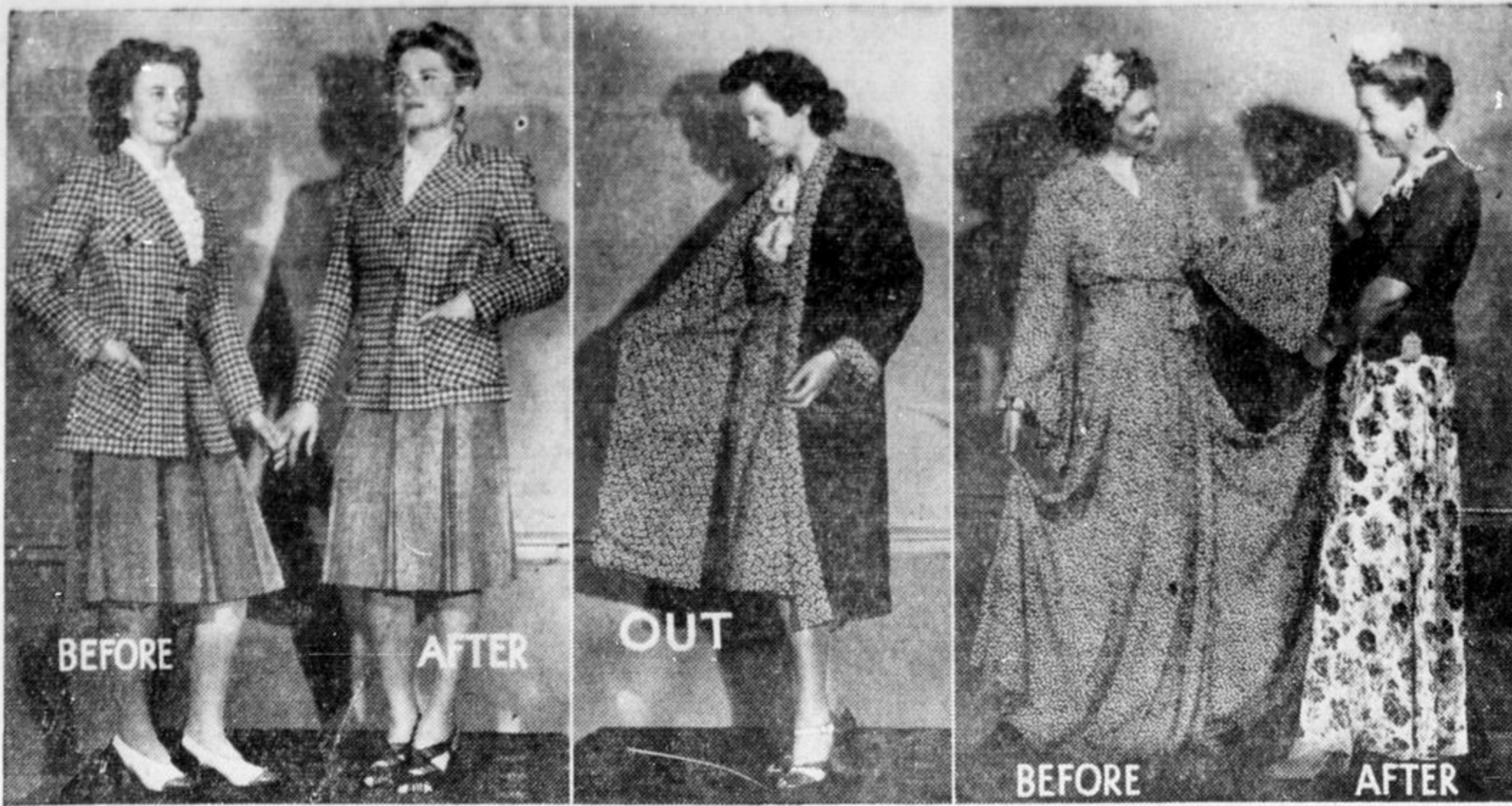


VICTORY CLOTHES SAVE MATERIALS, REMAIN STYLISH



Canadian women from now on are going to save thousands of yards and tons of materials of cotton, rayon and wool that are so essential to the war effort. The new clothing restrictions which apply to women's clothing, snip off hems, cut down on pleats, remove pockets, discard voluminous sleeves, and no longer allow cloth over cloth.

