

The Porcupine Advance

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THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Several weeks ago The Advance suggested that it would be a good plan to re-elect the present mayor and council by acclamation for the coming year. The present mayor and council have served the town efficiently and well, and as reward for this good service an acclamation would have been a pleasing democratic gesture. In addition to this there would have been a saving in time and energy well to centre everything on the one great effort—the war effort. By no stretch of imagination could anyone call the present situation an acclamation, but there is this comfort—that no matter which candidates may be elected the town is sure to have a good mayor and council for 1943. Both candidates for the mayoralty have given able public-spirited service to the town, and either of them may be depended upon to give the same service in the coming year. Four of the present council have qualified for re-election and several of the other candidates have had previous experience in municipal affairs and their records are creditable in every way. Those in the running who have no previous experience as councillors have all given public service in one capacity or another, and add to this, business and other experience with keen interest in municipal affairs. It is for this reason that The Advance is certain that Timmins will have a good administration for its municipal affairs for the coming year.

There is nothing to be gained by suggesting that this or that candidate was responsible for the election. Certainly it was neither of the candidates for mayor. Mayor Brunette made his position clear last week. Councillor Roberts was equally consistent in his attitude. He had been pressed by friends to be a candidate for the mayoralty but insisted that he would not stand if that would cause an election that was otherwise avoidable. He did not qualify for the mayoralty race until it was certain that there would be an election in any event. It is not fair either to blame any others, no matter when they qualified. The right to have elections is the very essence of democracy, and the present time is one at which this right should be most jealously guarded, without recrimination.

Unlike some other elections in the past, there does not appear to be any important public issue on which candidates may be divided. All are agreed on doing everything possible for the war effort, and giving the town efficient and economical administration. In such a case there is a danger of the election developing into a personal battle. At any time that would be a matter of regret, but it would be doubly regrettable at such a time as this. The best plan for ratepayers and candidates alike would be to recognize the fact that they are all pretty good fellows, and let it go at that. The ratepayers can make it personal in another and better way by voting for their personal preferences in the list before them, selecting those whom they consider will give the best service to the town. From the list of qualified nominees it would be practically impossible to pick a mayor and six councillors that will not carry on the affairs of the town ably and well. Under the democratic system this does not relieve the ratepayers from the necessity of making a choice. Indeed, it is a genuine test of the practical working of the democratic plan. It takes away from the voter that stock excuse sometimes used—"I couldn't pick a good municipal board from that group." This is a case where the Kiwanis Club slogan seems to have double truth—"We don't care how you vote, but get out and vote."

FAIR PLAY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

At the present time organized representation is being made to Ottawa to secure the cost-of-living bonus for the dependants of soldiers on active service. As a result of this organized effort The Globe and Mail and other newspapers are impressing on the government the fact that in justice to the soldiers, to the soldiers' families and to the country itself, the cost-of-living bonus should be extended at once to the dependants of soldiers on active service. The Advance has wondered if all the weekly newspapers in the Dominion would join in the chorus, if the resultant call would be so impressive that the government would pay full heed. Or would it? Munition workers, civil servants, and all employees in all lines of work have been given the "cost-of-living" bonus or its equivalent. It is recognized that for all these people the cost of living has advanced. Has it not also advanced for the soldier's family? The truth is that the soldier's family feels the increased cost of living perhaps more than any other class. In the first place, the allowances received by the dependants of soldiers are so small as to appear inadequate in any case. Added to this the very fact of the head of the family being away seems to add to the cost of living of the ordinary soldier's

family. There are expenses that arise from the very absence of the head of the family. In this respect, the government has not made it any easier by refusing to allow free transportation for the soldiers on leave. The Advance knows more than one family that has had to go without what would ordinarily be termed necessities, so that the soldier and his family might not miss the comfort of seeing him on his last leave at least. The feeling of the people in general is that nothing is too good for the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen. The people will pay much more cheerfully for a fair deal for the man on service and their families, than they will for \$800,000 radio stations or 1,000,000 plebiscites. As some of the newspapers have recently phrased it, and as The Advance has been claiming right along, the cost-of-living bonus should be given to the soldier's family as a matter of justice. There are other considerations, however, including the matter of morale, at home and overseas. Morale at home can not be at its best so long as the soldiers' families are not adequately provided for, and it would be a remarkable increase to the morale of the soldier overseas to know that his dependents were being given more generous treatment than has obtained in the past.

