

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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HOW TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Recently The Municipal World, the recognized authority on municipal law and affairs, offered three prizes for the best essays on the topic, "How My Municipality May Best Help to Win the War." Mr. Alan T. Longmore, assessor for the town of Timmins, was one of the prize winners. At first thought, the chief idea in the minds of most people may be pride at the fact that in competition with the whole province a local man is among the three leaders. More consideration, however, should direct the minds of all to the essay itself. The article appears elsewhere in this issue. It is well worth careful study, for it shows not only how municipalities may help win the war, but also how everyone can assist to that most desirable end.

The Timmins assessor does not suggest some original and spectacular way in which this town may help in the winning of the war. He does not even emphasize assistance to recruiting, buying government bonds or war savings certificates, supporting the Red Cross, assisting in salvage work, or any of the other efforts generally referred to as patriotic works. Of course, all these good works are implied by one or more paragraphs in the essay. In a few words, Mr. Longmore's recipe for the best way for the municipality to help win the war is for the town to look after its own affairs with special effort, economy and efficiency. What Mr. Longmore says about the municipality applies with equal force to the federal and provincial governments and also to all classes and individuals.

To summarize Mr. Longmore's proposals, here are things he feels are essential to the best help in winning the war:

- Set houses in order.
- Practice rigid economy.
- Assure the maximum of efficiency.
- Have the fullest information on affairs.
- And provide adequate leadership.

With these essentials supplied, the municipality can give very material assistance to the winning of the war. That assistance will be both direct and indirect. The municipality that develops efficiency in its own affairs will automatically have a surplus of talent for war effort. If rigid economy is practised in municipal affairs there will be a reserve of financial and other resources for the cause of the war. The municipality that conducts its own affairs with the greatest of economy and skill will relieve the other governments of considerable anxiety and responsibility. In peace or in war, the municipality that bends its effort to the best possible administration of its own affairs, is making a very valuable contribution to the country at large. The very example thus set is a benefit of great price, inspiring the individual to serve to greater advantage in his own particular sphere. If all did the task at hand with the right spirit of leadership, the fullest knowledge of affairs, and with economy and efficiency rigidly applied, very material assistance would be given to the winning of the war.

It is regrettable that up to the present leadership and example have been sadly lacking from the higher governments of the day. Only a national government, free from the curse of having to consider party politics first and last and all the time, can remedy this condition. It must be admitted that municipal governments in general throughout the country have given much better leadership and example that has come from what are sometimes believed to be the more important parts of the system of democratic government. There would be a striking advance on the way to victory if the Dominion government would first set the example, and then pass on to the other governments and still further, to each and every individual, this very valuable formula for helping win the war:

- Set houses in order.
- Practice rigid economy.
- Assure the maximum of efficiency.
- Secure the fullest information on affairs.
- And provide adequate leadership.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

There was a recent rumour around town to the effect that the famous English insurance firm of Lloyds was offering odds of two to one that the war would be over by October. According to British newspapers arriving here, however, this report was not well founded, as the fact is that Lloyds are actually wagering three to one that the war will not end even at December 31st of this year. The firm of Lloyds is not only shrewd in judgment but the organization has resources of information available that are not within the reach of ordinary citizens no matter how studious they may be. To judge from the attitude of Lloyds an early close to the war is not to be expected. Despite this, however, at the moment there seems to be a widespread belief that the end of the war is not very distant. The chief support to this view is the fact that no matter how bold the enemy may be in handing out punishment to others, his-

tory has shown the gangster nations to be utterly unable to withstand any large measure of chastisement. In recent days the Huns have had to endure bombing raids much more severe than any they have been able to force others to suffer. And there is the promise of worse to come for them. In addition, there is the general opinion that they are in dire need of certain metals and other war essentials. There must be a feeling of uneasiness in Germany. This uneasy feeling must be increased by the numerous raids by the British commandos and the fear that at any moment one of these apparent raids may develop into an actual invasion. To add still further to the uncertainty and menace there is the truth that by far the greater part of the territory held by the enemy to-day is decidedly unfriendly and only waiting the opportunity to pile internal trouble on the anxious heads of the Axis group. Russian resistance on the Soviet fronts and the apparent success of the British in Libya must cause much anxiety among the gangsters. With Cologne, Essen and other German centres practically wiped off the map by British bombing parties (in which the Canadians took a notable part) the war is being brought home to Germany as it never was before in all the history of that race of professional gangsters. In the last war, the Germans showed they "could not take it." Their collapse was sudden. It is more than probable that in the present conflict they will fold up unexpectedly.

