

# The Porcupine Advance

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## WHAT PRICE KILLING ?

That genial gentleman, Thomas Richard Henry, who writes an original and entertaining column each day for the Toronto Telegram, gives some interesting ideas about the cost of killing men in war. According to the columnist, at the present time it costs about \$60,000 apiece to kill Germans. In the last war it only cost \$27,000 each. Yet the Wartime Prices and Trade Board continues to boast that prices have been kept down during this war. No one has the affrontery to maintain that quality has not deteriorated in this war in nearly every line. There is a ceiling on prices all right, but no floor for quality. Quality is down in the cellar. In some cases it has gone down the sewer. But the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been very vigilant in maintaining the price ceilings. And so, any day now it may be expected that General Crerar will be before the court for charging \$60,000 for a dead German, whose "just and reasonable" price was only \$27,000 in the last war.

Thomas Richard Henry does not do things by halves. He doesn't stop at the last war or the Boer War. Instead he trots out the Napoleonic wars, when he claims the price per head for killing enemies was only \$3,700. Then he skips back to the wars of Caesar when that Roman gentleman only paid a dollar each for enemies killed.

It would be interesting to know where Thomas Richard Henry obtained his price list for killing folks. It may be that he secured them from one of those Gallup polls, in which case the truth would be sure to be obscured by wishful thinking. It is to be hoped, however, that Thomas Richard Henry is not that gullible.

Another question that arises is whether the ceiling price for dead Germans applies to other nations. Does it cost more or less to kill Britons, Russians, Chinese, Japanese or United States citizens? If it cost \$60,000 each for every Chinaman killed, or every Jap, in those days when both nations' losses were claimed to be in the millions, it would mean a lot of money. If the claims of the Russians and the Germans as to the number of dead on each side during the early days of the invasion of Russia were correct, then even a prohibitionist would stagger at the total figures in dollars. A local gentleman claims to have kept track of all the losses alleged to have been suffered by all the nations involved since the present war opened and he totals the figures at around fifteen million. Multiply \$60,000 by fifteen million and you have ninety thousand million, which will be a real British billion after you add the sales tax. However, there is reason for believing that it is not costing the enemy any \$60,000 each for every Allied soldier killed. Instead there appears to be a sliding scale. Some of the gallant volunteers sacrificed their lives more cheaply than that, while there are some right here in Canada whom it will cost the enemy more than \$60,000 even to get a shot at them.

True or false, there should be a moral in the figures so freely quoted by the gentle Thomas Richard Henry. Indeed, there are two morals. One is that the political chicanery of a part of a part of a party in Canada adds much to the cost of killing the enemy. The other moral is that no matter what the cost may be, it will be worth it all, if freedom is really held and the world is purged of the brutal and diseased gangsters.

## NATIONAL DEFECTIVE SERVICE

From the very beginning The Advance has objected to the bureaucratic basis of the National Selective Service in Canada. The whole system appears to be wrong, and to have the effect of preventing employees from securing work and employers from obtaining help. There are two reasons why the plan has been tolerated. One of these is the fact that the people are so anxious to help along the victory that they hesitate to protest against anything claimed to be instituted for war purposes. The second reason is that the officials of the individual offices appears to have made so earnest and unselfish effort to make something of the scheme that criticism has been less general than it would have been. The record, however, continues to show the impracticability of the whole method. It will be freely admitted that there should be some national regulation of man power. The necessary control, however, could be achieved by limiting employers to the services of a certain number of workers in the required categories and regulating the movement of employees to a limited extent. Employees and employers should be left free to deal with each other and changes should be made, subject, of course, to approval of the Selective Service officers. Such a practical plan many not appeal to the bureaucratic-minded, but it is the one that will work the best. The plan of all negotiations going through the bureau is a completely time-wasting and impractical scheme. About the only time it works smoothly or effec-

tively is when the regulations are broken. Those who use underground methods may find Selective Service of benefit, but these are not the people who should have the first consideration.