At the present time there are newspapers and public men who are finding time to discuss the problems they expect to arise after the war. One political party as a matter of fact is giving more attention to after the war conditions than to the present situation. Of course, it is impossible to deny the importance of the after-war problems and the need for study and thought now to avoid the chance of being caught as unprepared for peace as the nations were for war. At the same time it should not be forgotten that no amount of planning for after-the-war will be of any use unless the victory is first in sight. The most wonderful schemes for after the war will be worse than useless if in the meantime the enemy is allowed to triumph. Another needed thought is the fact that if enough consideration is given to the conduct of the war, there will be fewer problems to solve when peace comes. There are some ill-considered actions to-day that are bound to make serious problems for the days of peace. One of these is the stupid or malicious way in which small business and industrial concerns are being slaughtered to-day while the chain store type of business is carefully protected. That is going to be a difficulty that will prove costly and serious in the future. Another is the treatment of soldiers and their dependents up to the present. It will be a problem, indeed, to explain to the men who return from overseas why their dependents had difficulty in making ends meet while their men folks were away, while the country had money to spend on short wave radio stations and on other unnecessary and non-essential affairs.

THIS IS A HOT ONE

When Adam ate the forbidden fruit he said the woman tempted him, and the lady in her turn blamed it on the devil. Ever since that day the sons of Adam who go into the printing business always blame any slip or error on the devil. Nearly always they keep a special devil of their own—just to have someone to blame for anything that may go wrong. Accordingly, last week when there was a rather bad slip in the advertising columns of the Powassan News the whole trouble was placed on the shoulders of the devil. Anyone learning of the error will agree that it was the devil's own mistake.

H. J. Paul, of Powassan, conducts a hardware and furniture store as well as an undertaking parlour, and so in a recent advertisement was fully justified and was doing a service to the customers of his hardware store when he informed them that no heaters were available at the present time. He did this service by simply inserting the line "No Prospects of Heaters." That would have been all right and would not have raised any discussion, had the printer's devil minded his p's and q's and other letters of the alphabet. But with his proverbial devilishness the Powassan printer's devil allowed a half a dozen letters in the line to drop out—or, maybe, he deliberately removed the said letters. In any event, the line appeared in the paper as "No Prospects of H"—followed by the name and the title "Funeral Director."

Any undertaker who can give such a guarantee as that—"No Prospects of H"—is sure to have hosts of callers. The Powassan News suggests that the Powassan undertaker was fairly burdened with telephone calls. No doubt some were humorous, but a few may have been in good faith from conscientious souls who sought comfort in the assurance that there was an undertaker who could guarantee them "No Prospects of H."

The moral that The Powassan News takes from the incident is that despite the devil and all his tricks, it pays to advertise. The number of telephone calls about that advertisement with the missing letter seems to prove that fact. However, the advertising as it stood (or did not stand) was certainly misleading. There were "Prospects of H". The devil had sent the Heaters to "H" and the real moral seems to be that around a newspaper office there is always the devil to pay, and he usually costs double for overtime.

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 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."

Whenever there is an outstanding man, the Scottish people usually claim him as their own. Usually the Scots are right. There are few great men who are not more or less Scots on their father's side, or Scottish on their mother's side, or Scotch on their insides. Winston Churchill seemed to be different. His father was English, his mother was American, and he smokes a big black cigar. But it turns out all right, after all. The great British premier celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday this week on Nov. 30th.—the birthday anniversary of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. Many a man has claimed to be Scottish on lesser grounds. The Scots surely now may claim Winston Churchill as a brother Scot. He has all the qualifications.

The Nation, a more or less famous United States publication, suggests that no matter what may happen, Adolph Schicklegruber can not "go abroad" to escape his deserts. "WHERE COULD YOU GO, ADOLPH?" The Nation asks in capital letters. Three years ago the British told old Schicklegruber where he could go. He will go there eventually. He is on the way now.

Two Christmas presents that would be much appreciated would be free transportation for soldiers on leave and cost-of-living bonus for soldiers' dependents. It is only eighteen shopping days until Christmas.

Speaking of Christmas, that recent regulation allowing the purchase of only one bottle of liquor a day does not seem so superabundant to some now. As one Irishman said—"I would not drink a bottle a day in a week, but it is going to take one a week to get enough for Christmas Day for myself and my friends. And I have lots of friends on Christmas Day."

Over \$2,000,000 Given Russia in Past Year Through Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross Thanks People of Canada, While Wishing Success to Canadian Aid to Russia Committee.

