

The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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SUPPLIES FOR "THE ARMY"

The Salvation Army is the friend of everybody. Everybody should be the friend of the Salvation Army.

Overseas, the Salvation Army is on the job as in the last war, and the soldier in his time of need or stress finds the Salvation Army nearby and ready with "a cup of coffee and a smile." In the last war a little girl asked her father what "comforts for the soldier" meant. "The Salvation Army!" was his humorous but accurate reply.

So valuable is the Salvation Army to the soldier overseas that it might well be said that the Dominion has two active armies overseas—the Canadian Army and another Canadian Army—the Salvation Army. The raw recruit might well be pardoned if he believed that "bringing up the supports" meant allowing the Salvation Army to come forward.

If the Salvation Army thus serves overseas, what is the Salvation Army doing on the Home Front? "Making munitions" would not be an altogether inept reply. On the home front the Salvation Army is doing an immense amount of war work in addition to its regular peacetime services that add so much to the peacetime strength of the country and thus contribute greatly to Canada's fighting power.

Hospitals and homes for women and children, maternity homes and hospitals, Sunset and Evening homes, children's homes, hostels and homes for men, prison and police court work, the finding of missing relatives and friends—these are a few of the special social welfare activities carried on by the Salvation Army on the Home Front. The care of soldiers' wives and families is a particular effort at the present time. Needless to say this Home Front work needs money as well as the great spirit of helpfulness of the Salvation Army. The Government is financing the overseas services of the Salvation Army this year. The Home Front work, including the many patriotic efforts connected directly with the war, has to be financed otherwise. In peace years the Salvation Army found it necessary to hold two special campaigns each twelve months to find the funds to carry on. This year, with the approval of the government the Salvation Army is seeking to finance its home front work and the war work not covered by the government support by one public appeal. The campaign is on this month. Everybody should find something—no matter how small, nor how large—to keep up the Home Front of the Salvation Army. To maintain the great work overseas the Home Front must be kept at full strength. The Salvation Army is the friend of everybody. Everybody should be the friend of the Salvation Army.

MORE BUREAUCRACY

The newspapers and the public are so engrossed in the war that there is a very serious danger that bureaucracy may be so fastened upon this country that it is difficult to believe that the hundreds of thousands holding places in the innumerable bureaus can be dislodged by peaceful means after the war is over. The earnestness of the people in general in their desire for victory over the dictator nations makes them easy to persuade that "another little bureau will not do us any harm." Most of the progress of bureaucratic control has been achieved on the plea of war needs. The truth is that much of the bureaucracy is unnecessary, and so is really an injury to the war effort. It should be remembered that the present war is a struggle between free peoples and slaves. The people governed by bureaucracy are sold into slavery. If the growth of bureaucracy is permitted to pass unchecked, not only will the people of this country lose their immediate freedom, but the easy acquiescence to bureaucracy will develop the spirit of slaves. The chief strength of the Allied Nations lies in their devotion to freedom. Because of that spirit they are ready to oppose to the uttermost all the attacks of the slave nations. It is no answer to say that the people of Britain have given up their freedom for the duration of the war. The people of Britain have not allowed their freedom to be cunningly filched from them by any multiplicity of bureaus. It would be nearer the mark to say that the people of Britain have loaned their freedom for a time at interest. After the war they are assured of the return of that freedom with a profit on the investment. The people of Great Britain still have their parliament, and parliament has ruled from the beginning of the war. Not only is the government fully responsive to the parliament, but the parliament in turn is most sensitive to the feelings and beliefs of the people. In Canada government is by order-in-council. Parliament at this critical time is actually on holiday. The saddest part of this fact is that the people seem to be right in the belief that the sitting of parliament has become little more than a matter of form—and expense.

