

# The Porcupine Advance

TWO PHONES—26 and 2020  
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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## PUTTING UP A FRONT

Newspaper despatches suggest that thirteen men who have been sought for many months by the police of Canada so that they might be safely interned because of their subversive attitude towards the war in its earlier days, have surrendered to the authorities on the plea that they all wish the opportunity to give open and enthusiastic support to a total war effort for Canada. Cynical people will be more inclined to believe that the thirteen so recently fugitive from the law are anxious to be freed from any special oversight that might hinder them in openly and strenuously advocating the mischievous howl for a second front in Europe.

The recent results of the raid upon Dieppe will tempt most people to the attitude that it is easier to parrot the cry for a second front than it is to successfully prepare for any such event. After Dieppe, any loyal Canadian who loves Canadian and other British soldiers above those of other lands will naturally hesitate to unduly force the hands of those in the high command in such a matter. Those on the scene and in charge of affairs should naturally have the better knowledge of when and if a "second front" should be opened. Of course, as a matter of fact, the "second front" was opened long ago. To-day there are about twenty fronts. Great Britain has men upon that many fronts. The agitation for the "second front" for the benefit of Russia has not been a spontaneous affair. Instead, there has been something faintly familiar to many about its skillful organization and arrangement. In Canada it has appeared to have little point because of the distance from the scene of any such "second front." Another idea that has been in the minds of many that while the purpose of such "second front" is so patently to help Russia, it would be far from assistance to that ally if a second front were to be attempted and to result in calamity.

In considering the matter, the truth should be faced that Britain has been a vital force in helping Russia maintain the present fronts. It is doubtful if many realize just how generous has been the support of Russia. Had it been possible to give China any such material assistance that noble ally would not have suffered as greatly during the years as has been the case. In a recent issue The Globe and Mail gives the following facts about Britain's remarkable assistance to Russia. The Globe and Mail Says:—"When we examine what little has been told of the real story of help to Russia we realize what a big job has been done from British factories alone over 2,000 tanks have gone there. For every 100 planes promised 111 have been sent. Britain has given 142 locomotives and over 1,000 freight cars, thousands of tons of munitions and arms a month. Alone she built the Persian route over which supplies have been flowing to Russia, among them more than 200 trucks a month. The British fleet has maintained the 1,500-mile convoy line to Murmansk. And of the \$3,500,000,000 worth of lease-lend supplies, shipped from the United States in August, 35 per cent, or \$1,225,000,000 went to Russia."

## CALL TWO DOCTORS

Once upon a time, in a crowded city theatre during the interval between acts in a famous play being presented, a slightly inebriated gentleman rose in the audience and called in an urgent but somewhat thickened voice:—"Is there a doctor in the house?" Some distance away a very tall young man rose in his place and in dignified manner responded:—"I am a doctor. Can I be of any service?" "Good old doc!" instantly replied the partially intoxicated fellow, "How do you like the show, doc?"

Wonder how any doctor in the house liked the show on the editorial page of a recent issue of The Ottawa Journal? The article was headed, "The Sickest Man in Canada." The first thought might be that it was something about Hon. Mackenzie King. As a matter of fact, it was much worse than that. Indeed, it was very bad indeed, from every angle. "The Sickest Man in Canada" proved to be the unfortunate fellow who would read that article. The article purported to be a circumstantial account of a conversation between two medical men and the writer of the story—and "story" is a polite word to use in this connection.

Stripped of its lurid detail, the story was to the effect that the one doctor took from his pocket the special medical sheet of a draftee bearing the name, age, place of residence, record of illnesses and condition of health of a lad of 21 years from a Northern Ontario town. This young man, according to the story, had answered yes to every item to the combination question, "Have you ever suffered from any of the following: rheumatism?; asthma?; heart disease?; kidney or bladder disease?; rupture?; varicose veins?; nervous and mental disease?" The young man admitted having one form of venereal disease, but denied having another. He claimed to have suffered from

fits, had defective eyesight, but did not wear glasses. He had also had foot trouble. At the bottom of this imposing record of illnesses, again according to the veracious writer in The Journal, the doctor had written: "Category A," with the added sentence, "I do not believe one word of all he says about his diseases."

