

The Porcupine Advance

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MAINTAIN THE HOME FRONT

It would properly be considered the height of folly to advocate the fullest maintenance and equipment of the Canadian Army overseas, and at the same time to neglect the Canadian Army at home. Indeed, if anyone proposed any such short-sighted policy, the answer would be promptly and properly, made that it would be impossible to maintain any Army overseas, without keeping up the Home Front. It is from the Home Front that the Army overseas is maintained. The officers, the organization, the reserves, the maintenance of the overseas forces depends definitely upon the Home Front. There is an Army overseas with the Canadian Forces in this war, as in the last, that is doing magnificent work to support the Canadian Army. Any soldier or sailor or airman will quickly give you the name of that Auxiliary Army—the Salvation Army. Wherever the Canadian forces may be, the Salvation Army is there with its great services. This year the Government of Canada has recognized the great work of the Salvation Army to the extent that the War Services work of the Salvation Army is being financed by government money. This relieves the Salvation Army from the necessity of appealing to the general public for funds to carry on its overseas work. But the government has not provided funds for the work of the Salvation Army on the Home Front. This wonderful patriotic work for the reclaiming of the erring and the unfortunate in past years has been financed by two special appeals to the public each year. This year, in view of the many calls of the day, the Salvation Army is but making the one public appeal—this month. In past years the Salvation Army has met with the most generous response for this part of its work for humanity. This year the response should be more pronounced than ever, for the work grows through war conditions. All should support the Home Front work of the Salvation Army, because it is patriotic work, worthy work, work for humanity. Indirectly, it is work for the man overseas, because to maintain the Salvation Army overseas, it is essential that the Home Front be kept at its busiest and best.

A NEW PARTY

The average man to-day is inclined to be disgruntled and disgusted with the standing political parties of the day. It seems so apparent that the said standing parties—each and all—appear to be more concerned with the smooth running of the party machines than with the smooth running of the country's affairs—more taken up with the charms of office rather than the duties of policy. In days of peace the public allowed politics to degenerate into a sort of game—a game that most of the electors believed to be more or less devious, to put it mildly. When the political barkers howled for the people to rally to the respective tents, the response was general, though there was no general confidence in the straightness of the game. There was, however, a lazy and goodnatured tolerance with the proceedings, and the machines entrenched themselves on the plea that this was what the people wanted. With the progress of the war, however, the people in general are alive to the seriousness of the situation. To-day the public do not desire these political games. What the public seek to-day is an all-out war effort, and an all-out study and effort that the people will not lose in the victory of arms all for which so much is being sacrificed to-day. What a line-up of party names there is to-day in the Federal political arena—Mackenzie King Liberals, Hepburn Liberals, and plain and fancy Liberals, Tories and Conservatives and Progressive Conservatives; Social Credit and Credit without Social features, and Social fellows without Credit; New Democracy and Old Demagogery; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and what have you! How much of real leadership has any of them shown? It is true that the C.C.F. has displayed more vigour and energy—more concrete policy, especially for after the war days, than any other of the old-line political organizations. Because of this, there has been some swing evident on the part of the public to the C. C. F. fold. But the C. C. F. fails to meet the bill, because it appears too concerned with its own peculiar theories in regard to economic and political considerations after the war. All these things will avail nothing until victory is won. If the war is lost all is lost. The point that needs to be emphasized is that only a national government—a union of all parties—can assure Canada's full effort for victory.

It is in this matter that the unofficial conference last week at Port Hope of the Conservative party of the Dominion appeared to be lacking. That conference emphasized the vital necessity for continuance of Canada's place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. That is something that will appeal to the average man these days when it is indeed a proud boast to be a British subject.

