

United States Stands at the Crossroads To-day Says Famous Newspaper

If America is to Retain the Way of Life Bequeathed to it by Its Forefathers, the Country Must be Ready to Fight for It. Otherwise Liberty and the American Way Will Perish.

The following is condensed from an editorial in The New York Times, one of the world's most famous in the world, and recognized very largely as the "Voice of America":—

On an island in New York harbor stands the most famous statue in the world. It is not the most statue, but to many millions of passengers coming up the bay it has seemed to be. It stands for one of the dearest dreams in human history—Liberty.

The millions who pursued that dream began to come before there was a statue to greet them. They came when the shores were lined with solemn woods. They came in sailing ships when the voyage required two months or more. They came steaming in crowded steamships under hardships not much less. They came to Plymouth Rock and to Ellis Island.

They came for one reason—escape: escape from religious or political persecution, from caste systems, from overcrowding and from lack of opportunity. But the hope of leaving all of the Old World behind could not be realized. Their roots in its culture ran too deep. And the sea itself grew ever narrower. Express steamers began to cross it long ago in less than a week. Airplanes can span it now in less than a day. The wireless leaps it in less than a second. Emotion, ideas, even physical force can now move around the world more effectively than they could cross the tiniest country a century and a half ago.

There is no isolation. There are only lines of defense. Distance is vanishing. Strategy is everything. And strategy in this year of grace has become the art and science of survival; survival in the personal sense, survival of ideas, survival of culture and tradition, survival of a way of life.

Those who tell us that the sea is still a bulwark and that the tremendous forces sweeping the Old World threaten no danger to the New, give the lie to their own words, in the precautions they would have us take.

To a man they favour an enormous strengthening of our defenses. Why? Against what danger would they have us arm if none exists? To what purpose would they have us spend these almost incredible billions for ships and planes, for tanks and guns, if there is no immediate threat to the security of the United States? Why are we training the youth of this country to bear arms? Under pressure of what fear are we racing against time to double and quadruple our industrial production?

No man in his senses will say that we are arming against Canada or our Latin-American neighbors to the south against Britain or the captive states of Europe. We are arming solely against Hitler's Germany—a great predatory Power in alliance with Japan.

It has been said, times without number, that if Hitler cannot cross the English Channel he cannot cross three thousand miles of sea. But there is only one reason why he has not crossed the English Channel. That is because forty-five million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into an armed base from which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power. As Secretary Hull has said: "It is not the water that bars the way. It is the resolute determination of British arms. Were the control of the seas by Britain lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather, it would become a broad highway for a conqueror moving westward."

That conqueror would not need to attempt an invasion of continental United States to place his country in danger. We shall be in deadly danger the moment British sea power falls; the moment we are compelled to divide our one-ocean Navy between two oceans simultaneously.

The combined Axis fleets outmatch our own: they are superior in numbers to our fleet in every category of vessel, from warships and air-craft carriers to destroyers and submarines. The combined Axis air strength will be much greater than our own if Hitler strikes in time—and when has he failed to strike in time? The master of Europe will have at his command shipways that can outbuild us, the resources of twenty conquered nations to furnish his materials, the oil of the Middle East labor of a continent—not working on a forty-hour week—to turn out his production.

Grant Hitler the gigantic prestige of a victory over Britain, and who can doubt that the first result, on our side of the ocean, would be the prompt appearance of imitation Nazi regimes in a half-dozen Latin-American nations, forced to be on the winning side, begging favors, clamoring for admission to the Axis? What shall we do then? Send armies to fight in the jungles of Central or South America; run the risk of outraging native sentiment and turning the whole continent against us? Or shall we sit tight while the area of Nazi influence draws ever

closer to the Panama Canal and a spreading checkerboard of Nazi airfields provides ports of call for German planes that may choose to bomb our cities?

But even if Hitler gave us time, what kind of "time" would we have at our disposal?

There are moral and spiritual dangers for this country as well as physical dangers in a Hitler victory. There are dangers to the mind and heart as well as to the body and the land.