The recent pathetic appeals from governmental heads for volunteers for the armed forces and for thousands for munition work is surely proof of the failure of the Selective Service plan. One of the specially disturbing things about the whole matter is that while there are businesses and industries crippled for lack of help, there are persistent reports of men and women out of work and unable apparently to get employment in their lines. Anyone who questions the idea that there are people to-day who are actually out of employment should read The Kamloops, B.C. Sentinel of last week. On the front page of that newspaper is the story suggesting that Kamloops and other Western centres are having difficulty with transients travelling on freight trains. Mayor G. R. Williams, of Kamloops, is quoted as saying: "There is no question but that there are more men riding the rods now than for some time." Some of these transients are said to be men discharged from the Armed Forces. It is alarming, indeed, to think of these discharged men having to travel as transients on freight trains. If it is impossible for the Selective Service organization to look after these men now, what will be the situation later on when men will be discharged by the thousands instead of by the scores. The situation in Kamloops was so serious that the council held an investigation. Among the findings was the belief that none of the transients were destitute but that they preferred sight-seeing to work. In days gone by, before schemes like the Selective Service were adopted after the manner of fascist countries, free riding on freights was always stopped when it became at all epidemic. Sufficient police were placed on duty by the railways and enough arrests were made to discourage the dangerous and undesirable practice. This proved of advantage to the men concerned. They were kept where they were known and employment provided for them, and if this were not possible, they were cared for until work was available. If work were available in other parts of the country, private enterprise was always able to arrange for proper transportation from one area to another. It surely proves something entirely wrong with present plans when there are such anxious pleas for workers in so many parts of Canada, while in the West the transient travelling on the freights has become a menace. Those who remember how these transients from the West were the forerunners of the manpower muddle in the last depression have good grounds now for alarm. The governments of depression days made the mistake of failing to provide work for the transients of those years. To the timid those days the cost of providing employment seemed too great. No such excuse is possible these times. From most parts of Canada there come fairly frantic calls for manpower. What seems to be needed is a lifting of the ban so that individuals and firms may secure the help so urgently needed. The National Selective Service does not appear to be the way to do it. A chance should be given for free enterprise.

## SALUTE TO THREE!

During the last war there was a very rugged and independent Northerner who surprised his friends by the invariable promptness and willingness with which he saluted any superior officer in uniform. Once he explained his attitude. "I'm not saluting that old corrugated," he said. "I'm saluting the uniform and what it represents. I'm saluting Waterloo and Balaclava and the Dargal Gap, Trafalgar and a thousand and one brave battles for King and Country. I'm saluting the Empire, its history and its ideals!" He had the true idea of the salute. He honoured himself by showing his appreciation of gallantry and courage and resource.

The Advance herewith would call for three salutes.

Salute to The Legionary, the official journal of the Canadian Legion of British Empire Service League, for giving publicity and prominence to one of the most impressive stories of the war!

Twenty British naval officers, the story says, were taken prisoners by the Germans during a combined operations attack. They had lost their watches during the action, and one of the party wrote to a Swiss firm asking for a supply of new watches, pointing out, however, that the only security they could give was their word of honour to pay at the end of the war. In due course the watches, valued at about \$800.00, arrived at the prisoners' camp.

Salute to the Swiss firm for its ready recognition of two truths—that the word of honour of British officers is as good as gold, and that victory is assured in the end to make that word effective!

And above all! Salute to the British officers whose characters and records make their word of honour negotiable security throughout the civilized world.

This is a story that should be told in every classroom as an incentive and an inspiration. There is glory in the belief that the British word of honour is valid currency. There is a lesson in the thought that such a reputation must be built by faithful and persistent integrity year after year.

## 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 unshak-

en. Let us go forward to that task as one man with a smile on our lips and our heads held high and with God's help we shall not fail."

The irony of fate! A conscientious objector at Chalk River Camp was drowned this week in the Petawawa river while enjoying a swim on Sunday afternoon.

In this matter of saving paper, has anyone looked into the use of this material in the making of some shoes?

Those people who have been worrying so long about when the invasion of France would start, now must find something else to be anxious about. Well, there is the date of the coming election for the Dominion House!

Earlier in the war, the Dishonourable Mr. Schickelgruber made the suggestion that he would never worry so long as he had only the one front on which to fight. Now, he has four—the Rus-

## Average of \$500,000 per Day Paid Out by Life Insurance Cos.

### Four Million Canadians Now Own Life Insurance Policies.

Toronto, June 14: Payment to Canadian life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1942 amounted to \$147,000,000 and in the past ten years to \$1,600,000,000, "an average of \$500,000 every working day flowing into the pockets of thrifty people and their dependents," H. W. Manning of Winnipeg, retiring President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, declared to-day in Toronto at the annual meeting of the Association.