The Advance has never tired of pointing out the fact that the Canadian Red Cross has always been ready for any and every emergency. It is only to be expected that when the Russian people were attacked by the Germans, and there was such a great need for medical and hospital supplies and for other necessities on the battle fields of Russia that the Canadian Red Cross would be ready and willing to do more than its part. Many will have noticed that the Canadian Red Cross has helped Russia by contributions at various times, but few are aware of the full extent of the aid to Russia. Most people will be surprised to learn that during the past year over \$2,000,000 in supplies, goods and cash has been given by the Canadian Red Cross to help Russia in its battle. The Advance has given figures to show the amount of help given Russia by Britain and the United States in recent months in the way of planes, tanks, trucks, and other munitions of war. These contributions of war munitions have certainly been impressive and show that Russia has received very generous support from her allies. No one should hesitate to give Russia due credit for the magnificent battle that the Soviet nation has put up against the Nazis. It would be well, however, for all to realize that without the very generous support given by her allies in this conflict, it is doubtful if Russia could have done as she has done. The assistance given by the Canadian Red Cross is particularly worthy of note. All Canadians should be proud of the fact that this organization was ready and able to render the vital assistance to any ally that was given so promptly to Russia by the Canadian Red Cross. The story in detail is given herewith in the following communication to The Advance from the Canadian Red Cross headquarters:

"On the eve of the launching of the Campaign for \$1,000,000.00 by the Canadian Aid to Russia Committee, it is only proper that the Canadian Red Cross Society should give an accounting of the money contributed by the people of Canada through their Red Cross Society during the Campaign launched about a year ago.

"When Russia's needs were so great in the late fall of 1941, the Red Cross released from its supplies held in Britain a very large quantity of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and warm clothing. The actual cost of the material contained in these supplies was \$121,140.00. Their actual value was at least three times this figure. At the same time the following drugs were purchased and delivered:

- 100,000 units of Antitetanus serum — value — \$23,000.00.
- 1,000,000 units of Sulfathiazole — \$10,000.00
- 1,000 Baxter Vacoliter sets — \$1,620.00
- 10,000 Vacoliter containers — \$5,625.00
- 36,000,000 — 7½ gr. sulphamidide tablets — \$73,800.00
- 74,000,000 — 7 gr. urotropin tablets — \$66,800.00

"At the urgent request of the Russian Red Cross, we purchased carpenter tools for the purpose of erecting cottage hospitals. These tools cost \$56,226.70

We also purchased and shipped:—

- 4,000 hospital tents — \$98,800.00
- 1,000 hospital cots — 4,400.00

2,000 tent stoves — 5,500.00
Sheets and pillow cases (over 250,000)
Cost of material alone — \$156,969.15.

"For use in the hospitals, the following food was sent:—

- 19,992 lbs. of cream food — value — \$13,627.92
- 12,000 lbs. glucose — value — \$4,097.75.
- 19,992 lbs. chocolate malt and milk beverage — \$8,302.93.

"Besides the above purchases, the sum of \$100,000.00 was cabled and presented to Mme. Malsky, the chairman of the Russian Red Cross Committee in London. This constituted a total expenditure of \$627,350.45.

"The Canadian Red Cross had received definite instructions from the Department of External Affairs that only such things should be purchased as were specially requested by the Russian Red Cross through the British Government. In the early summer it was found that there were no other commodities either manufactured in, or available in Canada, which were required by the Russian Red Cross. However, on the 16th day of November the Red Cross received word from the Department of External Affairs that the Russian Red Cross had asked for clothing and was instructed that the balance on hand might be spent in this way. The Purchasing Committee of the Red Cross met on the evening of November 23rd and carefully reviewed the whole question, and authorized the expenditure of the balance on hand for clothing. Owing to the fact that winter had set in in Russia, it was decided that the Red Cross supplies in store in Britain should again be drawn upon in order that the supplies may be made available to the Russian people at the earliest possible moment. At a later date the Red Cross will make a final announcement of the clothing which has been sent.

"The Red Cross wishes to acknowledge the great help that was rendered in this Campaign by all the Russian, Polish, Slovak and Ukrainian Societies across Canada. The relations of the Red Cross with these bodies has been most cordial and has resulted in the special gift of ambulances. For instance, the Federation of Russian-Canadians has agreed to provide the money for the purchase of thirty-three ambulances, which have been ordered and which will be shipped from a western Canadian port to Vladivostok as soon as they are delivered.

"From the above it will be seen that the gift of the Canadian people to our gallant Allies during the past year taking into consideration the value of the work done by the women across Canada, will be in excess of \$2,000,000.00.