Premier Hepburn recently made the suggestion

that the provincial legislation was of little real account because the Federal administration had so curbed the provincial powers and authority, under the excuse of war need, that the province had little left of its former functions. To accept Premier Hepburn's idea at its face value, it might well be claimed that all self-government was lost to Canada except in the municipal sphere. Unfortunately, however, even municipal self-government is in grave danger at the moment. For this the provincial government can not be held blameless. The provincial government has from time to time shown the same tendency to the development of bureaucracy as has been so painfully evidenced at Ottawa. The latest example is the proposal that Northern municipalities hand over supervision of civic administration to the Ontario government. The excuse for the proposal, no doubt, is that some municipalities find themselves in some little difficulty because of war conditions. There are some cases where at least partly through the lack of good judgment on the part of the elected representatives, municipalities find themselves specially handicapped by circumstances. Both the town of Timmins and the township of Tisdale are in financial condition, as well as equipped otherwise, to handle any difficulties that may arise. Short sighted or foolishly selfish people may imagine that it would be a clever thing to foist onto the shoulders of the provincial government any difficulties that may arise. Instead it would be the deliberate selling out of self-government to unnecessary bureaucracy—a poor bargain, indeed. Surely, to-day the attitude should be to hold on to any shreds of self-government that may be left, so that when the war is over there may be at least one slight base from which to strive to overcome the bureaucracy that threatens to engulf all Canada.

The Advance understands that the proposal for the turning over of municipal government to bureaucratic control was made some weeks ago, but that it was agreed that the matter should be dealt with privately before any public announcement was made. The question came up at a recent meeting of the Association of Northern Municipalities and again it was understood that the discussion was not for publication. Someone, however, apparently wished to learn the public reaction because a number of the daily newspapers carried references to the matter. The Association of Mining Municipalities turned down the suggestion of further bureaucratic control. The general public should carefully study the question and refuse to be misled by specious arguments. The public should rouse themselves to the growing danger of bureaucracy. To the lazy, it may seem an easy way out of responsibilities, but in actuality it is no more than selling out self-government for a song and dance.

THE SITUATION OF TIMMINS

Timmins has never seemed to be particularly fortunate in its outside publicity. For years this town was prosperous and progressive, but outside newspapers never appeared to realize that fact. In those days the outside newspaper stories featured forest fires, blind pig cases, mosquitoes, snow storms and the odd bear. There never appeared to be room for the fact that the schools in this area were remarkable for their size and quality, that the musical organizations of the district were really remarkable for outstanding talent, that the Horticultural exhibition here was one of the very finest in all Ontario. There were no bahner lines for the truth that the town of Timmins ranked in third place in all Canada for home improvement. Then along came the depression and then Timmins was pictured in the outside press as the most prosperous town in Canada, with the result that the town was over-run with transients seeking work and businesses looking for locations. Every line in Timmins was soon overcrowded and there was a small army of workless people here to care for.

Recent publicity for Timmins has been equally profitless. To-day the story is that Timmins is losing all its population, that the mines are going to close down, that there are hundreds moving away, with scores of vacant stores and hundreds of empty houses. The stories told now might have helped Timmins had they been circulated in depression days, and the glowing accounts of this young city featured in depression would be nearer the helpful truth than some of the stories published now.

It is true that Timmins has been bearing more, perhaps, than its share of the war burden. Literally thousands have enlisted from here for active service or for other patriotic work. Naturally, the result is a number of vacant stores and many idle houses. Some of the mines have been forced by the scarcity of labour to close down, but the big mines still carry on, though the man power problem means a little curtailment of operations. It does appear that the town and district are in for some difficult days. On the other hand there is the comfort that it is no lack in the mines themselves that the mining industry is not going at full blast. The other important industry of the area—the lumber industry—would see its banner days were it not for the shortage of manpower.

But no one need lose faith in Timmins because of the present temporary conditions. During the last war this town and district were held back by similar causes, but the handicap was only temporary and the end of the war heralded in a special era of progress. There is every reason to believe that practically all the mines now in operation will continue for the duration. Even though oper-

