

The Porcupine Advance

PHONE 26

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PARLIAMENT CALLED

Ever since the war opened Canada has been governed by orders-in-council, instead of by laws passed by parliament. In other words the real law-making has been done by men appointed by the government. In Great Britain Parliament has been in practically continuous session since the war opened. This appears to be the free and democratic way to conduct affairs. It has not been that way in Canada. Parliament in this Dominion has been in session only a part of each year. From the political viewpoint occasional sessions of parliament are necessary. How otherwise could members of parliament draw their sessional allowances, and particularly how could members have a chance to move that their sessional indemnities are not to be subject to income taxes? Even with occasional sessions of parliament, however, the orders-in-council have continued. Orders-in-council have been coolly issued by the government though the parliament was in actual but ineffectual session.

Announcement was made this week by Prime Minister Mackenzie King that the Dominion parliament is to meet again on Wednesday, Nov. 22, instead of on the scheduled date of January 31, 1945. Reports from Ottawa are to the effect that the purpose in assembling parliament next week is to secure a vote of confidence in Prime Minister King in the matter of maintaining the Zombie army in Canada, and not supporting the gallant army overseas in the matter of re-inforcements. Why not save the cost and trouble of this extra session of parliament by the simple expedient of passing an order-in-council? Matters just as vital have been settled right along by order-in-council without regard to the sense or legality of the proceeding.

Thoughtful people have come to the conclusion that the government has been overlooking the rights and privileges of parliament. The cabinet and the civil service appear to have usurped the functions of parliament in practically every particular. It has been made plain as plain can be that the government intends to run the whole show its own way, despite the opinion of the members of the parliament. The government is committed to the policy that no attention is to be paid to parliament. There is accordingly every cause for the suspicion that the calling of parliament on Nov. 22nd, is not caused by any regard for democracy or freedom but is due to political bias and chicanery. Is there anyone simple enough to believe that Premier King will approve the calling of the Zombies for active service, no matter what the decision of parliament may be? Should parliament vote for the use of the trained men in Canada to replace the depleted Canadian troops, there will be no more attention paid to that decision than was paid to the voice of the people as heard in the costly plebiscite vote. There seems to be no other excuse for the calling of parliament now than political expediency and trickery. Premier King, no doubt, will follow his usual devious procedure. He will first attempt to bluff parliament and by threats of loss of patronage to force all his party into line, and failing success in these lines he will endeavour to manufacture a reason for dissolving parliament and appealing to the people before the people have a chance to prepare themselves to meet the situation. Surely, it is deplorable, that when the lives of the brave soldiers overseas are in peril, when the fate of Canada is in the balance and when world freedom is at stake, the government of Canada should have no higher ambition than to play cheap politics.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW

A young man, wounded in the battle of Italy, and home on leave, expressed himself in robust terms in giving the opinion of the servicemen now overseas in reference to the governmental attitude regarding re-inforcements for the men overseas. The soldier said that the men overseas were stirred to scorn and contempt. There is no doubt but that at the present moment re-inforcements are badly needed overseas. Whatever may be claimed by sycophantic-party heblers, the men on the several fronts are in need of re-inforcements, and soldiers secured now by high pressure recruiting methods will take too long to train to meet the necessities of the case. The young soldier gave it as general opinion that the only practical relief that could be offered in time would be the sending over of the trained men of what is known as the Zombie army. Col. MacNaughton, this young fellow believed, has lost the confidence and regard of the men overseas by his easy acquiescence in what they consider as political treachery. Summing up the whole question the young soldier said: "I went overseas in 1941 in-

spired with patriotism and believing that Canada was the greatest country in the world. I come back broken in health and feeling that I should be ashamed of Canada."

The young fellow's tones were bitter. It seemed deplorable that he should feel, as he appeared to do that Canada was letting down the men who were risking their lives and giving their lives to protect this Dominion and all that this land holds dear.

"Did you ever run across the Canadian Red Cross overseas? Or the Salvation Army, or the Canadian Legion?" the young soldier was asked. The lad's eyes lit up at once. All bitterness was gone. "They are simply wonderful," he said, "and all Canadians may well be proud of these remarkable organizations."

The soldier was equally enthusiastic in praise of the high type of men enlisting in the various services.

When the success of the Seventh Victory Loan drive was called to attention, he had unbounded commendation for the response of the Canadian people. "They have promptly and generously responded to every one of the numerous patriotic calls made upon them," he said. "They have simply been marvellous," he added.

Then it was gently pointed out to the discouraged young Canadian that the people of this country were all right and that he had the strongest living proof that there was ample reason for pride in the Canadian people. "It is not the people who have been lax or tardy, it is the politicians of a kind who must bear the shame. Canada has done well. It is the part of a party that has fallen down," he was told.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

One of the plans of the local rehabilitation committee has been that selected groups should meet each and every incoming train to welcome home men discharged from the services and to offer them every assistance in re-establishing themselves in civil life again. Similar committees did unusually able and effective work at the close of the last war. The conditions then, however, were much simpler than they are to-day. There were no men on short leaves. If a man in uniform stepped off the train, the welcoming committee knew that he was a returned man. He was duly welcomed, without interference with any others present to give welcome home to a father, brother, son or other relatives.