But women will hardly notice the changes. Can you tell the difference between the two sports' jackets on the left? The Victory model has two pockets without flaps, the peacetime model three pockets with flaps; the Victory model is two inches shorter, and the width of the skirt is considerably reduced. The saving? One hundred of the old models will make 117 VICTORY outfits.

If a woman can afford an outfit like the one in the centre, ten

chances to one she already has a utility coat. There will be no more coats like this for the duration. The material to make 109 of these ensembles will make 200 dresses without coat.

Skirts with excessive sweeps and sleeves that are voluminous are out. Photo on the right shows the peacetime version of a house-coat contrasted with a Victory model. Saving per garment is two yards. The cloth used to make 100 of the peacetime model will make 150 of the VICTORY type.

Says J. A. Klein, administrator of women's clothing, Wartime Prices and Trade Board: "Smartness has been presented. But from now on the overdressed woman will be as unpatriotically prominent as though she wore a Japanese kimono."

Veteran Guards Should Not Lose Their Identity

Writing home to a friend in Timmins recently a member of the Veteran's Guard now stationed at Gravenhurst takes strong exception to the proposal to merge the Veteran Guards into battalions of the Reserve Army. He points out that while the Veteran Guards are ready like the good soldiers they are to serve anywhere and in any capacity, the fact remains that in general they can give their best service to their country if left their present identity. He also encloses the following editorial on the matter from The Veteran, one of the newspapers issued on behalf of the Veterans of the last war:

Hands Off the Veteran Guards
The fact that certain Veterans Guard units in Toronto and Montreal have been absorbed into battalions of the Reserve Army and have lost their identity as Veterans Guard Companies is an unhealthy one.

We are the first to admit that there cannot be any class segregation in the Army. Kipling's dictum about "the everlasting teamwork of every blooming soul" still holds good. Units are important for what they are—for what they stand for—but useless unless they form a part of a well-welded whole.

But, to reduce things to business terms, no sane and sound manufacturer would think of using machinery or personnel in departments where they do not properly belong and where they cannot render maximum effectiveness.

That, it seems to us, is what is likely to happen to the Guard if the policy of absorption is permitted to continue. Granted—and granted to the limit—that Great War veterans can perform a sterling job in reserve units as officers, N.C.O.'s and instructors. Their background and experience are of inestimable value. Their steadiness makes them a morale-building influence of the highest character.

Every veteran, however, cannot be used in such capacities. Therefore, there is a great residue of men who, be it remembered, are not compelled in any way to serve again. They have done their job once. They are back in uniform because the same impelling sense of duty which led them to meet and defeat the enemy once before still lives.

While we are against class distinctions yet, it must be emphasized, the ex-service man of the Great War is in a class apart. He does not belong with the youth of 17 to 19 and he belongs as little to the class of men of 35 to 50 who without previous experience, have joined reserve units. There is little point in putting him on a barrack square again to go through the old "slope hips" type of training which forms, of nec-

essity, part of the education of the new soldier.

He has qualities and experience which are invaluable. War, real honest-to-goodness war, taught him lessons which today make him of unparalleled value to military and civilian authorities if his proper role is given him. We would rather trust one hundred of the "old sweats" with their humor, their common-sense, their experience, their ability to "take it" if a bad situation arose within our gates than any thousand men who have never been shot at—and this is said without the slightest suspicion of disrespect to those men who have cheerfully and courageously offered their services to the reserve units.

The veteran has a role all his own. He cannot exercise it to the full unless the opportunity is given. That role can best be served when the veteran marches, trains, drills, operates with the men who talk his own language.

