

# The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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## AN ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT

Some people may ask, "What is this All-Out War Effort that is mentioned so often these days?" One answer might be simply to look at Britain. Its war effort is assuredly an all-out one. The British people are risking all, giving all, to win the war. From every side there are calls upon their resources, their man-power, their woman-power, and every call is met cheerfully and completely.

It is not necessary, however, to go across the seas to find an all-out war effort. The Canadian Red Cross from the very opening of the war gave an all-out effort. Not only did it meet all calls, but it seemed to anticipate them and when the call did come the Red Cross was ready and willing and able to meet the emergency, no matter how unexpected it might be.

The inside story of the Red Cross is the record of tens of thousands of men and women giving all-out effort for the war. The Red Cross effort is not simply a matter of doing everything that is asked—it is a matter of doing the needed things before they are requested—and doing more than the demand expects.

The current issue of The Red Cross News Bulletin gives an inspiring account of a genuine all-out war effort. Here is the total goods, made and donated to the Red Cross from one source alone last year:

- 94 baby's jackets
- 20 pairs of booties
- 34 women's wool dresses, beautifully made to the last detail, including a jaunty handkerchief in the pocket of each dress.
- 1 dressing gown
- 1 nightgown
- 1 slip
- 1 pair stockings
- Cash donation of \$25.00

All this, it might well be thought, was the work of some small but active branch.

As a matter of fact this shipment for the year represent the work—the all-out effort—of one woman—Mrs. Bruce, 59 Spender avenue, Toronto. As the Red Cross News Bulletin says, "The list of her contributions rivals in scope the work of a whole branch." The News Bulletin also notes that all the 142 articles donated were the products of her own nimble fingers and generous heart.

The record of Mrs. Bruce certainly may be taken as an inspiring example of what is meant by an "all-out war effort." Perhaps the Timmins, Schumacher or Eastern Porcupine branches of the Red Cross may not be able to produce individual cases that will equal that of Mrs. Bruce, of Toronto. It may easily be that they could show individuals with just as impressive records. In these branches the large demands make it expedient to have more or less specializing. Some women do cutting, sewing, knitting or instructing that in terms of hours and effort would represent as devoted a war service as the Toronto example. In any event, it may well be said with pride that the work of each of the three Red Cross Society branches in this area on the whole represents a genuine all-out war effort. It is because of this "all-out" effort, not only in this area, but all through Canada, that never yet has any emergency, no matter how sudden or unexpected, found the Red Cross effort "too little or too late." If every branch of the war effort had achieved the same well-earned success as the Red Cross, Canada would know by thrilling experience what an "all-out effort" really means.

## BACK TO THE SIMPLER LIFE

The American humorist who claimed that everything had its compensations spoke truth in jest. When all his shirts came back from the laundry with their tails torn off, he could even see the compensation—the tails were all nicely laundered (and charged for) as pocket handkerchiefs. Men may even find compensation in the lurid tales told about the drastic changes that are supposed to be made in men's clothing in the very near future. Coats are to be without lapels; there are to be no flaps to hide the pockets; cuffs are to be cut from all trousers; no matter how much of a knee-bagger a man may be he must be content with one pair of pants to a suit; and irrespective of how big or wobbly a fellow's stomach may be, there are to be no vests. These were some of the newspaper stories about the new clothes for men. The natural inference is that another \$3,000,000 plebiscite will be taken before any government will dare to say much about what is going to happen to the few clothes the average fashionable woman may wear.

