

The Porcupine Advance

TWO PHONES—26 and 2020
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec Newspaper Association
Published Every Thursday by
GEO. LAKE, Owner and Publisher

Subscription Rates:

Canada—\$2.00 Per Year. United States—\$3.00 Per Year.

Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1943

THE PUBLIC DOES WELL

All too often during the present war the public has been lectured in regard to its duty and its responsibility and at times there have been suggestions that the people in general have been lax or lukewarm. It may be that something of this sort may have been necessary to keep the people in general from becoming too complacent and so endangering the war effort. Every time, however, that the public has been lectured by some second-rate member of the bureaucracy that has grown up under cover of the war, The Advance has been irritated, because it appears from the record that the people in general have made the most creditable and encouraging response of all—better than the governments, better than the bureaus, better than the commissions. The record of recruiting is open for all to see. Every call has been answered in magnificent way. The support given the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Legion, the Victory Loan campaigns, has been something worth the greatest commendation. Credit usually given to the government, to bureaus or commissions or whatnot for Canada's wonderful contribution to the war, really belongs to the people of Canada.

Who but the people of Canada made possible the immense supplies of food and ammunition and the other tools of war that have really poured overseas to help the cause? Committees of the people have roused the people to successful efforts in every line. Does anyone believe that the rationing system would have been possible in any successful form without the remarkable co-operation of the people? It is not unfair to say that the local rationing boards have given life and effect to rationing in a measure that would have been impossible otherwise. Even in such matters as registration, local voluntary workers have been valuable indeed.

Local committees have done outstanding work in many different lines. There were urgent calls for the salvaging of paper. What has been the result? Local committees did the work of salvaging paper with such effectiveness that the government-appointed officials could not cope with the supplies sent in.

At the present moment, there is considerable satisfaction in many quarters because of the announcement made some days ago that now owners of passenger cars may have their tires re-treaded with camelback rubber of the passenger car type without the necessity for a tire ration permit. This is a concession that will be of great value to all the car owners of the Dominion. Where rightly goes the credit for this achievement? Not to governments or bureaus, but to the people themselves. Special credit should be awarded the 2,000 salvage committees in Canada who collected such a multiplicity of old tires that the situation improved far beyond expectations. Hundreds of public-spirited citizens and thousands of patriotic children have given so freely of their time, talent and energy that the inevitable result has been that the shortage of rubber has been relieved in notable measure. Certainly there is credit due to the salvage committees and to the donating public—in other words to the people in general for the part they have played in making it possible to control the rubber situation. Service Clubs, the Boy Scouts, the Legion, and a hundred and one organizations have done their part to help along the war effort in any and every possible line. In the matter of tires, something believed impossible a year ago has proven to be fact and to the people in general must go the greater part of the praise. It is true that the mounting output of synthetic rubber still leaves a shortage of rubber for the needs of the times, and the salvaging of tires and tubes is still an urgent duty, but the facts of the case show that there has been very decided progress and success. Again, however, the so-called decadent democracy has shown beyond any question, that it can do things and do them well—do them, indeed much more promptly and completely than the harshly regimented and regulated dictatorships.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

By Dominion and provincial proclamations the present week is set apart as Fire Prevention Week. The purpose of this is to impress upon the public the need for study and action alike to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the number of fires and the consequent toll of deaths and property loss. Last year in Canada there was 47,596 fires—practically all of them unnecessary. These fires cost 304 precious lives and meant a property loss of well over \$31,000,000. It is hoped that the very statement of such facts will rouse the people in general to a realization of the urgent need for all possible measures to avoid this unnecessary waste. Of the 47,596 fires, no less than 14,555 were due to the carelessness of smokers. Another 9,280 of these fires were traced to defective stoves, furnaces, overheated chimneys and stovepipes. The remedy

is apparent. Avoid carelessness and see that all fire risks are removed or remedied.