We repeat that we believe that a grave mistake is made when Veterans Guard reserve companies lose their identities in reserve battalions. To put it plainly the men will not serve in that way. The experience of one smart company which, when a similar move was made by a reserve battalion, lost considerably more than half its strength is striking evidence. To their credit be it said that the majority of men who left this unit promptly went and joined up with other V.G. units.

We suspect that back of the absorption moves is a desire on the part of certain Commanding Officers of reserve battalions to augment their other companies. While it may provide them with a certain paper prestige, these should "stop, look and listen." The "shove-around" of veterans in this manner is something which will not add to the effectiveness of the forces whose final goal must be the defense of Canada not the production of figures to make an apparently satisfactory situation. It is, in effect, a form of destruction selfishness and certainly a very shortsighted policy.

ARTIFUL MAN!

Lord Chesterfield, attending an entertainment in France, appeared to be gazing about at the brilliant circle of ladies which surrounded him, when he was approached by Voltaire.

"My Lord," laughingly remarked the great Frenchman, "I know you are a well-qualified judge. Tell me who are more beautiful—the English or the French ladies?"

In the face of such a ticklish question most men might have quailed; but not the adroit Chesterfield. Looking about at the sea of feminine faces made lovely by the liberal use of rouge and other artificial colorings, he replied: "Upon my word, I cannot tell. I am really no connoisseur of paintings." Exchange.

Need Gold Mining to Keep Finances on an Even Keel

Only Supreme Need for Men Would Warrant Interference With Mines.

Only a supreme need for manpower would give any justification for interference with the gold mining industry. Such a need certainly has not arrived when men are being employed by the tens of thousands in government jobs far less essential than the financing of the country, and when non-essential industries are still going full blast. It surely seems reasonable that dire need of manpower would first strike such industries as brewing, distilleries, and various forms of entertainment, before attack is made on gold mining which is doing so much to help Canada's finances on an even keel through this war as it did through the last, and as it did through the great depression. Certain C.I.O. members of parliament and other radicals have been sharp-shooting at the gold mines ever since the Kirkland Lake strike started. With the ending of that strike these members did not stop their attacks on gold mining, but rather appear to be attempting the implement their veiled threats during the strike, that if the mines would not yield to the C.I.O., they would sacrifice the mines on the altar of strike.

The Northern Miner in a thoughtful editorial in its issue last week touched on the value and need of gold. The Miner says:—

"Once more the House of Commons has had a discussion on the usefulness of gold production in wartime. Views of members are, in some instances, far apart. The amateur economists laboriously develop the idea that Canada should close all its gold mines during the war and, presumably, borrow from the United States to pay for purchases there, but on the other hand leaders of the two main parties, including the Minister of Finance and the leader of the Conservative Opposition, recognize the usefulness of gold in maintaining satisfactory exchange relations with the United States.

"In all the argument, perhaps the most important point has never been brought out and that is whether it is possible to close gold mines for any extended period without seriously damaging them. Apparently there widely exists a theory that a whistle can be blown, everybody pulled out of the mines, and the operations closed up. A year or two later another whistle can be blown and the men put back to work without any difficulties whatsoever. Experienced mining people know this cannot be done. They know that the extended closing of a gold mine will bring on difficulties of the greatest importance and a loss in ore which would run into many millions of dollars.

"A major part of the operating of a mine is maintenance. Replacing timbers, taking care of weak ground, are very costly. They form a constant job and some of the best technical and mechanical brains must be employed. If a mine is allowed to "run down" the likelihood of accidents from weakened timbers and falling rock is greatly increased. If water is permitted to pen-

etrate throughout the mine, the possibilities of damage are even greater. Depending on the depth, fungi, heat, and rock pressure are three big problems. The first two attack the timbers and in some places the best of timber can last no longer than three years. Uncontrolled rock pressure in a few months can so weaken parts of a mine that it becomes impossible to work there again.

"These are some of the things that worry mining people when they hear it suggested that those employed in gold mines might be better used in this war in some other capacity. These points are far more important to the country than the enforced abandonment of mining towns and all the loss entailed therein, tragic though such abandonment would be.