Victorious in Europe, dominating Africa and Asia through his Axis partners, Hitler could not afford to permit the United States to live an untroubled and successful life, even if he wished to. We are the arch-enemy of all he stands for; the very citadel of that "pluto-democracy" which he hates and scorns. As long as liberty and freedom prevailed in the United States there will be a constant risk for Hitler that our ideas and our example might infect the conquered countries which he was bending to his will. In his own interest he would be forced to hurry us at every turn.

Who can doubt that our lives would be poisoned by challenges from Nazi politicians; that Nazi agents would stir up anti-American feeling in every country they controlled; that Nazi spies would overrun us; that Hitler would produce a series of diplomatic strokes—alliances and "non-aggression pacts" to break our will; in short, that a continuous war of nerves, if nothing worse, would be waged against us?

And who can doubt that, in response we should have to turn our own nation into an armed camp, with all our traditional values of culture, education, social reform, democracy and liberty subordinated to the single, all-embracing aim of self-preservation? In this case we should indeed experience "regimentation." Every item of foreign trade, every transaction in domestic commerce, every present prerogative of labor, every civil liberty, would necessarily be regulated in the interest of defense.

But the most tragic aspect of this attempt to survive, alone on our continent, is that it would amount at best merely to sustaining life in a charnelhouse. With Britain gone, with the bright lamp of English liberty extinguished, with all hope of resurrection denied to the little democracies that have contributed so generously to our civilization and our culture, with the hobnailed boots of an ignorant and obscene barbarism echoing in every capital from London to Athens, we should live in a new world, changed beyond all recognition.

In this downfall of democracy outside the United States there would come, for many of our own people, a loss of faith in our democratic system. Our confidence would be undermined, our ranks divided. In a dark, uncertain world we should stand alone, deriving from no other country the sustaining strength of a common faith in democratic institutions.

What would it profit us to achieve, at last, this perfect isolation? The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor has looked across the bay at many who have crossed the ocean to freedom. It stands now as a silent witness to the fact that we already are locked in mortal combat with the German system.

American courage and American idealism, together with the sound common sense of the American people, summon us to the defence both of our physical security and of those moral and spiritual values which alone make life worth living. This defense means many things.

It means a willingness to forego the methods of indirection and to state the plain facts of the situation boldly. It means leadership which is as generous as it is strong; leadership which is willing to forget old quarrels, ready to bring into positions of high power and into the innermost confidence of the Government that accredited spokesmen of the opposition party; leadership which is at last prepared to delegate all necessary authority to the engineers of American production.

It means a firm insistence that strikes in defense industries will no longer be tolerated by public opinion. It means more immediate aid to the brave people who are now fighting in the front line of our defense. It means a determination to see that our vital supplies reach England, under the protection of our own guns. Above all else it means a decision to avoid the same mistake that the democracies have made over and over again—the mistake of "too little and too late."

There is no escape in isolation. We have only two alternatives. We can surrender or we can do our part in holding the line. We can defend with all the means in our power, the rights that are morally and legally ours. If we decide for the American tradition, for the preservation of all that we hold dear in the years that lie ahead, we shall take our place in the line and

NOT MISSISSIPPI FLOODLANDS, BUT TORONTO STREET



Toronto's downpour on July 16th, soaked more than one motorist as flooded areas stalled cars and scenes reminiscent of Mississippi floods were common. In the Howland avenue subway a motorist tried to drive through what he thought was shallow water. His engine stalled, and he had practically to swim for it as the water mounted higher and higher. Here an effort is made to attach a tow rope to the car.

Local Fingerprint Expert Tells Kiwanis of History and Progress of System

Practical and Reliable Plan for Identification. Constable George Archambault Answers Questions About Identification of Criminals and Other Matters About Fingerprinting.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Timmins Kiwanis Club on Monday, the guest speaker for the occasion was Constable George Archambault, of the Timmins Police Dept. His subject was "Investigation and Fingerprints," and he dealt with the matter in very interesting and effective way.