The Porcupine Camp has in effect been having "Fire Prevention Week" every week. Timmins, Schumacher, South Porcupine and Whitney township each have able fire chiefs, well-trained firemen and effective fire-fighting equipment. The people in these municipalities have given the most intelligent co-operation. Timmins owes a debt of gratitude to the late Fire Chief Borland for his able and ceaseless effort for fire prevention in this town. His energy and his talent popularized fire prevention here. Similar tribute may well be paid to Fire Chief Maxwell Smith in South Porcupine and to Fire Chief Chas. Jucksch, in Schumacher and the capable and public-spirited citizens they gathered round them. There should also be mention of Mayors and Councillors like Dr. J. A. McInnis in Timmins who gave such wholehearted support when fire brigades were much less popular than they are to-day when their value is so apparent. Other towns in the North have also had their Fire Chiefs and Firemen preaching fire prevention and fire protection in season and out of season until the public were first impressed and then convinced that here was something especially well worth while. In this department as in most other walks of life the whole North owes much to its pioneers, and it is indeed a satisfaction to know that the people of to-day and the leaders of to-day are not forgetting the traditions that the men of the earlier days established.

While the purpose of Fire Prevention Week is to increase and extend the public interest in the matter of avoiding fires and fire losses, it seems an appropriate time to pay tribute to the fire chiefs and the firemen, and especially the volunteer firemen, all of whom give most generously of their time and effort and study in a very distinct line of public service. The Advance likes especially Fire Chief Stanley's thought of the fire department as particularly the people's department—for the service of the public as well as for the protection of the public. This is the tradition of the Temiskaming Firemen's Association, and of the District of Cochrane Firemen's Association. The Firemen of the North need take off their helmets to none others as fire-fighters or as fighters to prevent fires. Yet their services to the public in many other lines have been of outstanding importance. They pride themselves on being of the people and for the people. They are living proof of the fact that British democracy is a working success.

BACK THE BOY SCOUTS

During these days of war it seems that very frequently occasions seem to arise when things have to be done in a hurry yet done well, but with the shortage of labour and the innumerable calls there is always difficulty in finding ways and means of looking after the new jobs that arise. In Timmins in such cases, there is a tendency for someone to say:—"Well, we could get the Boy Scouts to do it!" That always suggested that the work would be looked after promptly and done well and if there was no money to be spent it would be done free as well. Judging by brief items in other papers this condition is not confined to Timmins and district, but is a widespread method of solving such difficulties. Circulars have to be distributed—call the Boy Scouts. Some service has to be hurried through for a Victory Loan—what about the Boy Scouts? Is some salvage plan in danger of bogging down—will the Boy Scouts help? Of course, the Boy Scouts will and do. In the past four years they have done about everything from sentry duty to delivery of notices. The Boy Scouts painted and placed a record line of Victory Loan signs. They made a success of salvage drives. They collected a large quantity of waste fats. They have sent a neat amount overseas for the bomb victims and for the Scouts in other lands who had been affected by war's distress. Last year firms and individuals who could not otherwise secure labour to clean the storm windows before they were put on, found that the Boy Scouts would do this work as a community service. To list all the activities of the Boy Scouts for community and patriotic affairs would be as tedious as a catalogue. There is no question, however, of the great value of the Boy Scouts in these days of war. In times of peace the Boy Scouts are useful in many ways in addition to the benefit to the boy themselves through the ideals and influence of the movement. In days of war the Boy Scouts have been indispensable. Timmins has made full use of them. It appears to be the time now for tangible expression of appreciation for the Boy Scouts. No one needs to be told that such a movement requires money to keep it going. Only once a year do the Boy Scouts make any appeal to the public for financial support, and even then they do not canvass for donations. Instead, they sell apples—the best apples they can secure. Saturday of this week is "Apple Day." The Scouts will be around on Saturday to sell their apples for this year. This will be an opportunity for all to return the compliment for the many ready services of the Boy Scouts. The money raised will be used to finance this very important community work. All should give as generously as possible. The Boy Scout movement not only assures better boys, but it also makes for a better community. There is another important service of the Boy Scouts that is, perhaps not as generally recognized as it should be. That is the fact that the movement by its training and its influence trains boys so that they are more valuable to other organizations, such as the Air Cadets, the Sea Cadets, the Army Cadets, and the armed forces. In these days of war the

value of the Boy Scout movement should be very specially apparent and result in a generous line of sales on their apple day.

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."