"The public also has the idea that gold mining equipment can be moved hither-and-thither to some other work where-as this can be done to only a relatively unimportant extent. And the male adults cannot be transferred to other types of work, in wholesale fashion. Many of the goldminers especially those who have spent their life at this and nothing else, can not be readily and quickly fitted into other occupations. So altogether, there are many obstacles in the way of closing off the gold mining industry and chief is the physical loss to properties and ore resources that would be entailed by shutdowns.

"But, of course, those who have the decision recognize thoroughly that gold mining is the nation's big producer of cash and that for the effort involved no other industry can produce cash so cheaply. There is slight chance, then, of gold mining being wantonly or deliberately disabled."

Timmins Man Tells of Inspection of the Veteran Guards by Governor-General

Windsor, Ont., June 18th 1942. To the Editor of The Advance, Timmins.

Dear Sir:—When we were here last year I told you of a very hospitable family who gave us a very pleasant afternoon and evening and then took us to see an old bedridden sailor. Last night I went to visit them again and they gave me a real welcome and I really enjoyed their company, but during the evening they told me the old Scots sailor had passed on and also his wife. It appears that the strain was too much for the lady and one day she fell and didn't rise again. The old sailor was quite bright for two days but it was too much for him. He followed his wife within a week. I was pleased when you printed my letter but now I am more than pleased, because, between us we gave the old couple a little happiness before they left.

To-day we were inspected by the Governor-General and he spoke to us all individually. He asked me what regiment I was with in the last war and I told him, "With the Glosters in France and Belgium."

Then he asked me where was I born? I told him: "Bristol, England."

He said: "Ah, they caught it pretty hard in the raids."

After the march past; the march on review and the royal salute, we were

dismissed and we went to dinner. Then he came in and walked to the end of the mess hall while everyone stood to attention.

Then he turned and started back and as he went he said: "Boys, there will be no more parade today."

Then the young army and the Veterans let out a roar, and he blushed like a schoolgirl, and then he grinned. None of your fleeting smiles for him. He grinned like a Veteran, and he was grinning when he passed through the door, and the men cheered him until the door closed on him. You will probably see many pictures of him for a while but you won't see what we saw. The blush; the sparkle in his eyes and the grin on his face will live only in the memories of those of us who saw it.

When Captain Stirling swore me in he swore in five other men at the same time. He asked us all to keep the name of Timmins clean.

Jack Bell, of Matheson, Bob Pearson, of Timmins and myself, are all that are left now but we would like the people of Timmins to know that we were all on parade today and we represented the old town and the fact that we were there shows that we are keeping our word to Captain Stirling because they find other things for men who don't try.

I remain,
Yours most sincerely,
A. J. Doling.

Blairmore Enterprise:—A local man of very moderate means was asked what he did with his old clothes. His answer was: "I carefully take 'em off at night an' put 'em on again in the morning."

In Tribute to Army



Canada has an Army to be proud of, Joseph W. G. Clark, Director of Public Relations for Army and Air, told the semi-annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, incorporated in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on June 5th. Calling attention to Army Week to be observed throughout Canada from June 29 to July 5, Mr. Clark said: "The Navy clears the seas and maintains the communications. The Air Force clears the skies and deals numbing blows behind the enemy lines, but the Army will invade, the Army will hold the ground wrested from the foe, the Army will play the last but glorious scene."

FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO THE
LEGION "V" CARNIVAL

McINTYRE ARENA, Schumacher

Jitney Dancing in Auditorium - 11 to 2

TONIGHT AND FRIDAY - OLLIE BRANDES' ORCHESTRA

GREAT STAGE SHOW - BINGO - GAMES

ADMISSION 10c

ADMISSION 10c

PARADES
NIGHTLY

GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE \$1,000 VICTORY BOND
9 OTHER PRIZES DRAW TAKES PLACE ON SATURDAY at 11.30 p.m. 25c

PROCEEDS TO LEGION WAR WORK