The War Savings draw for the day was won by Kiwanian R. Smith. The visitors at the luncheon were: W. Goodwin, of Ottawa; W. J. Dovan, Timmins; N. M. Anderson, Toronto; A. Horrick, Winnipeg.

Various reports and letters were read and passed on to the various committees and officers.

The speaker for the day was introduced by Mr. F. Woodbury. Constable George Archambault, of the Timmins police department, and for several years credited as one of the experts in the North in the work of fingerprinting, reviewed the history of fingerprinting. Fingerprinting classification, he said, started in the twentieth century. In 1910, the speaker mentioned, Constable Foster after attending a police convention in the U.S.A. started the system of fingerprinting and classification in Canada.

While fingerprinting is chiefly used as a sure and reliable aid to the work of the police investigation department there is considerable public request now for the more general use of the system for personal identification. The system could be used with very general advantage as a plan for easy and correct identification, not only of criminals, but also of law-abiding citizens, who in case of death, accident, or for any other reason might not otherwise be identified.

In the ordinary procedure of the fingerprint system one copy of the fingerprint is kept on file in the local department and one copy is sent to Ottawa. Constable Archambault gave a number of very interesting incidents in connection with the work.

There are nine different patterns of fingerprints. These patterns are used as the basis of classification into their respective classes, making identification both easy and sure, the speaker said. The address was illustrated very effectively by several pictures of enlarged fingerprints. These enlarged fingerprints made it easy to understand the science of fingerprinting.

Constable Archambault in a very capable manner, answered numerous questions asked of him in regard to identification of criminals by fingerprints and other queries in reference to fingerprints and their classification. The whole address was unusually interesting and informative and was greatly appreciated by the gathering. After the address, Rev. Mr. Mustard, on behalf of the Kiwanis members present, thanked the guest speaker for his illuminating and interesting address.

Armed Forces of Canada and United States to Clash

The armed forces of United States and Canada clash! Don't be alarmed though—it's at the international military track meet at the Canadian National Exhibition on Saturday, August 30. Outstanding athletes of both countries are in the services. Athletes from the Canadian forces and units from the Empire overseas training here will also take part in this unique armed forces athletic programme.

Polish Mission to Recruit for Army, Navy, Air Force

Ottawa, July 23—A Polish mission headed by Major-General B. Duch is in Canada to raise men to fight on land, the sea and in the air against Hitler.

Headquarters for the mission will be Windsor, Ont., while all the men recruiting will receive their initial training at Owen Sound.

General Duch told reporters it was too early to predict how many men would be raised by the mission but he said there were several million Poles in North America, many of whom would be eager to join the colors.

Included in the mission is Wing Commander Kzashodebski who commanded the Polish fighter squadrons in Britain that were credited with bringing down 126 planes in the early days of the Battle of Britain.

Six-Year-Old Boy Drowns on Monday at Connaught

Kenneth Russell, Six Years Old, Drowns While Playing Near Mouth of River.

The deep, dark waters, of the Frederickhouse River, claimed a victim Monday afternoon when six-year-old Kenneth Russell lost his life by drowning when he got trapped in deep water. The little fellow was playing in a boat with his brother and another boy when the unfortunate accident happened.

A call was put through to the firemen in Timmins who rushed to the scene but were too late to be of any help. Deputy-Chief Jim Morton and Constable Jack Atkinson, of the Timmins Police Department, worked on the boy with an inhalator for some time but were unable to get any response.

Evidently, in the afternoon, Kenneth and his brother and another young boy from Connaught had gone down to the river to play. They were playing in a boat near the mouth of the river when the boat began to drift out into the deep water and the boys got excited and jumped out of the boat but the water was too deep and they sank.