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is now advocating a second front. But the second front this Senator urges is not the same sort of second front that has been so loudly demanded by some others. Senator Lodge points out that the second front recently opened by the Allied Nations in Sicily and Italy has forced the Germans to withdraw tanks and planes and soldiers from the Russian front, and so has made it possible for the Russians to make the notable advances they have been making recently. With this second front as an inspiration, Senator Lodge suggests that Russia make a second front for the benefit of the United States. He would have them allow Russian territory to be used as bases from which to attack Japan. Such a second front would speed up the battle between the United States and Japan. It would be a great advantage to the United States and would entail little risk or special cost to Russia. Russia already has to maintain a large force of men on its northern boundary because there is the other Axis example to prove that treaties and pledges must not be taken too seriously.

Several newspapers have had questioning comments on one idea expressed by Elizabeth Boykin, who writes the "Pleasant Homes" feature for The Advance. This idea was the suggestion that the rocking chair is on its way back to popular favour.



A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa

Written specially for the weekly newspapers of Canada (By Jim Greenblatt)

Regina, Sept. 23—Taking a week's holiday from this news letter turned out to be a busman's holiday and I wound up in Regina, Sask. Queen City of the Plains, taking in the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

After two days and two nights on the train, Ottawa and its hive of war activity seems a remote place. Out here on the long stretches of flat prairie, with the man power available, the farmers are garnering a crop which, while it isn't so much compared to last year's record bumper, will contribute greatly to feeding the United Nations.

For miles and miles on end one sees threshing rigs going full blast and numerous straw stacks—golden yellow mounds that tell a story of nature's gift in fruition. On the train, which rumbles ceaselessly on, is found part of the public opinion of Canada, and for anyone interested in the dissemination of information here is a fountain of interesting hours to be spent. It is on a train too, I think, that some of the mechanics of public opinion is moulded and considerable inter-sectional goodwill is cemented. But rumours are also spread, and misinformation is spilled around promiscuously. And it is also where political hash is potted.

More people are travelling than ever before; and more people are learning more about Canada than they ever did before. Good will come of it. I was talking to a western agriculturist, who had been down in Quebec taking a looksee. He had probably hated to persuade himself, but he admitted frankly that the Quebec farmer "was doing a good job" . . . that he was in most cases, and in his own way, really farming better than the westerner had given him credit for: I only mention this because it shows what travel and inter-mingling can do for a people.

You run into interesting things on a train alright. I talked with a diplomat's wife who was just three weeks away from Stockholm with her two small children and a Norwegian nurse. A high priority got her out of Sweden by plane. Some of her observations I think will record here something that I haven't seen suggested anywhere in the press of Canada or the United States. She had spoken to newspaper people in Stockholm, to people from Germany who had been in Sweden on business, to refugees just escaped from occupied Norway, and she said the feeling is growing that Germany will soon quietly move out of Norway and be rid of what's turning out to be a decided pain in the neck to her—economically, militarily and otherwise. This is the "something" that I haven't seen even suggested before.

She said conditions in Norway are terrible, worse than what you read about. There is an average of about forty Norwegians getting out every day to Sweden and she has had the opportunity of getting first hand information. She confirmed the reports that no German

troops have moved through Sweden for some time, ever since the Swedish government promulgated that edict.

People recently from Germany had told her that the city of Hamburg, for instance, was really totally obliterated. Fires so terrible raged there after the big raids that they didn't even try to stop them, and cement flowed down the streets like lava. Berlin has taken a terrible pasting and is in a bad way and her information was that the morale of the German people is not yet shaken to the extent where this is liable to be an early collapse.

To get back to this prairie convention, which is thought important enough to be attended by the National President, J. W. Rowe, of Manitou, Manitoba, and the Managing Director, C. V. Charters, of Brampton, Ont., a high note of the convention, as it was at the national affair in Toronto, is the contribution weekly papers can make to the winning of victory. Why I mention this is because they merely reflect the opinions and the physical and moral effort of those who read weekly newspapers—the people who live in the areas not classed as urban.

The Regina Leader-Post in an editorial today voiced this sentiment aptly and in the following paragraph of that editorial showed what the daily newspapers—which means the daily readers too—think of the weeklies, which—as we mentioned before—means you and you, too.

"The weekly newspapers constitute the veritable backbone of public information. They reach a reading group. They enjoy an intimacy of relationship with their subscribers that metropolitan newspapers regard with envy but can scarcely hope to equal because of their

It seems a necessity these days. While there are a number of soapbox strategists on this continent, there are also many rocking chair military advisors who need to sit down to think.