ations be on a decreased scale, the mines will be all ready to resume on a larger scale than ever when victory is achieved. In addition there is the probability of the development in the near future of the Kamiskotia area, which will give new impetus to Timmins and district. One local business man was probably close to the facts of the case when he said that Timmins to-day was in very little different position from scores of other Ontario towns that do not happen to have war industries. It is recognized that if Timmins could secure some suitable war industries the town would very shortly resume its progress. For necessary war industries this district has two essentials sadly lacking in most centres in the South. Here there is a surplus of electric power and of housing accommodation. Effort is being made at present to discover whether or not there is some practical way to help along the war effort, and incidentally benefit the town and district. There is firm faith in the town of Timmins and in the whole Porcupine area. There is courage here to meet the situation as it may arise. The burden of war conditions will be borne with faith in the future as well as fortitude for the present. The attitude of the people of Timmins—the people whose faith and courage and enterprise made the town—is well summarized in the words used by Mr. John Knox in his address over the radio on Sunday:—"Naturally, all of us have in our minds that the great objective is how to win the war. Consequently, our problem must be attacked with that point first in mind, and backed by the assurance of the government that the burden will be lightened as much as possible." So long as the dice are not loaded, so long as there is no unfair discrimination shown, so long as there is no failure to use the resources and the reserves of this country in essential work for the war effort, there will be no complaint here about the luck of Timmins and the district.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

A correspondent of The Globe and Mail points out that the members of the staff of the Pensions Board recently demanded and received a bonus of \$18.20 per month each on salary. At the same time the Pensions Board takes the stand that a soldier can live on \$20.00. It may be noted in connection with this paradox, the fact that Ministers of the Dominion Cabinet have lectured the people about saving rubber and tires and reducing ex-

penses to the point of sacrifice, while at the same time, the same Cabinet Ministers are each collecting \$2,000.00 a year for automobile service, the amount actually being tax free. In both cases there is actually a "bonus" amounting to as much or more than the full living costs allotted to people outside the bureaucratic rings. It is all very confusing, to say the least. Or is it?

"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 unshaken. 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."

One day last week a store in the main business part of the town was closed in the middle of the afternoon. On the door was a note that had a freshness and frankness reminiscent of the good old days of the camp. The note read—"Gone to the Ball Game—Joe."

There is cause for sincere regret at the resignation of Mr. G. H. Lash from the Dominion Office of Public Information. Taking up this useful work without the advantage of any organization already formed, Mr. Lash had to break new ground, organize his forces, and launch the work amid all the stress of wartime conditions. It is easy to see all the handicaps under which he laboured. As The Advance has pointed out on more than one occasion he did a remarkably effective piece of work. No doubt he would have done still better had there been no handicaps of political chicanery and jealousies in high places to hamper the effort. His whole heart was in the work, and his sincerity and outstanding talent would have made success assured. He did a fine piece of work and the newspapers that benefitted directly and the public that profited indirectly should at least say a very sincere "Thank you!" to G. H. Lash.

There is a story that a former Queen of France when informed that the people had no bread to eat, made the response, "Well, why don't they eat cake?" Last week government authorities at Ottawa were quoted as solving the beef shortage by saying that the people could eat chicken or turkey. It might be well to carry the comparison no further.

Kirkland Lake Man to Face New Trial on Murder Charge

Second Trial of James Thomas Will be in October.

Demetres Papastamitiou, also known as James Thomas, formerly of Kirkland Lake, will stand trial a second time in connection with the death of Mrs. Amelia Trotter on February 5th, 1942, at Kirkland Lake. The new trial will take place at the Halleybury assizes in October before Mr. Justice Roach. The accused was found guilty last spring at Halleybury and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Plaxton to be hanged. An appeal was entered, and the appeal was granted, a new trial being offered. The charge arose from the death of Mrs. Amelia Trotter whose body was found in the washroom of an apartment building. Evidence was brought forward that death was due to the taking of a drug commonly referred to as "knock-out" drops. One witness told of seeing a bottle with this drug in the rooms of the accused and that Thomas had said that he kept it "to put girls to sleep." The drug, chloral hydrate, was found in the body of the dead woman, and there was evidence to prove that the dead woman had been in company with Thomas during the evening, one woman companion saying that she had been present when the accused served a drink to Mrs. Trotter.

Detroit Free Press—Another cut for vanity is to return home after a month's absence and meet a neighbour who observes your baggage and says: "Going somewhere?"



I like shows. . . .

"But the strain on my eyes used to give me the most painful headaches and completely ruin my evening. Mr. Curtis prescribed glasses that completely cleared up my trouble. I wear them when I read and find I don't tire so quickly. It's wonderful what proper glasses can do. The cost was surprisingly small too, and spread over a few months it was easy to pay."