"During the present war years," he continued, "Canadian have purchased more life insurance than ever before, and now four million Canadians own life insurance for an amount that is actually as great as was the total public debt of the Dominion, the Provinces and municipalities combined at the outbreak of this war."

Mr. Manning continued: "It is not suggested by responsible life insurance men that it is undesirable to adopt measures of social security, under the supervision of the state. They do not agree that the state is acting improperly when it takes the more fortunate and successful for the relief of the less fortunate. They do not assert that there is any possible objection to the framing of plans by which, either from individual contribution of citizens, or from the general revenues of the nation, provision will be made for the improvement of national health, for the care of the sick, for the relief of poverty and distress."

"What they do assert is that any social security plan must be well prepared and making provision for a minimum subsistence level for everyone. Life insurance management seeks general acceptance, as a basic and normal principle, of the theory that the individual owes fit to himself, to his dependents and to society to exercise the industry and thrift which will enable him to provide as completely as circumstances permit for his own maintenance and the care of those who look to him for support."

"It appears therefore to be one of our responsibilities to point out in no uncertain terms that the business in which we are engaged is essentially that of encouraging men and women, as self-respecting individuals, to look first to their own energy and their own thrift as the origin of their resources."

Mr. Manning referred to the much discussed subject of "policy reserves" and declared that they were provisions not for contingencies which might or might not occur, but for the certainty that money would be paid at some future time in discharge of policy obligations. Assets held in this form were never idle—during wartime they were invested in Victory Bonds—in time of peace they aided the development of the nation, created employment and raised the standard of living.

"In the past three years income in Canada from insurance and annuity premiums amounted to approximately \$700,000,000. In the same period, subscriptions to the six Victory Loans amounted to \$900,000,000."

"The fact that two-thirds of life insurance company assets are invested in bonds while only one-tenth constitute preferred and common stocks tells clearly that the direct influence which life insurance companies are claimed to exert over the activities of industrial and commercial organizations is purely mythical," Mr. Manning pointed out.

## May Ask Province to Take Over Policing of Towns

According to The New Linkard Speaker there is a possibility that Halleybury and Cobalt may take advantage of new legislation and ask the Province to take over police protection in these two towns. Neither Halleybury nor Cobalt pay very large salaries to their police, while on the other hand they expect the officers to do other than police work. For example, Halleybury's chief of police is also fire chief and has some other work not usually expected of the police. This, of course, is due to the desire for economy, and this would be the big factor in having the work of policing taken over by the Provincial Police. Enquiry is now being made as to the cost to the town of having the Province take over the police work.

There are people who argue that

sian front, the Italian front, the Yugoslav front and the invasion front. And there are still more fronts coming for Adolph!

What about the early development of the lignite fields north of Cochrane? The North should be asking this question loudly these days. It has been claimed that a process is available that could put this product on the market this year. What has been done about this? If anything.

Recent rains have stopped the bush fire menace in this district. It only needs a few days of warm weather, however, to make conditions almost as bad as they were before. In the meantime it would be well for the government to consider the whole question very carefully. The Forestry Dept. has simply done a wonderful work of fighting the fires, but the appropriation for the work is way below what it should be. The permanent staff of the department should be increased and the enlarged staff allowed to plan for further fire prevention as well as being ready to fight fires that occur.

provincial police would be more efficient than municipal police. There is no grounds for any such belief. There have been times when provincial police stationed here have seemed to be more effective than the municipal police, but on the other hand there have been provincial police here whose record would not stand up against the municipal men of their time. When municipal police prove unsatisfactory the people can soon bring pressure to have them changed. There would be much difficulty in getting rid of provincial police who proved incompetent or worse. Of course, there is a present day tendency to centralization of all authority, and a mistaken theory that by some magic bureaucratic government can do better than government more closely associated with the people. At the present time the provincial police and the municipal police act as a sort of check on each other. If the one seems to fail the other can go into action in case of need. For the province to control all police would be all right for the politicians but it would not be so good for the people.