In his address to the Timmins Retail Merchants' Association at their banquet in the Empire hotel on Tuesday evening, Mr. D. M. LeBourdais, assistant director of retail administration in the War-time Trade and Prices Board, made it plain that some of the tall stories about the changes planned in men's clothing had little foundation in fact. Some changes would be necessary to save cloth and to keep prices within the prescribed limits. The changes, however, would not be nearly so drastic as some pretended to believe. In a word, the fundamental idea would be to do away with

unnecessary frills and useless ornamentation. As examples, he quoted the elimination of cuffs on trousers, the doing away with the double-breasted coat, the dropping of buttons from sleeves, and similar changes that would hardly be noticed or missed. Mr. LeBourdais pointed out that only a few years ago there were no cuffs on trousers, and that the buttons on the cuffs of coats served no useful purpose. Another change that he mentioned was the elimination of linings from men's hats and he suggested that few men knew whether their hats were lined or not, so they would miss little if the linings were omitted.

It may be said in passing that the authorities are showing good sense in avoiding drastic changes in standard styles of clothing for men. There are enough suits now manufactured to clothe the men of Canada for several years if all these finished articles are put to use. The whole purpose of the regulations would be broken if the result were to be the discarding of all the suits that are now in style. Instead of that the best idea would be to encourage the plan of wearing out the men's clothing that is now available in homes and stores. Mr. LeBourdais, mentioned the fact that the average man did not enjoy being too much out of fashion. If the new style of clothing is not too distinct from present modes, the most economical result will be attained.

By dropping only the unnecessary frills and purposeless ornamentation, true economy will be achieved. The public is ready to do anything that will aid the war effort, or that directly or indirectly will speed the victory or make the national economy more convenient or secure. Most men are planning to wear out their old clothes, and the new regulations will encourage this plan. The thoughts and theories in regard to men's clothing apply with equal force to other lines. It is true that some inconvenience is sure to arise and some people will be disappointed in the new models as they were in regard to the older styles. There seems to be every reason to believe, however, that the new styles will mean only inconsequential changes. Indeed the chances all appear to be that the war is going to result in the matter of men's clothes, as in the case of other lines, simpler models that will have all the beauty of the old lines, but without unnecessary frills or fads. In other words one result of the war is the forcing back of the clock to simpler days—days that were no less happy because they lacked the ornamentation that served no logical purposes. There will be compensation for all if the simpler days return in some material measure, and men centre their affections on clothing that is designed for comfort and good wear and all the other virtues of the generations that lived in less complicated times.

## GASOLINE RATIONING

So anxious are the people in general to do anything and everything for the war effort and to bear anything in the same good cause, and so occupied are the government heads in their petty politics, that necessary regulations frequently develop into senseless and useless impositions, at least in part. The gasoline rationing may be taken as an example. Elsewhere in this issue reference is made to a Toronto case where a patriotic woman has been penalized for her patriotism, while another woman, who, with her family, appeared to think only of fooling the law, has the decided and improper advantage. The one woman sold a big car and purchased a smaller one in the honest effort to conserve gas. Her reward is a gasoline ration that will not meet the honest needs of the case. Another woman bought several new cars for the use of her daughters. The result is that this woman by alternating the use of the cars has a gasoline ration, or a group of gasoline rations that defeats all the purposes of the regulations.

In Timmins there appear to be a number of cases where effort to observe the spirit of the government's requests in regard to the saving of gasoline promises to work unnecessary hardship. Some months ago it was urged that groups of men working at the mines and using individual cars should combine, four or five travelling to and from work in the one car. This meant a material saving in the use of gasoline over the plan of each individual using his own car. Some men sold their cars to help along this plan. The new ration plan however, leaves these men in difficult position. The man who takes several of his fellows to work in his own car has no consideration on the ration card. Of course, where neighbours or friends have a group of cars, the several cars may be used alternately, each car having its ration book. This is an awkward and unsatisfactory plan and, of course, does not meet the needs of the cases where cars were sold in patriotic effort to help relieve the gasoline situation. There is also the conservation of tires and other material to be considered. The fewer cars in use the better. What is really needed is to allow the various departments concerned to work out these questions without political interference. In some departments this appears to have been done with satisfactory results. Of course the prime necessity of the moment is for a national government not for a government by a part of a party. This part of a party is not free itself. It also is the victim of the plan under which it is working. The public is earnestly and wholeheartedly anxious to do anything and everything to create an all-out war effort in every line from financing to gasoline rationing. The public is forgetting all differences and disputes and is eager to join in all-out effort. There can be no all-out effort, however, with only a part of a party at the helm.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

All news these days—news depressing to many! This is a time when the words of His Majesty the King need to be kept constantly in mind as a comfort and an inspiration:

"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 unshakable. 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."