There is altogether too much silly twaddle about Canada being a nation, and too little emphasis to the fact that it is a nation within a nation—the British Commonwealth of Nations, to-day at its most glorious hour in a long history of glory and progress. The conference at Port Hope also did well to make it plain that its policy was flatly against both "right" and "left" political extremes against Nazism, Fascism and Communism alike—and in favour of that British democracy that will build freedom and security for the individual. Wholehearted "all-out" war effort on Canada's part was a first plank in this unofficial platform. The maintenance of all possible liberty during the war, and an immediate removal of bureaucratic control when victory is won, are planks that will appeal to all. The resolutions referring to work rather than relief measures to offset economic conditions and the incorporation of the Atlantic Charter as part of the platform for the party now and after the war will appeal to all loyal Canadians. The conference at Port Hope outlined a definite and a studied programme for united effort to win the war and build a new nation after the victory is won. Whether the party machine and the party squires will accept it all or not remains to be seen. If they do not, they will simply be missing a chance not only to renew the organization that made the Liberal-Conservative party a power in the land, but they will also be missing the chance to be a part in the renewing of Canada as a nation within the Commonwealth of Nations. The appeal should be for a National Empire party in Canada to call on all good men and women to unite to win the war with the purpose that peace shall bring a truly better world for all.

HOW FAR IS FREEDOM?

Those with eyes to see and ears to hear cannot fail to understand that the world to-day is fighting for the death of freedom. The battle in this regard is not by any means all overseas. Just a few days ago there was a skirmish as close as Toronto. In that great city of patriots and politicians and prudes, a city controller proposed that a law be passed giving members of municipal councils, legislatures and parliaments, and even candidates for such offices, the right of action against any newspaper or other publication, when the said candidates or public servant is dissatisfied with the report made of any of his or her speeches. The danger to liberty is all the more apparent when it is remembered that the city controller proposing this new decree is a well-known "anti-Fascist." A little thought will show that no Fascist could serve the cause of servitude more effectively than this left-minded gentleman would do. When Fascists and anti-Fascists alike are seeking in every way to curb liberty then either liberty or the would-be curbers may be considered as in dire peril.

Public men already are well protected, indeed, in all their rights, so far as newspapers are concerned by the laws in regard to libel. The legislation proposed is not designed to protect public men from libel but rather is to exempt them from any criticism, even by repeating their own words. Under the proposed legislation the municipal or provincial or Federal servant would be the judge as to whether the newspaper should be put upon trial or not. The wording of the proposed legislation has so broad a scope as to amaze any thoughtful person that such legislation should be seriously proposed. "Anybody who is injured by an unfair report in any newspaper of his words spoken or acts done while in public office or while a candidate therefor shall have a right of action against the proprietors and publishers of such newspapers, triable before a jury in any court of competent jurisdiction." The libel law handicaps newspapers in the discharge of their public duty. The proposed legislation would stifle the press completely because it goes the step further both in the alleged cause for action and in the difficulty of defence. It would be a hey-day for the political gangster who would have no curb on his imagination or his vocabulary, while the public would be the chief sufferer. It would not make for true reports of addresses. It would compel reports to suit the speakers. A candidate or an office holder could claim that the report of the speech was too short or too long. No doubt the publisher would be boiled in oil for that most heinous offence of all against the egotistical demagogue—no report at all.

The proposal by the Toronto controller might well be passed without particular notice, as one of those wild ideas that newspapers so often kindly pass up without notice. It has importance, however, in the fact that it is a sign of the disposition of many in public life to regiment freedom. The public interest lies chiefly in the fact that every curb on the press is an infringement on the freedom of the people. The present war has proven that the dictatorial regimes always find it necessary to curb the newspapers before the people can be successfully chained.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Soldiers on leave still have to pay railroad fares, or hitch-hike to get home. Why the government persists in imposing this handicap on the soldiers is difficult to understand.

"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 unshak-

en. 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."

News this week suggests that the Allied Nations are making progress in the battle against slavery and oppression, so far as the overseas front is concerned. The news from the Home Front is not so encouraging. The best from the Home Front can not be expected until there is a National Government in Canada.

Writing in Judith Robinson's "News," Dennis Pratt sums up the Selective Service set-up in the words:—"The mountain laboured, and brought forth a hunk of cheese."