No doubt the part of a part of a party government is expecting an early end of the war to free them from their pressing difficulties. In their simplicity they may even believe that providence owes them that much. But the people in general should not place too much reliance on any probable collapse of the enemy. The late John Wanamaker is credited with stating that there are two occasions when advertising is essential:—when business is bad (to improve it), and when business is good (to keep it so). By the same token there are two occasions in war when special effort is absolutely necessary:—when affairs look bad (to improve them); and when conditions look bright (to keep them so). The best way to assure an early victory is to prepare for a long war. It may be all right to speculate on an early ending of the war, but that will be all wrong if it leads to the slightest slackening of effort or the faintest carelessness or indifference. The better plan is to face the probability that the struggle may be long and bitter with much to do and much to suffer and endure before the final victory.

"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 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."

WHY THERE ARE CUFFS!

Tuesday of this week a friend of The Advance telephoned to ask in regard to the population of Mexico. He was surprised when he was told that the 1930 census gave Mexico's population as 16,404,030. He may be still more astonished to learn that last year's Encyclopedia Britannica Year Book gives the 1940 census provisional report for Mexico's population at 19,446,065.

"When is the King's Birthday?" was the second special question fired at The Advance on Tuesday. The reply was that King George VI was born on December 14th, 1895, but that it has been customary to have the official observance of the King's Birthday early in June. This year the King's Birthday is to be officially celebrated on Monday next, June 8th.

The next question on Tuesday was the query from a reader. "Please how do you spell torquise—a colour?" The writing of that one answers the question!

"Will you please tell me where I can find the Unemployment Insurance Office?" was the next Tuesday morning question for The Advance. It was answered from force of habit, "Upstairs over the Broadway Theatre!"

"Where is the Wartime Prices and Trade Board local headquarters?" followed in the Tuesday roll of questions. "Ostrosser Block, upstairs!" answered that one.

It was not so easy to answer the next question in the Tuesday list that crowded an hour or two of The Advance time. "When in the devil does King intend to bring in conscription?" is a mild form for this particular query. As The Advance reply was scarcely as mild as that, it may be well to skip publication of that one altogether.

Anyhow, it is a pleasure to answer questions, and a good time is always had by all, so it may be as well to conclude the whole questionable affair by answering the question of an esteemed correspondent, this query arriving on Tuesday.

"Will you tell us through your valuable columns the origin of cuffs on trousers?" this correspondent writes, adding that even if men do lose the cuffs off their pants, that is no reason why they should lose the knowledge of who started this frill. This is a matter, however, on which the standard books of reference give no information. Even the Encyclopedia Britannica hasn't a word to say about it, either under "trousers" or "cuffs." As might be expected, this is one subject on which "The Three Tailors of Tooley Street" are strangely silent.

A snap judgment might be given to the effect that cuffs were originally put on trousers so that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board later could take them off in the name of economy. But that

would be mere theory, and when readers question The Advance they demand something authoritative. So here goes!

Nine tailors were duly interviewed and responded as one man to this effect:—Trousers were originally made without any cuffs and remained so in Britain until American fashions were adopted there—if any. In the meantime, however, men in this country who had to go out in the mud or rain tucked their trousers into their boots. In the odd case where the boots were of the Sunday variety that did not lend themselves to pant-tucking, the pants were simply turned up, and the lining showed in patches and it looked like the mischief. "Over home," as the Englishman here would say, they always wore Sunday boots when dressed up, and they nearly always had mud, or rain, and often both. So there was a lot of turning up of trouser bottoms, to keep them from getting wet. But the Beau Brummels of the Old Land took care in turning up their trousers,—or James did it for them. The bottoms were evenly turned up and not a sign of white lining or selvage was allowed to show. The result was a regular cuff effect. Visiting Americans saw these turned-up pants, and thought it was a new fashion. Not to be behind the slow British they promptly adopted the supposed new style. The new cuff effect soon became the accepted style for all trousers but the "dress" kind, the latter still keeping under Old World traditions.

How's that for an answer? If it doesn't suit you, take your query somewhere else. It ought at least to stand till a better excuse is born.

Next question? Next Tuesday!

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

In New Jersey the other day a tire thief was sentenced to jail for the duration of the war. That is what may be termed an indeterminate sentence.

The Hearst correspondent of The Northern Tribune of Kapuskasing last week described an unusual scene that attracted quite a crowd by its oddity. An open newspaper was plucked up by the wind and whirled higher and higher until even-

Ladies' Auxiliary Holds General Meet on Monday Evening

Members Make Plans for Continuing the Wednesday Afternoon Teas. New Committee Formed.

A general meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary was held on Monday evening at the Legion hall, with the president, Mrs. Devine, in the chair. Ticket No. 1 won the raffle with Mrs. Melville, the holder of it. A quilt, made by Mrs. Precious, was brought in to the meeting and will be sent to the Provincial Command Bomb Victims' fund. The wool for the quilt was donated by members and friends.