Ed. Desaulniers, a worker in a sawmill at Connaught, saw the boys sink and jumped into the water after them. He was able to save two of the boys but was too late to get the third one. Sandy Russell, the drowned boy's uncle who is the Chief Fire Ranger, at Connaught was also a witness to the drowning but got to the river too late to save the third boy. Both men assisted in the rescue of the other two.

Dragging operations were started immediately by the Connaught Fire Rangers, assisted by Mr. Desaulniers and Mr. Russell, for the young fellow and the body was recovered on the second trip around. By that time no hope was held for the child and a call was put through to Dr. J. H. A. Macdonald at Connaught. The doctor received the call about 2:30 p.m. and about four o'clock a call was put through to the Timmins Fire Dept. As soon as the call was received here, Deputy-Chief Jim Morton and Constable Jack Atkinson left in Constable Atkinson's car and when the pair arrived at Golden City they picked up Constable Ed. Beaton, of the Ontario Provincial Police and continued to Connaught with him.

The trip to Connaught took only twenty-five minutes but by that time there was little hope of saving the young fellow's life. However the three men worked on the boy for quite some time before admitting defeat.

Globe and Mail: Italians have been warned that the Russian resistance is stiffer than the Germans had expected. In other words, the Eastern Front is no piece for Italians.

Two are Sent to Jail for Ten Days on Charges of Drunk Driving on Tuesday

Court Was Shorter Than Usual as Most of the Cases Were Settled Out of Court. Man Facing Charge Under Defence of Canada Regulations is Remanded for a Week.

Police court on Tuesday afternoon was a very short one lasting just a little more than an hour and in only two cases was there any evidence taken. In both cases defence lawyers had a great many witnesses that had to be called. Neither of the two cases that presented a defence had any luck, both of them being given a ten-day term in the district jail.

Wilfred Therien was charged with being drunk in charge of a car and he chose to plead not guilty and was defended by Mr. J. E. Lacourciere. Constable Emerson was the first of the crown witnesses to give evidence and he said that on Monday night he and Constable Beacock had gone out to investigate an accident at the corner of Fourth avenue and Spruce street. When he had arrived at the scene he had noticed Therien leaning against his car and he seemed confused but the constable was unable to say whether the defendant was drunk or not. He had gone over to question the other driver and had not come in contact with Therien at any time.

Constable Beacock said that when he arrived at the scene of the accident he had gone over to question Therien and said that he found Therien to be drunk. He had asked him to walk to the police car and the man had staggered very badly on the way. He asked him for his license and he fumbled around in all his pockets before finding it. When it was returned to him he felt away down his leg to find his pocket. The constable said that he had also detected a strong odor of alcohol on the man.

Sergeant Gariepy said that he had put the man through several tests in the police office and he had proved to his satisfaction that the man was drunk.

First witness for the defence was the owner of the taxi firm that Therien worked for. He said that he had been in the office the night before when Therien had returned from a trip and the man was sober at that time, he said. Under cross-examination he said that he had only seen Therien from inside the office when he had returned. Therien had not entered the office.

When Therien took the stand he admitted that he had drunk three bottles of beer about nine-thirty. That was about an hour before the accident. He vigorously denied that he was drunk and said that he made a wide turn at the corner because there was a car parked near the corner and he had to turn wide to miss it. He said he had not called a doctor because it was the first time that he had ever been in trouble and he knew nothing about the idea of calling a doctor.

The dispatcher from the taxi stand then gave evidence and he said that about nine-fifty he had sent Therien out on a trip and that at that time he seemed to be sober.

In passing sentence the magistrate said that the evidence of two of the policemen was to the effect that the man was drunk and this was not contradicted by the witnesses outside of the defendant himself. He passed sentence of ten days in jail and took the man's licence away for six months. The car was not ordered impounded.

George Sinclair, 109 Commercial avenue, was also given a ten-day term at Halleybury on a charge of drunk driving on Tuesday. Police said that he had been parked on Hollinger Lane and when he had started off he had raced the motor of his car and threw up sand behind it. He had started off too fast and police were doubtful about him. They followed him and when they blew their horn for him to stop he had turned right off the road. Police said that at the time he had admitted having two bottles of beer earlier in the evening but he said he wasn't drunk. Police said that he staggered when he got out of the car.