"The Red Cross wishes the Canadian Aid to Russia Committee every success in their effort.

P. H. GORDON
Chairman, National Executive, Committee.
The Canadian Red Cross Society.

Quiet Wedding at Notre Dame Church Wednesday Morning

Rose Beauchamp Takes Wedding Vows With Frank Caporicci at Quiet Ceremony Wednesday. Wedding Breakfast and Dinner Follows.

A lovely but quiet wedding took place Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. at the Notre Dame de Lourdes Church, when Rose Alma Beauchamp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Beauchamp, S. Porcupine, became the bride of Frank

It would appear that the regulation regarding the purchase of only one bottle of liquor per day might well be changed in the general interests. As much as a bottle a day will not keep the doctor away. On the other hand making people run every day to the liquor store for a week or two in the busiest time of the year to get in a Christmas supply does not seem a sample of efficiency.

The absurdity of the recent regulations whereby no passenger is allowed to travel more than fifty miles on a bus is exposed by samples quoted by The Powassan News. A group of soldiers boarded a bus at Barrie on their way north for leave. After they had gone fifty miles they were forced to leave the bus, but the bus went on to its destination. There was no saving of tires or gasoline, but the soldiers were subjected to senseless inconvenience and delay. A young woman travelling to visit a dying relative was compelled to leave the bus at the end of fifty miles. This young lady, however, in her anxiety to reach her destination, hired a taxi and drove to the next bus station, where she rejoined the bus and completed her journey. The Powassan News is right in concluding:—"This 50-mile travel restriction (with buses running anyway) seems anything but reasonable."

There is little sympathy in regard to the report that Mussolini is reported as very ill at present. Schicklegruber isn't feeling any too well either.

The war news these days continues very favourably for the Allied Nations on practically every battle front. It would not be well, however, for anyone to be optimistic. The gangster nations still have a lot of dirt in their systems. It would be the height of folly to lessen the war effort in any way. The chances are that the gangster nations will collapse suddenly when the break comes, as the Germans did in the last war, but it will take months, perhaps years, to smash the Thugs, the Barbarians and the Chocolate soldiers.

Immediately following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lefevre, 2½ Wende avenue, where the bride's sister, Mrs. Lefevre, and mother, Mrs. Beauchamp, received the guests. Present for the breakfast, were the immediate family and close friends. The bride's mother was lovely in a navy afternoon frock with black accessories. In the evening a wedding supper was held at the bride's parental home, 30 Moore avenue, South Porcupine, where friends and relatives enjoyed a tasty dinner, and a reception in the evening. The couple will reside in Timmins.

Visitors from Kirkland at Eastern Star Event

Last week The Kirkland Lake North News said:—"In honor of the visit of Mrs. Violet Day, A.G.M., of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Ontario, for whom a reception was held at Timmins by the Arbutus Chapter No. 123, Eastern Star, the following local people motored to Timmins; Mrs. James Aynsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Tipper, Mrs. A. Hamilton, Mrs. C. McPhail, Mrs. Martha Jones, Mrs. D. MacArthur, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. Bessie Walsworth, Mrs. Cora Newington Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. J. Hamilton."



"At Bridge....."

I had the most nerve-racking time. I would lead a diamond only to have it turn out to be a heart. After tolerating "nasty looks" and "short remarks" for a while, I thought something should be done about it. The whole trouble was with my eyes. Mr. Curtis soon put an end to that trouble and while I'm not exactly a "Culbertson," I play a fair game now, thanks to my new glasses."

CURTIS
OPTICAL COMPANY
14 Pine St. N. Phone 833



"We'll hold your place"

IN EVERY city, town and village throughout Canada today there are gaps where once were young men. They heard a call and put on navy blue, khaki, horizon blue, and they have gone, answering a call . . .

They are missed—missed not only in their homes but also in the business places which once they filled.

They have gone from every institution in Canada; but from none more than from the chartered banks. There is hardly a branch office from coast to coast which is not today the poorer—and the prouder—for those who thus laid down their pens.

But every branch manager, as he shook parting hands, had this consolation: he could say, "We'll hold your place. It will be waiting for you when you come back. That is a pledge."

So it is the part of those who remain to serve their country in such a way that the promise may be kept: "We'll hold your place."



There were 14,433 single and married men from 18 to 45 years of age employed by the Chartered Banks at the outbreak of war. 5,053—or 35%—of them had joined the armed forces by October 31st, 1942; 1,243 others who joined bank staffs since war began have also enlisted.

THE CHARTERED BANKS
OF CANADA