Plans for a whist drive which was held last Tuesday at the Legion hall, were made. This will be the last whist drive for this season. A pot-luck supper will take place on Thursday, June 4, and all members are invited to bring friends and enough food for herself and as many friends as she may bring. Mrs. Harvey will be hostess to her friends at a strawberry tea on Wednesday afternoon, June 10th. All members are requested to get in touch with Mrs. Nicholson or Mrs. McGarry, so that Mrs. Harvey will know how many guests she will be entertaining.

It was decided that the Thursday knitting bees will be discontinued, and instead, Wednesday afternoon teas will be held with Mrs. R. Hardy kindly donating the tea for these events.

Mrs. W. Mackey, the social convener, was given additional help at their meeting on Monday evening: Mrs. A. Bellamy, Mrs. A. Harvey, and Mrs. W. Johnson being added to the committee.

Eskimo Prisoner Died Last Week at Moose Factory

One of Those Convicted Last Year of Manslaughter.

Charles Ouyeraek, a young Eskimo held as a prisoner by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, died last week at Moose Factory. He was one of five Eskimos convicted of manslaughter in a trial held last summer at Belcher Island, and taken south to serve their terms. The trial arose from the report of a number of alleged murders at Belcher Islands. It was shown that under the urge of what they believed to be divine commands, these Eskimos had killed, or been more or less responsible for the killing of a number of other Eskimos whom they thought were possessed by devils. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment at Chesterfield Inlet post of the R. C. M. P., and had been held at Moose Factory during the winter, pending their transfer to Chesterfield Inlet.

Ouyeraek and Peter Sala, both accepted as divinites by the other natives, were alleged to have counselled the killing of three other Eskimos. Found guilty of manslaughter by a jury of white men, they were sentenced to confinement for two years. Adlaykok, who was alleged to have shot an Eskimo evangelist in the midst of disorder in the native settlement, was sentenced to one year.

The other two prisoners, at Moose Factory were Eskimo women, Mina and Akenik. Mina was charged with driving four children and two women into the snow naked during a blizzard and thus causing their deaths. She was adjudged insane by the jury, as was Akenik, a young woman alleged to have been involved in another slaying.

tually it disappeared from sight among the clouds. While on its journey upwards it was vigorously attacked by a flight of swallows. The correspondent hesitates to say whether it was a copy of The Northern Tribune or not, but the editor hastens to intercept the remark that it could not have been his paper, because swallows do not trouble him. It might be, at that, however, for it would not be the first time The Northern Tribune has "gone up in the air."

Members of parliament recently have been earnestly urging the selecting by lot of the men called for active service in the Canadian Army. That is the method used in the United States. If it is selecting men by chance, the present plan does that by mischance. It is not well that any part of a party should be left in the position that it is within their power to select all the faithful part of a party fellows for government jobs, send all the wicked Tories overseas, and force the Hepburn Liberals to stay at home and pay taxes. Somebody has to do that latter thing. Some change from the present scheme is certainly indicated. There are said to have been 500 "receiving their call" here in the past week, and that number includes many who should not have been "called." The several registrations have evidently been useless as guides in selection. One of the men "called" here for service has been in the army for months; several have been in the Air Force for considerable time; and one man called can only be reached by re-addressing, for he has been on active service overseas for ten months.

There are so many restrictions on rubber and on anything that has any of the attributes of rubber, that soon it will be dangerous for anyone to have many "rubber cheques" in his possession.

A North Land newspaper last week said:—A man of Finnish nationality working in a nearby lumber camp, probably in a fit of despondency, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide." If it is probable that men only work in lumber camps in "fits of despondency," something ought to be done about it.

At Moose Factory, the prisoners were quartered in a tent near the mounted police post and lived happily throughout the winter, finding the prison rations plentiful in comparison with the meagre fare of their barren island home.

Three Births Recorded Here During Past Week

During the past week there were three births registered at the Timmins town hall.

Born—on April 9th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. William Beaven, of 406 A Spruce

street, south — a son.

Born—on May 9, 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Villemure, of 6 George avenue — a daughter.

Born—on May 7, 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Pepin, of 32 Wende avenue — a daughter.

THEN WHAT?

Teacher—Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?
Robert—No, sir; I'm listening to you.
—Nothing Serious.

Try The Advance Want Advertisements

Mattagami Ladies to Send Boxes to Soldiers in Canada

Ladies Spend Evening Knitting at Home of Mrs. A. Guindon.

Mrs. A. Guindon entertained the Mattagami Ladies' Club on Monday evening at her home, 17 Rae avenue, at the regular weekly meeting. The members spent a pleasant evening doing their knitting, and discussing the soldiers who had received parcels from the club.