To this Journal story the average intelligent reader will be tempted to add the lowest category on any sheet, with the added words, "Do not believe one word of such a yarn."

It is an odd state of affairs if doctors are carrying around the medical sheets of draftees to hand the forms around in smoking cars. It would be a strange thing if doctors thus discussed the alleged condition of their patients, giving, "name, age, place of residence, record of past illnesses," and so on to the wayfaring man though a writer for newspapers. Since when have doctors adopted the habit of advertising the category in which they place draftees? There has been more than one recent complaint because doctors have flatly refused to tell patients themselves in what category they may be placed. It is equally difficult to believe that any doctor would so far forget the law in the matter, let alone the ethics, to publicize the alleged fact that this or that patient suffered from venereal disease. Of course it is beyond belief that any young man from the North should deliberately falsify the answers to an official questionnaire or that a medical man should wantonly inscribe the said false answers on a medical sheet. Not content with his gratuitous insult to the good faith and good manners of the medical profession, the writer of The Journal article seems to go far out of his way to cast undeserved reflections on the young men of the North. Few, indeed, in this country have attempted to evade military service. Any young man in the North who did not wish to join the Army would not be stupid enough to give a complete list of false answers. Rather would he be inclined to fill out the part dealing with personal description and addresses, leaving the list of diseases strictly blank, and adding under the heading of remarks, something to the effect that he had always been a good little Mackenzie King kind of Liberal, and as such was entitled to a good little government job.

Thus the whole article is proven to be a tissue of something no near kin to the truth. All that is left is that a form may have been filled out by someone, some place, in the manner suggested. But that was in the last war and referred to a coloured Irishman who tried to join the American Navy.

The Journal article closes with the moral that the "Sickest Man in Canada" might make a good soldier after all. The real moral is something much different. It is that if doctors carry the medical sheets of draftees around in their pockets, and discuss them with wandering scribes, then it is high time that the people in general should call a couple of doctors and three lawyers, and everybody should have their heads examined.

## FORCE OF EXAMPLE

Just about a year ago The Advance had an editorial article in which special reference was made to the wanton destruction by the government of a barn in the Arnprior area. The farm property was being taken over for military purposes and it was necessary to remove the barn. The method of "removal" of that barn stirred The Advance at the time, and still seems most deplorable. Instead of the building being removed to some other site where it might be of use, or the structure being torn down and the material saved for other uses, the method adopted was what The Advance at the time termed "the regular Nazi system of destruction." The barn was simply burned down. At the time The Arnprior Chronicle called attention to what was considered a genuine crime. Other newspapers referred to the incident as a most deplorable one because of its example and its implications, but no adequate government excuse or explanation ever appeared to be given. The chief feature of the incident to The Advance was the deplorable example thus set by the government. In a time of war, with the necessity for calls for thrift and economy from the authorities, it seemed most unfortunate that the government should permit so flagrant a piece of senseless waste. If the government could find no use for the barn or the material in the barn, some of the service clubs in the district or other agencies might have been enlisted to salvage that barn. As The Advance suggested at the time the very least that might have been done in the matter would have been to have turned over the lumber to poor families to use for fuel.