In his own defence, Sinclair said that he had spent the afternoon at Charlebois Lake with his mother, his wife and his family. They had returned home about seven-thirty, he said and they had drunk a bottle of beer at supper and then he had another bottle after supper. He had gone out driving then with his wife and his mother. When he was arrested he was bringing his car to his uncle's place. He had promised to lend the car to his uncle to take a trip to Nova Scotia, he said, and he wanted to leave the car there that night.

The man's mother and wife also took the stand and swore that he was sober when he had left them at home half an hour before the arrest. Both claimed that he was driving as well as any other person might drive.

Magistrate Atkinson decided that the man was drunk when he was arrested. He said the man had not asked to have a doctor examine him and he had asked the police how he could plead guilty and settle the matter out of court. He sentenced him to ten days in jail and impounded the car for three months and took the man's driving privileges away for six months.

Five persons paid fines of a dollar and costs for allowing their dogs to run at large while two persons had their charges adjourned till called upon. Three more were withdrawn and three were adjourned till next week.

Four persons paid fines of a dollar and costs for infractions of the parking by-law. One person charged under a charge of having liquor in a public place, Jeanette Pitre had a charge of driving a car without the necessary licence adjourned till next week.

Three persons were charged with careless driving and two of them, Willie Kenway and Gordon Gifford, paid fines of ten dollars and costs. The third man facing a careless driving charge, William Robinson, had his charge remanded till next week. Fred Turgeon had a charge of being drunk in charge of a car remanded till next week.

A charge of assault against Mose Maltas, preferred by Harry Becks, was adjourned for a week as was a charge laid under the Defence of Canada regulations against Kustae S. Lakanen. The crown attorney said that he had just received instructions to proceed against Lakanen and would need another week to get the case into shape.

A fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for failing to file certain income tax returns in 1939 was levied on a local man and an order was also included in the return which would have to be filed in the next fifteen days. One case under the Master and Servant Act was withdrawn while another under the same act was adjourned till next week.

Edward Peart and Andrew Gaza pleaded guilty to charges of racing and were given the alternative of \$25 and costs, a total of thirty dollars, or thirty days in jail.

One lonely drunk took a thirty-day term on a charge of being too drunk.

Charged With Having Defective Brakes, After Car Strikes Boy

Four-Year-Old Johnnie Perlinovich is Struck Down by Car Monday Afternoon.

George Dubeau, 28 1/2 Mountjoy street south, was charged by the Timmins police with driving a car with defective brakes Monday afternoon. He was driving a 2-ton Ford Stake truck, belonging to J. P. Roy, when he was involved in an accident that sent young Johnnie Perlinovich, a four-year-old boy to the hospital with minor injuries.

Dubeau was driving west on Kimberley avenue and when the car was almost across the intersection it struck down Johnnie Perlinovich. Johnnie was going south on the west side of Cedar street and he had run in an attempt to get across the street before being hit. The accident occurred on the south side of Kimberley about ten feet from the sidewalk.

Police tested the car and found that it was not in very good shape. The horn would not blow and the brakes were defective, so a charge of having defective brakes was laid. Several witnesses at the scene were interviewed by the police.

Lions May Supply More Equipment for Park Playgrounds

Discussion Regarding Additional Equipment for the Playgrounds on Hollinger Park at Last Meeting.

The Timmins Lions Club held a very short meeting in the Empire Hotel on Monday evening, with Vice-President Stan Fowler in the chair. Two guests were the meeting. They were Councilor Bill Roberts, of Timmins and Lion Maxie Silverman, of the Sudbury Lions Club.

Only business at the meeting was the discussion regarding the securing of more playground equipment for the playgrounds on the Hollinger Park. It was decided to secure estimates on the cost of the new equipment and have a further discussion and probably a decision at the next meeting next Monday evening.