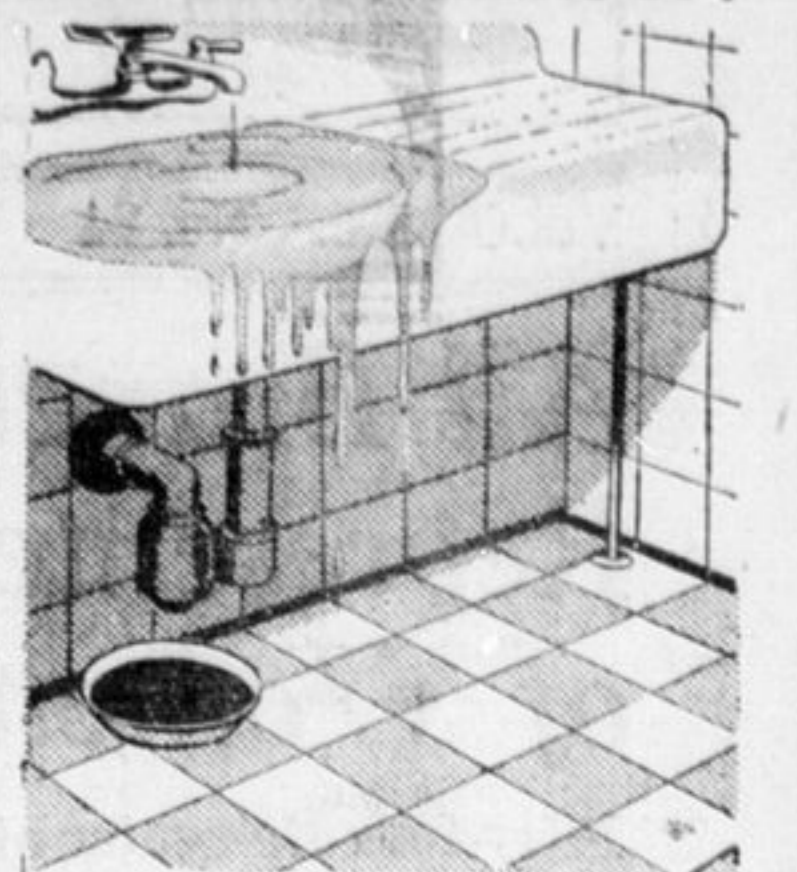
## New Reduced Prices for Front Cuts are Popular

The new reduced prices for front cuts of beef are proving quite helpful to the larger families and is easing the meat supply," Mrs. W. M. Flannery, Chairman of the Northern Ontario Women's Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, stated in observing the benefits of the new beef price order.

Mrs. Flannery's committee is active in making surveys and observing regulations of the Board in the area.

Mrs. Flannery covered the beef price and supply situation with this significant statement: "So that there will be no return to meat rationing, the consumers must remember that in

## FLOOR FRESH SCRUBBED AND SINK'S BACKING UP!



## POUR IN GILLETT'S!

No reason to get excited when drains clog... if you have Gillett's Lye handy... Pour in, and bingo! The greasy mess clears right out! Water runs freely again. This tip-top, powerful cleaner will save you endless drudgery. Whisks away dirt and grease without hard scrubbing. Deodorizes garbage pails. Destroys contents of outside closets. Gets everything it touches clean and sweet in a jiffy. Don't wait to learn the many ways Gillett's will help you "take it easy." Get some today. Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water. MADE IN CANADA