A dainty lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. Guindon, and was enjoyed by all. The weekly raffle, to raise money for cigarettes for the soldiers, was conducted. Private E. Guindon made the draw, and the holder of the lucky ticket was Mrs. B. Ellis.

Plans were made to make boxes this week to send to Canadian soldiers in Canada. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. G. Allison, 125 Main avenue, on Monday evening. The following ladies were present: Mrs. J. Lazebny, Mrs. M. Wallingford, Mrs. P. Trevenna, Mrs. L. Landers, Mrs. B. Ellis, Mrs. G. Allison, and the hostess, Mrs. A. Guindon.



"Of Course . . ."

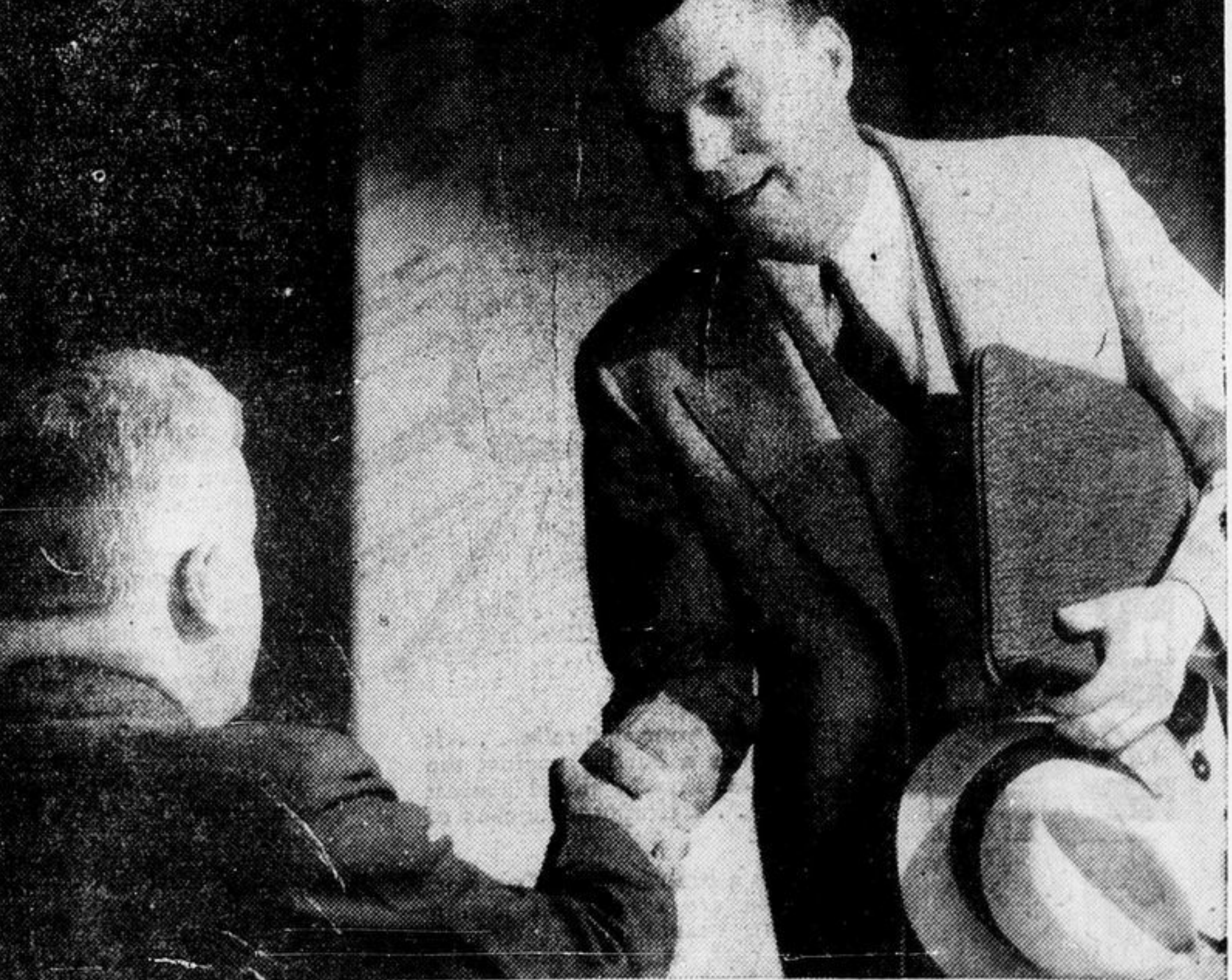
" . . . I felt badly when I first heard that my boy's eyes were defective but I was so glad I found out before they had gone too far. My only regret is that I hadn't thought to have them examined long ago. It's much better to be safe than sorry."

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