Last week the newspapers said that Hon. Mackenzie King had equalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the length of time in office. A prize of a kippered red herring will be awarded to the first reader who will mention any other way in which Hon. Mr. King equals the late Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F., gave the recent parliament at Ottawa a solution for the trouble known as "the liquor curse." Mr. Coldwell suggests complete government control of the manufacture, sale and distribution of all intoxicants. Under the present methods of government that would mean that wicked Tories would be debarred from all liquor. Hepburn Liberals would not be allowed any

Ministers from All Over North Attend Lorrain Fellowship

Many from Cochrane District and Other Districts in North.

The Annual Lorrain Fellowship for ministers of the United Church of Canada in Northern Ontario was held at Camp Lorrain, on Lake Temiskaming, from August 31st, to September 4th. Between 40 and 50 ministers and students assembled. They came from as far away as Nakina, the farthest west field in the Toronto Conference, from Algoma, Sudbury, Muskoka, Nipissing, Temiskaming and Cochrane Districts, and from North-Western Quebec.

The Fellowship was under the direction of Rev. J. C. Cochrane, D. D., the Superintendent of Missions for Northern Ontario. Principal Davidson, of Emmanuel College, Toronto, delivered a series of thought-provoking lectures upon, what he referred to as, "A Creed for Today," emphasising particularly the meaning of Belief in God, in Jesus Christ, in the Holy Spirit; and the place and ministry of the Church.

World conditions were discussed by Rev. Jesse H. Arnup, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the United Church, in a series of addresses under the general theme, "The Outreach of the Canadian Churches into Lands Abroad." In the course of his messages Dr. Arnup traced the history of the various denominational groups in the outreach of their various missionary enterprises throughout the world. Especially interesting and helpful were the facts presented relative to the situation of the Church in The Far East in a time of war. "Social Reconstruction in Rural America" was the title of a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Thomas Alfred Tripp, of New York City. Dr. Tripp is the National Director of the Town and Country Department of the Congregational-Christian Church in the U.S.A. His lectures and forums dealt with the practical work and problems of the local pastor in the administration and direction of the programme of the local charge. Dealing especially with the Church in the small town or village, and in the rural areas Dr. Tripp's experience enabled him to make a contribution of inestimable value to the men present.

For the ensuing year, Dr. J. C. Cochrane, D. D., of North Bay, was elected as Honorary President and Dean; Rev. W. L. Cullis, Kirkland Lake, was named President; Rev. A. P. Addison, of Halleybury, as Vice-President; H. Carson Mather, Mattawa, as Secretary, and Rev. R. J. Scott, of Cobalt, as Treasurer. Under the direction of this executive plans are already being laid for the Fellowship of 1943.

Ladies' Guild Work Meeting Friday Evening

Business Meet to be Held on Friday Afternoon at the Church Hall.

Members of the Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's Anglican Church met at the home of Mrs. G. Thomas, Lakeshore Road to hold a work meeting. Mrs. G. Thomas and Mrs. A. Peterson were hostesses.

A very pleasant evening was spent, during which the ladies did sewing and knitting.

The hostesses then served a delicious lunch to the guests. Those who were present were: Mrs. W. Christopher, Mrs. E. Webb, Mrs. W. Keenan, Mrs. P. Reid, Mrs. J. T. Carling, Mrs. H. Pope, Mrs. R. McTaggart, Mrs. J. S. Maxwell, Mrs. S. Read, Mrs. T. Glaister, Mrs. S. Wheeler, who had as a guest with her, Miss P. Spears, of Annapolis; Mrs. J. H. Wakeford, Mrs. E. Drew, Mrs. G. Jenkins, Miss H. Paynter, Mrs. W. Teider, Mrs. S. Melville and the hostesses, Mrs. G. Thomas and Mrs. E. Peterson.

Friday afternoon at St. Matthew's Church hall, a business meeting will be held by the Ladies' Guild, commencing at 3 p.m.

either. C.C.F. folks would be strictly rationed in their liquor, while Social Credit members would be allowed to use it only as medicine. Only little Mackenzie King Liberals would be allowed the occasional free drink. That would, perhaps, curb liquor all right. Or would it?

Magistrate Atkinson in police court on Tuesday spoke some words that have been badly needed and that should do some good not only to the young men concerned, but to the country in general. In sentencing a young man convicted of what appeared to be a vicious assault on a young girl, the magistrate pointed out that this young fellow and his associates had a wrong view on life so far as Canada was concerned. One of the lines of defence of this young fellow was that the young lady had called him an offensive name, and had slapped him across the face. "There are some of you young fellows who are too noisy, too assertive, too impudent, too inclined to go looking for fights. If you desire a fight you have every chance to get into fight to-day in a place where it will do some good. In this country we do not beat up girls, or smash up the furniture of other people. Fellows like you are a nuisance and a curse to the community. If you continue to act in rowdy and brutal ways, all contrary to the spirit of this country, I intend to teach you better in a way that you cannot fail to understand," was part of what the magistrate said.

Sees Difficulties in the Working of Selective Plan

(From "The Printed Word")

It is easy to agree with the principle of eliminating non-essential work for the duration of the war as announced by the Prime Minister. In his recent broadcast. It will be more difficult to apply the principle without stirring up a considerable amount of trouble. Certain persons who find their work classified as non-essential are bound to ask awkward questions about the reasons for defining other occupations as essential.

For example, it may be assumed that under the new form of social regimentation, some lawyers will still be needed, if only to advise their clients that they might as well submit gracefully to any arbitrary action that may be undertaken by the Government. Selective service officers, however, are going to need the wisdom of Solomon and the lungs of the bull of Bashan to convince members of the legal firm of Black, White and Gray that they should enter a munitions plant and leave the firm of Smith, Jones and Robinson to attend to their clients.

The guarantee that employees transferred from non-essential employment to war work will be reinstated when the emergency has passed sounds well at first hearing, and may work in the case

of employees from large firms. Employees from small firms that may be forced to wind up their affairs on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies and labor will question the value of the guarantee.

The Director of Manpower may be able to solve all the problems suggested given the docile co-operation of the Canadian people. May luck be with him, for he will need it.

Six Births Registered at Town Hall This Week

BORN — on Sept. 2nd, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Inroside, 161 Waterloo Rd. — a son.

BORN — on August 25th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Laurier Aube, 126 Popular avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital — a son.

BORN — on August 23rd, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Desalauriers, 9½ Birch south — a son.

BORN — on August 31st, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Spmar, 106 Mountjoy north — a daughter.

BORN — on August 27th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, 1 Sixth avenue, at St. Mary's Hospital — a daughter.

BORN — on August 14th, 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Manette, 53 Montgomery avenue — a daughter.

Weekly Meet of Mattagami Ladies' Club

Mrs. L. Landers Hostess to Mattagami Ladies' Club on Monday Evening.

Mrs. L. Landers was hostess to the Mattagami Ladies Club on Monday evening at her home at 4 Windsor avenue. A pleasant evening was spent knitting for war work, followed by a delicious lunch served by the hostess, Mrs. Landers, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. M. Wallingford.

During the evening, the weekly draw was held. Mrs. T. Trevena being the lucky winner, and was the recipient of a pair of pyrex glass cups and saucers. The draw was made by Fritz Landers, son of the hostess.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. R. Lazenby, 125 Main avenue.

Those present were:—Mrs. T. Trevena, Mrs. M. Wallingford, Mrs. R. Lazenby, Mrs. B. Ellis, and the hostess, Mrs. L. Landers.

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HERE'S why. (These days, when the war production peak must be maintained, it falls upon each and every man handling explosives to be doubly careful.

His country's safety as well as his own is at stake—his services are vitally necessary to the defence programme. This situation is especially true of the men who have been quickly trained for their jobs—whose lack of experience in the field may make them less cautious than their more experienced fellow-workers.

In an effort to assist in the promotion of safety consciousness, C-I-L is currently distributing a series of Safety Posters. It is hoped that the conspicuous display of these posters will serve to impress upon those engaged in blasting operations, important precautions that should always be followed when handling or using explosives. In addition, two booklets, "Safe Shotfiring" and "Blasting Accident Prevention," describe in some detail safe and proper methods of handling explosives under various conditions.

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