Some people fear that when the war is finally won there will be people, like after the last war, who will wish to treat the Germans as if they were human beings worthy of kindness or consideration. If there is this sort of sentimental person after the war, tell them the story of the Canadian destroyer, St. Croix. A merchant ship had been torpedoed and the St. Croix was busily engaged in picking up survivors. Perhaps the St. Croix was too immersed in this good work. In any event the submarine came to the surface and deliberately blew the rescue ship to bits, shooting those in the water. Only one man escaped.

While all in the North are pleased to see Rev. Fr. O'Gorman back at his place as parish priest of the Church of Nativity, Timmins, there will be less popular approval of the red tape that brought this about. Rev. Fr. O'Gorman, who served in the last war, was back on wartime duty early in the present war. He has served with value and distinction in the present conflict. Government red tape, however, has decreed that no one over 65 years of age can serve as chaplain even on the home front. It is difficult to see any sense in such a ruling and it has certainly deprived Ontario of an earnest, able and faithful chaplain for the Canadian forces.

There have been many war casualties on the home front as well as overseas. One of these is the discontinuance of the morning edition of The Ottawa Journal. For around quarter of a century this edition of The Journal has served the people of the North with sympathy and earnestness. There are several other newspapers whose editions could have been curtailed with less loss to the North.

won. They are not holding out for more of anything except a greater opportunity of contributing to victory." Along a similarly serious vein of thought was Premier W. J. Patterson's address to the convention. He asked the newspapermen in their various communities to preach the doctrine of hope and optimism, which must, however, be checked by the prospect of the serious problems which are still facing us. He thought it was up to people to retain their true sense of proportion, not to regard the general outlook from any standpoint of our own personal problems; we should take the broader and national view. He meant we should not miss the forest because of the trees. And that ends a rambling newsletter that had to be, despite the supposed week's holiday.

Eight Births Registered in Timmins Last Week-end

Born—On September 19, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Belair, Mattagami Heights, a son (Joseph Leandre Sylvio).
Born—On September 7, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Milo Vukicevich, Birch St., a son (Daniel).
Born—On September 11, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Chausse, Third Ave., a daughter, (Marie Marguerite Alice Audrey).
Born—On September 8, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Omer Leo Millette, Carlin Ave., at St. Mary's Hospital, a daughter (Mary Lucille).
Born—On September 19, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Treffle Odq. Vallant, Messines Ave., at St. Mary's Hospital, a son (Roland Clifford).
Born—On October 10, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simunovic, First Ave., Schumacher, at St. Mary's Hospital, a son (Joseph Paul).
Born—On September 29, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. V. O'Connor, Mountjoy Street South, at St. Mary's Hospital, a son (Vernon Lawrence).
Born—On September 20, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Perreault, Bannerman Ave., a son (George Rene).

HIS REASON

"Don't they teach you to salute in your company?" said the major to Patrick Malone, who had passed him without raising his hand.
"Yes, sir," replied Pat.
"Then why didn't you salute?"
"Well, sir," said Pat, "I didn't want to attract more attention than necessary because I'm not supposed to be out without a pass."—Sudbury Star.

A GOOD DINNER
Needs a tasty Appetizing Dessert.

The housewives of Canada, ever anxious to provide attractive and nourishing meals for their families, are "Housoldiers".

They have learned that delightful desserts, made easily and at little cost with Canada Corn Starch, are a welcome addition to meals prepared in accordance with Canada's Food Rules.

They know the high quality of Canada Corn Starch ensures fine, smooth results.

Follow Canada's Food Rules for Health and Fitness.

CANADA CORN STARCH
A product of the CANADA STARCH COMPANY, Limited

YOUR BANKS are more extensively regulated than any other Canadian business.

Canada's ten Chartered Banks are subject, under the Bank Act, to the most thoroughgoing regulation. For instance:



The annual audit—conducted by Chartered Accountants appointed by the banks' shareholders—is submitted to the Department of Finance. The Department may call for further special audits, and in addition maintains regular inspections of the banks' affairs through the Inspector-General of Banks, who is obliged by law to examine the banks' books at least once each year.

Then there are monthly returns to both the Department of Finance and to the Bank of Canada. The Minister may also call for special returns at any time.

All this in addition to the Bank Act's extensive regulations covering such phases of banking operation as reserve requirements, types of transactions permitted, interest rates and note issue.

These regulations are for the purpose of safeguarding your savings and guiding the operations of the banks as an essential element of our national life.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA