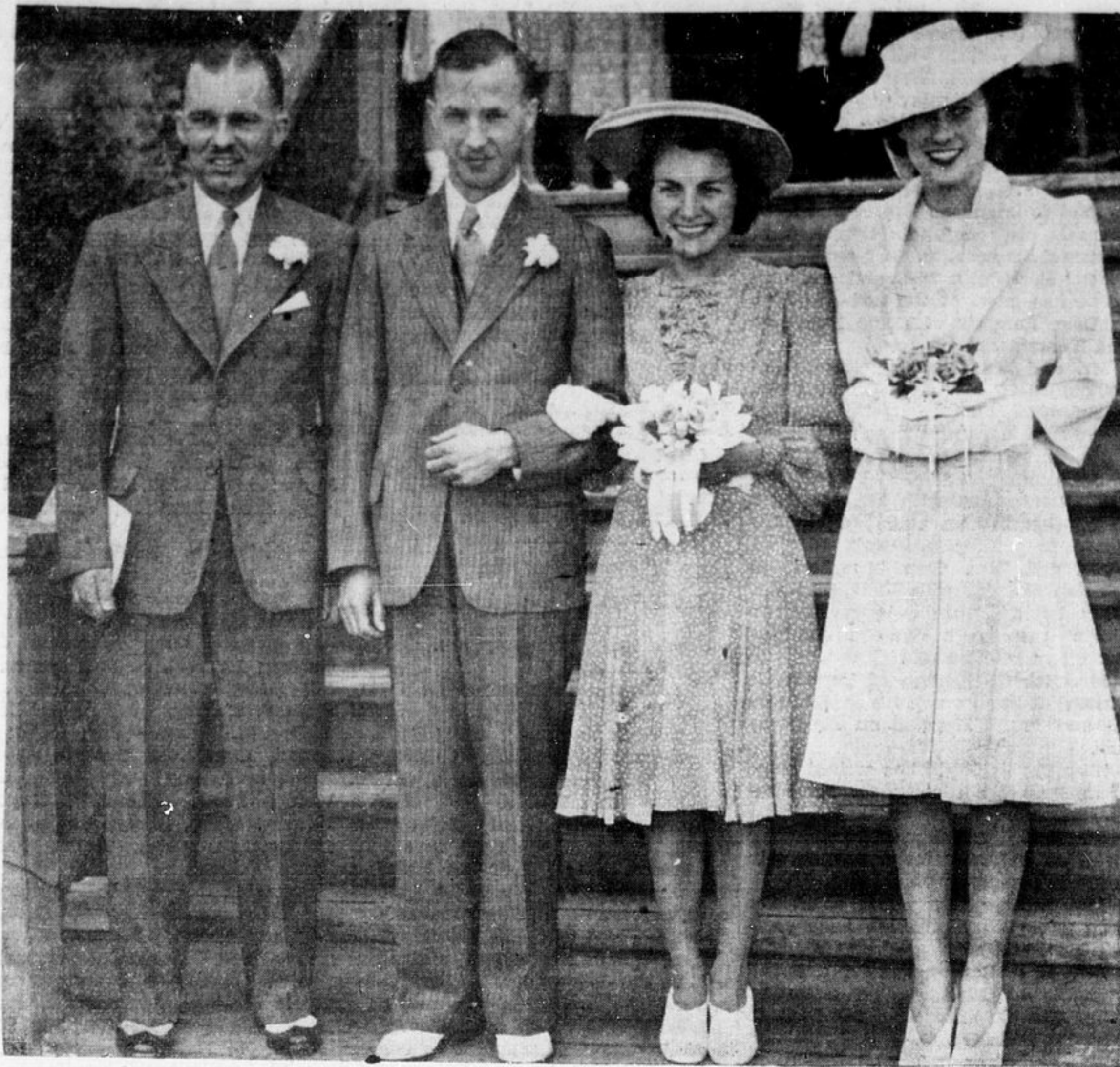
"In this short period of time the recruit goes through a severe type of training, concentrated into a minimum of time. This followed by eight annual drill courses of 18 days each, spread over the 12 years from 20 to 32. At this stage the soldier leaves the first and enters the second line or 'Landwehr'.

"He remains in this unit up to the age of 40, and is required to pass two further repetition courses of 18 days each. For the next eight years he belongs to the territorial troops, the 'Landsturm', and in peacetime is called in only for an annual one day's inspection. A recent decree extends the army age limit from 48 to 60 years in case of general mobilization.

"The Swiss soldier citizen has his equipment and gun at home. That's why, in 1914, the Swiss army was the first one mobilized. In case of a mobilization the Swiss soldier goes home, exchanges his civilian clothes for his uniform, and proceeds to the rallying point.

"Besides the 18 days' drill we do

## MR. AND MRS. D. HOWARD AND THEIR ATTENDANTS



Pictured above as they left the United Church after their marriage on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Howard and their attendants, Mr. Bruce Leek, groomsmen, and Miss Dorothy Howard, maid-of-honor.

rifle practice on the side. Thirty hits a year are required, and if you don't make the necessary points you must do additional exercises. Shooting has been called the national sport of Switzerland. Each village has a club with its own shooting gallery, where the men practice.

"Officers' training is restricted to a minimum, too. The subordinate officers are selected from the ranks of the privates.

**Has No Commander**  
"The Swiss army in peacetime has no commander-in-chief and no general in wartime the two chambers of parliament, sitting together, elect a general as commander-in-chief of the Swiss armed forces."

"What about the other branches of the army?" the Americans asked. "You have only spoken about the infantry."

"When a boy passes the physical test for military service, he can choose his branch of service and if possible his desires are followed. An engineer will be most useful in the artillery or the air force. In some of those units the duration of service is substantially longer than for the infantry man."

"What sort of change of atmosphere took place when this war was approaching?" an American asked.

"Soon after Hitler came to power and the Germans began to speak in another tone, the Swiss foresaw the possible danger for their country. The military authorities realized that the equipment of our army would be insufficient to defend the country in a modern war. As in other countries, the people begrudged the high military expenditures they were asked to meet.

"But this mentality quickly changed when we saw what was going on in Germany. The Swiss people realized that to maintain their freedom they had to be ready for sacrifice. When a loan of \$53,500,000 for reorganization of the army was floated in 1936, it was oversubscribed by \$22,500,000.

"A passive air defence force was organized and air raid shelters built.

"Switzerland's military system has grown in a country which for 650 years has set its own course and which is ready to take its share in the rebuilding of a new world, developing the same ideas that are so precious to this country."

## Twenty Years Ago

One of the longest articles in The Advance twenty years ago was a report of the presentation of prizes at the St. Anthony's school. The school and the attendance was much smaller then than it is now, but there was a list of prize winners occupying close to a column in space. The list is an interesting one, now as it was twenty years ago, but space will not allow its reproduction. Some of the special prizes, however, may be noted. The special gold medal given by the Rev. Fr. Theriault was awarded to Paul Piche. The gold medal given by H. Charlebois was won by Alberta Millette. The Ladies of Charity gave a gold medal presented by Mrs. J. Dalton for English literature. A gold medal for history, given by Rev. Fr. Theriault was won by Jean Maltais. A gold medal donated by Mr. Rochefort went to Sara DeGuiside. The gold medal for English literature given by F. M. Burke, was won by Alice McPherson. Irene Everard won the gold medal for mathematics, presented by F. M. McCrae. The \$5.00 purse given by J. A. Walsh for the pupil receiving the highest marks at the entrance examination in 1920 was won by Leo Gratton. The pupils named above also won several other awards.

The same issue of The Advance twenty years ago gave the list of promotions at the Timmins public school. Among those passing, the first two in

each class is given as follows:—To entrance class—Margaret Howse, Issie Shulman. To Sr. IV—Edith Richardson, Daisy Tilley. To Jr. IV—Simon Gurvitch, Elizabeth Colbourne. To Sr. III—Laina Huhtala, Jack Johnson. To Jr. III—Lewis Field, Mary Hyrtik. To Sr. II—Annie Scott, Tyna Limataine. To Jr. II—Mary Allen, Milly Pichuto. To Sr. I—Ray Eddy, Isabel Carter. To Sr. I—Elsa Tynjala. To Jr. I—Nellie Kennedy, Gladys Fairbrother. To Sr. Primary—Roma C. DeLuca, Victor Mullen.

## Women's Hosiery Changed by the War

Manufacturers Co-operate With Government to Reduce Silk Imports.

(By Florence Elliott)  
Toronto—"What will the war-time stockings be like? Will they be rayon? How will they look? Are they wearable? Can we get them in all shades and sizes? How much will they cost? Wouldn't it help the war effort if we wore cotton instead of silk?"

These and countless others were the questions fired at manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery by a representative group of Canadian newspaperwomen, magazine editors and radio columnists at a luncheon here recently. The fashion writers, like all Canadian women, had been wondering what was happening to silk stockings now that silk imports had been reduced to conserve foreign exchange. All of them had noticed that stockings purchased recently had had other materials than silk in the tops and feet.

Knowing that their readers and listeners from coast to coast were waiting for the answers, the fashion writers and commentators were ready with their questions. And these are the facts they learned from the men who make the stockings.

**Use Composite Yarn**  
The new Canadian wartime hosiery, according to present plans at least, is a mixture of real silk and rayon. These types of stockings are going into production in Canadian mills now, but it will be some months yet before they become the general hose item on the market. Lisle is also used and continues to play its part in the tops and feet. In the "Mixture" stockings fine filaments of real silk are twisted with filaments of the best available rayon to produce a "composite yarn" and this yarn is used for knitting the leg panels of the hose.

The new stockings are both attractive and serviceable, for Canadian manufacturers intend to uphold their reputation as the makers of the world's finest full-fashioned hosiery. To support their claims for the new "mixtures" the manufacturers at the same time in Toronto displayed various samples of all-silk and mixture hose and the fashion-wise writers and radio commentators had difficulty in telling them apart. So skilfully have the mixtures been knitted that no Canadian girl need worry about sacrificing her glamour hosiery!

One minor difference, it was pointed out, is to be seen in the washing of the mixtures. Some artificial fibres become weakened when wet, so extra care must be taken to avoid rough handling or wringing of the new types.

**Still Make All Weights**  
Chemists have been applying all their laboratory experience to the new dyeing problems and the war-time stockings will appear in just the right shades for current fashions. They are being made in sheer "evening wear" weights and in the heavier service qual-

ity they know how to deal with men and are not dismayed by problems or difficulties. Col. Martin is a railway engineer of experience. He enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him. Col. McLaren, the founder and mainstay for many years of the well-known firm of McLaren Limited, wholesale grocers, is a popular figure in his own city of Hamilton. That ambitious city made him mayor and has otherwise honoured him by public office and public confidence.

ities as well. Women won't need to worry about prices going up—present indications at least are that they will continue to be available in the usual brands and sizes at the usual price.

As for sacrificing full-fashioned hosiery entirely—far from aiding the war effort it would mean increasing unemployment and the loss of millions of dollars to the government, not only from tax revenue paid by the 28 hosiery mills to the Dominion, but from the war savings that are being invested in by the 7,000 hosiery workers in these plants. The high precision machinery in these mills can be used for only one purpose—the manufacture of women's fine stockings—and causing them to stand idle would be a definite economic loss to the country.

This use of Canadian rayon to reduce silk consumption is an example of how an industry can co-operate with the government to help the war effort; cheerful acceptance of the new types of hose will be the Canadian woman's opportunity to help.

## Uno Park Area Asks Special Legislation for Police Dogs

Entire Breeding Flock of Sheep Wiped Out by Two Police Dogs.

For many years The Advance has advocated the raising of sheep as a line of stock-raising for which the North Land seems particularly well adapted. There was a Mr. Stewart at Englehart who did go in for sheep in a big way and made a success of it. Others throughout the North tried it but generally speaking found it impractical. There were two main objections. In the first place it was held that the country was not suitable on account of stumps and small shrubbery. It was admitted that the country generally was similar to older lands overseas where success was made with sheep, but that the methods of dealing with the forests here made a big difference. The record objection was in regard to the impossibility on account of the cost of fencing in areas of land for sheep. The answer to that one, of course, was to follow Old Country plans of shepherds and dogs. That solution also looked after the matter of danger of any wild animals left in this country. Now, there is a third objection raised—the danger from dogs. This is a phase of the question in which the South will be equally interested with the North. The chief trouble is that the North will not be as interested as it should be. Here the two main industries—mining and lumbering—take up the whole picture to many people. The struggling farming industry is not given the thought it should receive. It would be well for all to study the question, as it is one that is of prime importance to the North as well as to the country generally.

The question is brought to a head by a recent incident in the Uno Park area near New Liskeard. An interesting summary of the cause is given last week by The New Liskeard Speaker as follows:—

"One of the worst slaughtering of sheep by dogs to occur in Uno Park area for some time was that at Ed. Fowler's farm on Saturday morning last. Mr. Fowler's entire breeding flock of fifteen sheep and an exceptionally fine ram, also a couple of lambs, were either stamped into a creek and drowned, or torn and mangled in an almost unbelievable manner by the killers. Half dead and suffering sheep were lying on all sides when the brutes were discovered at their murderous work. When men with rifles open-

ed fire the two dogs separated. One made a complete get-away but the other, taking the road north, was pursued in a car and overtaken a couple of miles distant where its miserable existence was brought to a sudden end.

"As is usually the case the dog wore no tag. Mr. Fowler's loss is regrettable for, aside from the fact that he has seventeen lambs still running around bleating pitifully for their mothers, there is the loss in good stock that the compensation paid cannot replace.

"It is the old story over again, police dogs, and this breed of natural-born killers has been responsible for practically one hundred per cent of the sheep damage in this district for some time. What burns the sheepmen up is the fact that the township councils have no power to put a prohibitive tax on any such objectionable breed as matters now stand, as no such by-law has any provincial law as backing.

"It is expected that a petition will be circulated shortly, to be sent to the provincial authorities to have the matter looked into. This would be a good matter for the local Municipal Association to get together on. The country needs more wool in war time. We are importing thousands of pounds of it. The farmers want action to exterminate the exterminators."

(From Dept. of Health)  
Heat prostration and sunburn, two of the most common hot weather hazards, are preventable by the use of prudence and proper care.

This is particularly true of the individual who is exposed to extreme heat in his work. It has been found that a workman in a steel mill or foundry—and there are few farmers that will admit there is any hotter spot than a hay mow under a steel roof—may lose upwards of thirty grams of salt per day.

Consequently, it is essential that this loss of salt through heavy perspiration be replenished. In factories the salt is usually put up for convenience in 10-grain tablets, but the same protection against heat and heat cramps may be obtained by taking a level teaspoonful of salt in proportion to one gallon of water—the salt taken preferably in dry form, rather than in solution.

In industry it is more or less accepted that the use of salt in preventing heat cramps arises from modern medical discovery, but for many years farmers have been carrying to the fields a drinking mixture of oatmeal and water with a dash of salt. In even earlier times, in the deep mines of England, miners found that they could banish heat cramps in the super-heated atmosphere of the mines by adding salt to their oatmeal and water.

Prevention of hot weather disabilities has assumed more than ordinary importance to the Ontario Department of Health this year, by virtue of the government's interest in keeping lost time of munition workers to a minimum, and protecting the health of the boys and girls enrolled in the Farm Service Force.

In the latter branch sunburn may cause discomfort and work loss, although the chief sufferers are vacationists who incautiously attempt to get a tan in one heavy application of sun. Some oils are beneficial, but common sense and gradual exposure are the main preventives of sunburn.

As remedies there are a number of well-advertised preparations, but in the event of blistering, the simplest and most effective measure is to apply cold compresses of tannic acid. The proper strength of the solution, which should be freshly made, may be obtained by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of tannic acid powder in one glassful of water.

In this country sunstroke is extreme-

## Wedding Event of Popular Couple on Saturday Morning

Miss Marion Gertrude Lawlor, R.N., and Dr. C. E. Irvine Married.

The manse of the Timmins United Church was the scene of an attractive wedding on Saturday morning at 9.30 o'clock, when Miss Marion Gertrude Lawlor, R.N., only daughter of Mr. John Lawlor, of Kirkland Lake, and Mrs. Lawlor of Nova Scotia, was united in marriage to Dr. Clarence E. Irvine, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Irvine, of Smithville, Ontario. The Rev. W. M. Mustard officiated.

The brunette bride made a lovely picture in her redingote ensemble of Elizabeth blue crepe, fashioned on long, fitted lines, with three-quarter length sleeves in the coat. She wore a turban to match, with long veil falling in streamers, matching accessories and a corsage of gardenia.

Mrs. Clyde Lawlor, sister-in-law of the bride, was matron-of-honour, charmingly attired in a brown and beige sheer redingote ensemble, with beige accessories and a corsage of bouvardia, and Dr. E. A. F. Day was groomsmen.

Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served in the Grill Room of the Empire Hotel to intimate friends, among those in the party being the attendants, Mr. L. Lawlor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodman, Tommy Goodman, and Miss Veronica Richards, R.N.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lawlor, 154 Hemlock street, the bride and groom later received the best wishes of their friends, prior to visiting the staff of the Porcupine Hospital.

They will spend a five weeks' wedding trip at Toronto, other southern points, and Nova Scotia, and will take up residence on Patricia boulevard, Timmins.

## APPRECIABLE

A minister, travelling on one of those way-trains that stop at every station on a side line, was reading his Bible. "Find anything about this railroad in that book?" asked the conductor, as he reached for the minister's ticket. "Yes," replied the preacher, "in the very first chapter it says that the Lord made every creeping thing."—Globe and Mail.

ly rare, but heat prostration is prone to affect elderly people. Prevention, that is a strict regard for daily habits during a heat wave that will keep the body hot as low as possible, is most satisfactory than treatment. If prostration occurs, the victim should be moved into a cool place, fluids given freely and medical aid sought.

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