While the example set was, perhaps, the most unfortunate part of that barn-burning, there is also the actual waste to be considered. It may be that the government may have access to lumber in any quantity desired, but in the brief year that has passed since that barn-burning the ordinary people have been impressed by the fact that at the present this country has no lumber to burn. The immediate indications are that it may be necessary to ration lumber before the war is over. In some of the old-time school books, the proverb was featured—"Wilful waste makes woeful want." Of course, in the past year there have been many examples of wastefulness and apparently needless loss through government action or lack of action, but the case of the burned barn is likely to stick in the average mind because it was a sample of the very thing that should not be permitted to occur. It is common knowledge that the public led in the matter of salvage. In Timmins, for ex-

ample, so much was salvaged in the way of paper, that further effort along this line had to be discontinued before the government caught up in its literature on the subject. The Advance believes that the people have shown a most remarkable response to every patriotic call, whether it has been for service, saving, sacrifice or whatnot. Often the people have anticipated the needs before the government could get round to it. An example of this was the force of women volunteers organized in Canada before the government appeared to be aware of the need. The people have even supplied their own leadership. The one thing that they have missed, however, has been example. Had those higher up shown a little example of thrift, economy, sacrifice, salvage, the Dominion would have benefitted enormously.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

"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."

Recently there appears to have been a regular epidemic of assaults on girls and women. A number of them have been in police court and others have been kept out of that clearing house. Usually the trouble started with the lady resenting some familiarity and then the male using his fists, and even his feet, to batter the woman. In one recent police court there were two cases where women had been knocked unconscious in such attacks. In fairness to the North it should be said that other centres elsewhere are similarly cursed with these cases where women are the victims of man's superior strength. The cases indicate that there is danger of the loss of the old-time feeling of chivalry towards women. This would mean not only a loss to women, but also a still more serious loss

## Lake Shore Owners Confident of the Future of Gold

Kirkland Lake, Sept. 30.—Confidence in future of gold was expressed by shareholders and directors at the annual meeting of Lake Shore Mines.

W. H. Wright, director and one of the discoverers of the mine, replying to a shareholder, said: "I can see no substitute for gold or any method of finance that can take the place of gold."

"We are passing through troublous times and must meet the situation arising out of the war effort as best we can. When this war is over we will all have a job helping get this country ship-shape again. For my part, if it is demanded of me, I can live as cheaply as the best of them, even if it means getting down to pork and beans again."

A. L. Blomfield, managing director, said, "We will do our best to meet the conditions the war may impose. We will know much better a month from now how we will be affected here."

Mr. W. Summerhapes, managing director of Wright Hargreaves who attended the meeting, said, "I think mining companies are doing very well under the conditions and I hope we can continue to operate through until the end of the war brings relief."

Dr. W. P. St. Charles, president of Lake Shore Mines, expressed the belief gold mines would be able to operate throughout the war.

"I do not think we will have to close down any of the gold mines" said H. M. Porteous, of Montreal. "I think we will be able to carry on, even though at slightly reduced operations."

The annual report showed that 388,738 tons of ore were milled during the year, producing 160,464 ounces of gold and 37,263 ounces of silver, total value 6,191,672.

The report commended the effective work of the workers' councils established at the mine following the strike earlier in the year. Part of their work included the handling of the medical aid plan and sickness and benefit plan.

Directors re-elected were Dr. W. P. St. Charles, W. H. Wright, A. L. Blomfield, Albert Wende and Ernest Martin.

## North Bay Young Man Poses as Lady Teacher

Suspicion Aroused When Shaving Brush Noted in Effects.

Perhaps in revenge for the disgrace that North Bay suffered when an alien enemy prisoner escaped from that city because the police did not act as promptly on information given as they would have done in a blinding case, a young man from North Bay seems to have played a strange prank on the good people in a rural section of Wellington County, Ontario. The trustees of Monk school section in West Luther, Wellington County engaged Miss (name deleted by the censor of such matters) as teacher for the school. Her recommendations seemed all right, and when she arrived she looked not too bad. No doubt the good people of West Luther did not expect too much from anyone coming from North Bay. If she seemed a little in the mannish side the girls, perhaps, thought that might be expected these days. In any event the new teacher passed the inspection of the inspector and goodness knows how many rural male hearts throbbed at the luscious head of feminine hair worn by the new teacher. She had a complete