LIBERAL TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED AT

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Timmins National War Finance Com. Holds Meeting

(Continued From Page One)

The several canvassing committees. H. R. Rowe (Ted), chairman of the speakers' committee gave the report of the public relations committee, in the absence of Mr. Harold Burt, who was unable to be present. Mr. Rowe, after reviewing briefly the good work already done by Mr. Burt and his committee, said that in his opinion, the speeches for the National War Finance campaign did not need to be orators. What he thought was needed was not appeals to sentiment but to hard sound sense. In a nutshell he described the situation as being either a case of voluntary buying war stamps and bonds, or letting Hitler come along and take everything. He thought the need for the money, the fact that it had to be raised, and the good investment involved were the points that should be stressed.

Mr. P. J. Dunlop made reference to some of the arguments that would be used when canvassing was being done. His answer to all these arguments was that the money had to be raised. "It's a case of either you put up all the money you can to help finance the war, or else old man Hitler comes along and takes all your money from you along with your liberty," he said.

"If you don't come across," commented Mr. Rowe, "Mr. Isley won't wait for Mr. Hitler to get it."

Mr. Stan Saxton, chairman of the payrolls committee, claimed he had an easy part of the work. Miners in the district had been doing well in the purchase of stamps and bonds. Under the new income tax some feared that many would drop their purchase of bonds, but this had not been the fact in the case of the miners. They had acquired the saving plan and were continuing it voluntarily and with increasing interest. Many of them took special pride and pleasure in the fact that they were building up a savings account for after the war while at the same time doing a patriotic service now. They had not been the expected drop in the payroll line of war savings. Instead the men appeared to feel they were simply doing their part like everyone should do in the war effort. Mr. Saxton commented on the remarkable fine job Mr. John Knox had done as chairman of the war savings committee for the district. The Timmins Camp had taken first place in Canada on war savings as a consequence. "It makes my work comparatively easy," said Mr. Saxton.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Tod outlined in detail the organization and the various committees for the campaign. The work was for the full duration of the war he explained. The campaign for war savings stamps and certificates must be carried along all the time, he said, while a specially intensive effort would be needed for the sale of bonds when the next Victory Loan was offered. It would not be long now, he thought before this was announced. During the evening the chairman commented on the attendance of the group of ladies and the value of their work in the past. He also mentioned the remarkable contribution to the work by the schools, pupils and staffs alike giving very loyal and enthusiastic support.

Mrs. Ough Celebrates Her Eighty-fifth Birthday

The New Liskeard Speaker last week says:—"John Ough and his sister, Mrs. R. A. Helmer, were among the guests at a family party held last week in Newmarket to honor their mother, Mrs. Annie Ough, on attaining her 85th birthday. Another brother and sister also attended, but the fifth member of the group was unable to be present on the occasion. Mrs. Ough, who was born at Holland Landing and whose husband, the late Albert Ough, died in 1918, has three grandsons on active service, Pilot Officer G. Ough and Arthur Ough of Newmarket, and Roy Ough of Kirkland Lake, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ough.

There are eight grandchildren mentioned in the report from Newmarket, their number including Mrs. Theima Biggins of New Liskeard, Mrs. Grace Wherry in Rouyn, and Mrs. Dale Johnson in South Porcupine, with still others in Bill Helmer here, Mrs. Howard Hawley in Kirkland Lake and Bert Ough. There are twelve great-grandchildren.

North Bay Nugget—It was a Navy barber that responded to a gob's "My hair is getting thin" with "Who wants fat hair?"

Toronto Telegram—Marriage ties are strong or what else is it to keep a man from divorcing her fat wife after seeing her walking around in slacks?



This work of MERCY must go on

Thousands Depend on the Army of Mercy in Time of Need

● A war for democracy places unusual burdens on all of us. But we cannot overlook the needy at home. That would be treason to democracy.

There are many with whom life has dealt harshly. Human weakness, failure of relatives, unfortunate circumstances—one or all of these may have put them in dire need.

Long experience in dealing with human weakness and want qualifies The Salvation Army to be YOUR agent in this work of brotherhood.

That is the reason for this Home Front Appeal. Money is needed. The work MUST go on. With YOUR help, it WILL!

Support the Army of Mercy!

HOME FRONT APPEAL

TIMMINS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Austin Neame, Chairman

Headquarters: S. C. Platus Law Office, Third Block