## BRIGHTEN THE MEALS WITH BISCUITS

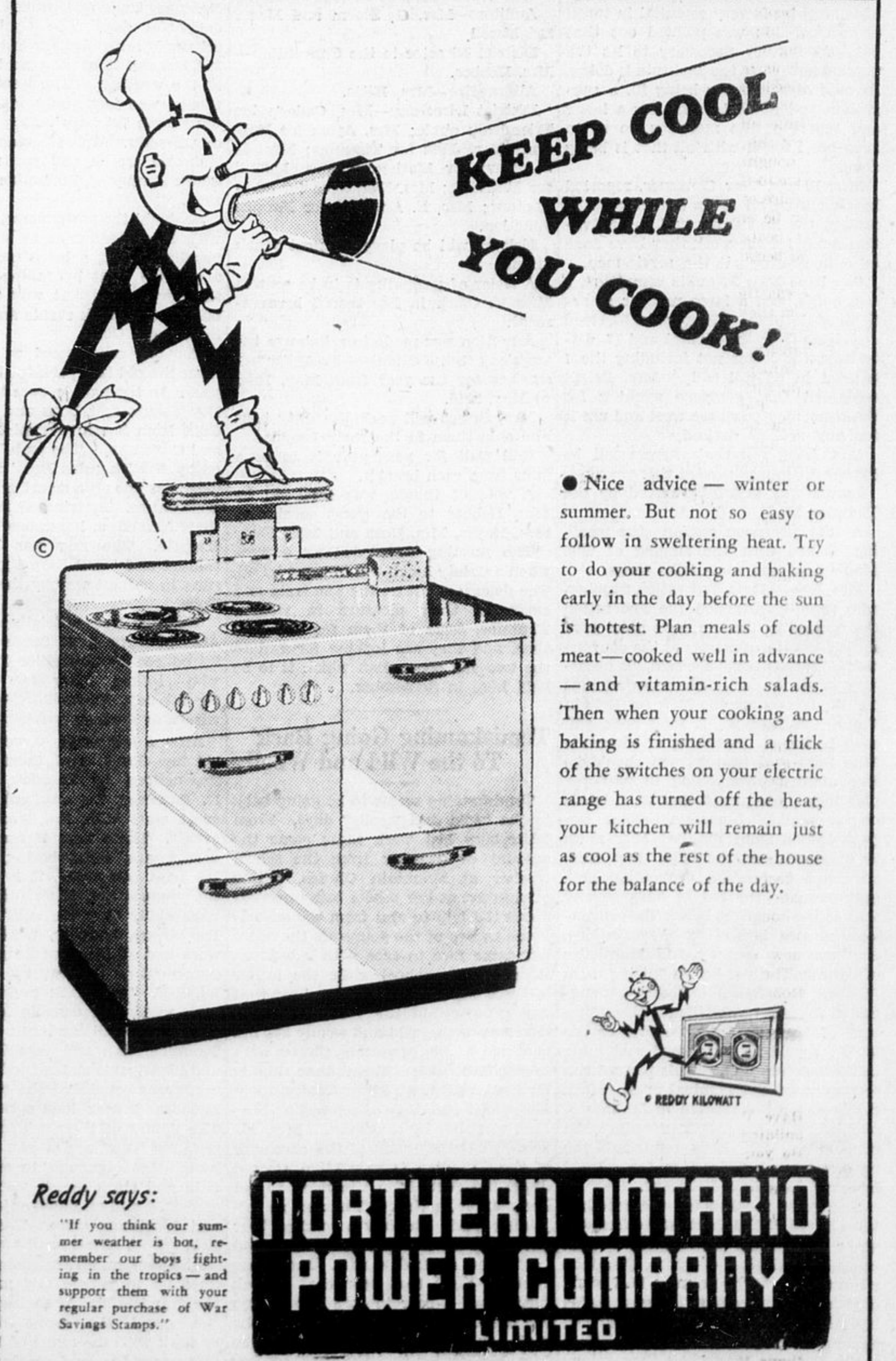


**MAGIC'S ORANGE MARMALADE BISCUITS**

2 cups sifted flour	1 egg
1/2 tspn. salt	1/2 cup milk
4 tspns. shortening	1/2 cup orange marmalade
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder	

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk and marmalade to make 1/2 cup and add to first mixture. Roll out about 1/2-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Top each with a little marmalade; bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 16.

MAGIC FOR SATISFYING FLAVOR! MADE IN CANADA



# KEEP COOL WHILE YOU COOK!

**NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER COMPANY LIMITED**

REDDY KIBONATT

**Reddy says:**  
"If you think our summer weather is hot, remember our boys fighting in the tropics—and support them with your regular purchase of War Savings Stamps."

**NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER COMPANY LIMITED**

Nice advice—winter or summer. But not so easy to follow in sweltering heat. Try to do your cooking and baking early in the day before the sun is hottest. Plan meals of cold meat—cooked well in advance—and vitamin-rich salads. Then when your cooking and baking is finished and a flick of the switches on your electric range has turned off the heat, your kitchen will remain just as cool as the rest of the house for the balance of the day.