wardrobe of feminine frills and graces and attended church on Sundays with general approval. It is one thing to pass the inspection of pupils and parents and inspectors, but a quite different matter to get by the landlady. This North Bay young man posing as a lady teacher found this out. He might have fooled the rest of the folks for a school term, but the landlady was on to him before ten days passed. One day the landlady noted a shaving brush in the "lady teacher's" room and then going into the room later unannounced, she caught the teacher, minus the wig of beautiful hair. She reported the matter to the provincial police. The officer thought the matter worth investigating that provincial policeman not having been trained at North Bay. When the officer called at the boarding house and asked for the "teacher", the young man from North Bay appeared dressed as a man, produced his registration card and acknowledged the deception he had practised. He said that he had held several teaching positions but had been unable to hold them. As a last resort he tried passing as a lady teacher, using his own name and initials but passing as a female of the species. The West Luther school board couldn't take the joke, so they "fired" the teacher. There is also suggestion that the Dept. of Education, — also notoriously without humour — may cancel the young man's teaching certificate. Accordingly, the unfortunate young man seems to have nothing left now but to get a government job or get on the North Bay police force.

Those from other nations now living in the Dominion might roughly be classed in three groups: New Canadians; foreigners; aliens. The New Canadians are those good citizens (no matter from what race they may come) who are imbued with the same hopes and ideals as other Canadians and other British peoples—freedom, honour, progress. The Foreigners are those who are strange yet to the ways of the country, and for these there is every hope that they and their children will win through first to being New Canadians, then to being Canadians and finally to graduating to true British Canadian citizenship. The Aliens are the hostile ones, and they are not all of foreign descent. Imbued with the philosophy of the dark ages—the lazy man's creed of dictatorship under any guise—they have a long way to travel to good citizenship.

## Specialist Shot Moose and died from the Excitement

Death from a heart attack caused through an unusual incident is reported from north of Senneterre, Que. The Rouyn Noranda Press makes the following reference to the matter:—

"Dr. Richard Cooney, an eminent eye, ear nose and throat specialist of Erie, Pa., who had been hunting with a friend, Chas. W. Brock, a New York millionaire, about fifty miles north of

Senneterre, died there about noon on Monday, presumably from a heart attack thought to have been brought on from excitement from the shooting of his first moose. Two Indian guides were in the party and Dr. Cooney's body was brought to Val d'Or by a plane serving the Hudson Bay Co. at a nearby post. From there it was brought to the Northern Funeral Home in Noranda and here prepared for burial. This morning from here it was taken to Ottawa by hearse, and there will be met by a hearse from Erie and conveyed to his home city accompanied by Mr. Brock. Dr. Cooney was only 49 years of age and it is understood held a high place in his profession."

## ALL VERY SIMPLE

The sergeant was asking recruits why walnut is used for the butt of a rifle. "Because it has more resistance," volunteered one man. "Wrong!" "Because it is more elastic." "Wrong!" "Perhaps it's because it looks nicer than any other kind," said another timidly. "Don't be an ass," snapped the sergeant down in the regulations" — Guelph eant. "It's simply because it is laid Mercury."



## "JIM" PROPOSED TO-DAY

... and six months ago he was going out with that blonde with never a thought about me. I don't blame him ... I used to be cross and irritable before I got my glasses. When he met me after Mr. Curtis had prescribed these glasses, I could see he was surprised. He called up for a date. And he hasn't gone out with any other girl since then."

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The comparative safety from fire enjoyed in the past by the Town of Timmins has been due to good equipment, a good fire brigade, constant study of the problems of fire protection and fire prevention, and the co-operation of the people.

Let us keep it so. Let each one resolve to do his or her part to cut still further the fire toll. Learn the location of fire alarm boxes. Be careful in handling matches. Keep chimneys clean and be sure that flues are in good condition. Clean out basements and attics and eliminate rubbish. Most fires are due to carelessness... but carefulness can prevent them.

**Fire Prevention Week October 4th to 10th**

**Your Co-operation is Needed THE TOWN OF TIMMINS**