Recently some of the daily newspapers have been giving publicity to the rather startling information that 12,000,000 tons of lignite have already been taken out of the lignite beds north of Cochrane. Even if 12,000,000 tons had been taken out there would still be left an approximate tonnage of 100,000,000. The lignite development, has not reached any such stage of development as that suggested. What should have been said by the dailies was that 12,000,000 tons had been "blocked out." As the term indicates, the tonnage referred to has simply been assured in one block. It still has to be "taken out."

In his regular column in this issue, Dr. James W. Barton, M.D., one of the most widely-known

medical men on the continent, has some good words for the first aid work of the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. His considered opinion is summed up in these words:—"I am a great admirer of their efficiency and resourcefulness."

Timmins, Schumacher and all other centres, and the whole district of Cochrane went over the top in the Victory Loan campaign, showing what all the people can do when working together.

Most people in the North believe that there is only the one T. & N. O. Railway. It appears that there is another with the right to similar initials. In a recent picture shown at Haileybury a freight car appeared bearing the familiar initials "T. & N. O." and an observant reporter might well be pardoned for claiming the freight car as one from the North. "Casey Jones, vice-president of the Canadian Box Car Counters Association, School of 1932" checks up the matter and points out that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway uses the abbreviation "Tem." on its freight cars, and that the initials "T. & N. O." stand for "Texas and New Orleans" division of the Southern Pacific Railway. So that's that. If there is more than the one "T. & N. O. Railway," there certainly is none better.—and that's that!

## Benefits are Now Payable Under the Unemployment Act

Manager of Timmins Office Explains Conditions Necessary.

The Unemployment Insurance Plan entered its second phase on January 27th, 1942, when benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act became payable. The Act went into operation July 1st, 1941, when contributions from employees, employers and the Dominion Government were first made.

To be eligible to receive benefit, a worker must fulfil certain conditions set out in the Act and regulations. To avoid misunderstanding and disappointment by workers who might file claim for benefit and then find they could not receive payment, Mr. G. E. Charron, Manager of the Local Employment and Claims Office, has outlined the necessary conditions for the receipt of benefit.

A worker must have contributed for 180 days during the two years preceding the date on which claim for benefit is made.

Secondly, he must register as unemployed and file application for benefit at his Local Employment and Claims Office.

Thirdly, he must be capable of and available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment; that is, he must be physically fit, and ready to work, and his whereabouts known to the Local Employment and Claims Office so that he can be notified if a suitable position is located for him.

Lastly, he must be willing to attend or have good cause for not attending, a course of instruction or training approved by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, designed to make him or keep him fit for return to employment.

Mr. Charron emphasized the importance of the first statutory condition at this time. No benefit claim can be allowed unless 180 daily contributions have been made, while engaged in insurable employment, and workers who cannot fulfil this condition should not apply for benefit. Such unemployed workers may, however, register at the Employment and Claims Office, and every effort will be made to secure them employment.

Mr. Charron also stated that a worker who contributed for 180 days and voluntarily leaves his position without just cause in the hope of drawing benefit is not eligible to receive benefit. Unemployment Insurance Benefit is available only to those who become unemployed through no fault of their own and who are unable to secure a new job.

## Red Cross Parcels Being Received All Right Overseas

Reply to German Propaganda About Sinking of Vessels.

Started by German propaganda and carried on often by thoughtless or misguided folk who do not wait to get the facts, rumours have been circulated to the effect that MOST of the goods shipped overseas by the Red Cross go to the bottom of the sea, owing to the activity of German submarines and other war craft. Some further credit is given this false idea by suggesting that the Germans make a special point of attacking Red Cross shipping. That would be in keeping with the contemptible inhuman ideas of the Nazis, but it is not too much to say that the Red Cross has also typical characteristics—one of which is that the work, whatever it may be, undertaken by the Red Cross is invariably well done and successfully carried out. It may be true to type that the Germans would centre on attack on Red Cross shipping but it is equally typical that the Red Cross should see to it that the Nazi game should not succeed. The fact, of course, is that few Red Cross shipments are lost. Those in Canada working so hard making necessities and comforts for those overseas have no reason to be dismayed or discouraged. The results of their labours of love are reaching overseas all right and are not only being appreciated but they are doing a work that will be remembered for ever in the history of civilization. In the latest issue of The Canadian Red Cross News Bulletin there is a complete answer to the insidious and false propaganda of the

Huns. Here it is, condensed into a paragraph:

**Rumours Refuted**  
"German propaganda is trying to tell Canadians and Americans that most of the things (sent over by the Red Cross) are sunk, and that even if we get them we don't appreciate them. Well, all I can say is, if MOST ARE sunk, then just millions and millions of garments must have been shipped. For we have thousands of all sorts in Oxfordshire alone." So writes Miss Kathleen Body, from Cumnor Hill, Oxford, England, to Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Toronto. Miss Body further testifies to the immense amount of good the clothing parcels do for the evacuees, and gives one case where an unfortunate bombed-out victim, deprived of home and family, regained his own self-respect and a will to carry on, when he had been decently outfitted with clothing from the Red Cross stores.

## Kinsmen Sleighride is Great Success

Members and Friends Enjoy Annual Event on Saturday.

Three sleighs filled with Kinsmen, Kinettes and their friends made their way to the Edgewater Beach Pavilion on Saturday evening, there to enjoy a delicious supper of chili con carne, and a few hours' dancing. Warm and comfortable ski suits and heavy ski boots were the popular costumes for the evening, the ski boots being put aside for "stocking-feet" dancing after the sleigh-ride was over.

The large party met at the Empire hotel early in the evening, and proceeded by bus to South End, where the sleighs awaited the group. Merriment reigned supreme as the couples frolicked in the snow, and appetites were keen as the sleighs arrived at the Pavilion.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Les Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Gil Chenier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalton Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ostrosser, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.

Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Badarski, Mrs. Ruth Osborn and Hugh Campbell, Gladys Shields and Jim Hepburn, Margaret Stewart and Gordon Pearce, Pat Lang and Jim Champlion, Kay McInnis and Bill Burgess, Jack Gauthier, Gertrude Hopkins and Courtney Fulkner, Mary Morin and Sid Chapman, Amy Wellock and Lance Ferguson.

They Used To Call Her  
**"Old Witch"**



Children weren't the only ones who considered her "crabby"—her adult acquaintances felt that way too. They avoided her because she was a chronic pessimist... because she saw the dark side of everything. They didn't know that faulty eyesight distorted her outlook. Since wearing glasses her whole personality has been transformed! She's friendly and popular with everyone now!

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## OVERDOING IT

Jane—The doctor now says that low-necked dresses help women ward off colds and pneumonia.

John—At the restaurant where we were last night it seemed they were trying to ward off lumbago as well—Exchange.

## ABSENT-MINDED AGAIN

A nurse entered the professor's room and said softly: "It's a boy, sir." The professor looked up from his desk. "Well," he said, "what does he want?"—Globe and Mail.

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As Canada's war efforts gain length of stride and speed of step, business in general reflects added activity and increases in volume. As business increases, banking activity also increases. Our service keeps pace with the requirements of our customers, albeit occasionally they may experience slight delays, owing to war-time depletion of our staff. (More than six hundred members of our staff are already in the Empire's forces.)

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