The present war is much different. Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen stationed in Canada are frequently travellers on trains these days. It is not the duty of the welcoming committee to interfere with such service men. Some of the servicemen come in without uniforms or badges, and in such cases there is no known method by which they may be recognized. Often the button is so inconspicuous that it may not be noticed until too late. Under these circumstances it is difficult indeed for the work of the welcoming committee. They are supposed to distribute cards giving all details in regard to the places the soldier should go for information, or a chance for re-establishment in civil life. The rehabilitation committee has organized with notable skill and thoroughness. Their work leaves little to be desired, but with the difficulties arising and inclement weather approaching, something more appears to be needed. Mrs. T. Marriott, who has served on the welcoming committee, and has also personal reasons for special interest in the fact that she has a son and a daughter on active service, and so sees the question from more than one angle, has a suggestion that appears to promise effective remedy for the difficulties that now arise. Her plan is the establishment of a booth at the station where the returning man or woman could stop to secure any information he or she might require. This booth could be established in the station itself if sufficient room can be made available, or a temporary structure might be erected by the town. A sign on this booth should be displayed to cordially welcome the discharged servicemen or servicewomen home again. The welcoming committee would still function, but inside the booth or just outside. The cards giving information in regard to where to go for the needs of the occasion would be available at the booth as well as further information that might be desired. If the sign on the booth were sufficiently impressive the chance of a returned man missing it would be much less than the present chance of the committee missing the returned man. There would be no danger of the committee interfering with the welcome of relatives or close friends. A shy or retiring serviceman would find this method more friendly and appealing than the present method. In any event it does seem that the proposal is worthy of very careful consideration from all angles.

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."

There is considerable question in neutral countries and even in Germany itself as to whether

Adolph Schicklegruber is alive, mentally ill, sick or imprisoned. As the Allies get further into Germany they will aid in the popular search for Adolph.

Some Canadians are almost as pleased with the re-election of F. D. Roosevelt as President of the United States, as they would be at the defeat of another gentleman as Premier of Canada.

Canadian Red Cross Makes Earnest Appeal to the Women of Canada

Workers of All Kinds are Needed. Quotas Not Being Filled to the Extent Desired. All Sorts of Supplies Desired, and to Meet the Needs the Women of Canada Will Have to Rally to the Work of Their Society—the Red Cross

Last week both the Eastern Porcupine Branch of the Red Cross and the Timmins Branch of the Red Cross forwarded the following appeal to The Advance with request for its publication in this paper. The Advance very gladly publishes the appeal and is confident that the ladies of the Porcupine area, knowing the need, will rally round the Red Cross as they have always done, and the necessary new workers will be added to the roll in the Porcupine area.

An Appeal to the Women of Canada
Workers of all kinds are needed. More comforts for the Services are required than ever before in our history. For the first time since the outbreak of war, we have a whole Canadian army in the field, and the winter will be very long, very cold and very wet. Our Navy grows constantly and needs more warm woollens if it is to accomplish its tremendous task. Our Airforce flies at great heights where the cold is intense at all times of the year. Surely you who have always responded before so magnificently, will not fail our men in the Services in this their most critical winter. The hardships they will be called upon to endure are so great that we prefer, for our own sakes, not to think of them; but we MUST think of them. We must realize them fully, and then do everything in our power to lessen them.

More and still more civilian clothing is needed too. The terrible flying bombs are still causing desolation in parts of England, and, in addition, we are now able to reach parts of liberated Europe for the first time. The first shipment of Canadian clothing went to France some time ago. Mrs. McEachren, who is now in England, has arranged for a further large shipment to go to Yugoslavia. This is just the beginning. Can you—whose children and grandchildren are safe, clear-eyed, warm and unafraid—can you fail to do everything you possibly can to help these little children of Europe? Winter is at hand.

This appeal is sent to you at this time as the reports on the progress of quotas for nine months of this year are causing us, here at Notional Headquarters, very grave concern. It is evident that great numbers of our workers are still insisting on making the articles they most like to make. This is proved by the fact that helmets and sleeveless sweaters have been over-shipped, whereas, to quote just one instance—of the 55,000 long-sleeved khaki sweaters asked for, only about 13,000 have been shipped to date.

We urge you to go to your nearest Red Cross Branch. Take whatever work is most needed, and do it as quickly as possible. It is your own personal responsibility—You ARE the Red Cross. You are the only ones who can do it. The need is very real and very urgent. This is the home stretch, the last long mile. . . . What is remembered afterwards in not with what high enthusiasm we began the job, but how we finished it. We must not, and we cannot fail.

(signed) Roberta N. Mackenzie
Mrs. D. G. MacKenzie
Acting-Chairman, National Women's War Work Committee.

The Ontario Committee in accepting these quotas from the National Committee during January and February, believed that most of the articles would be made and shipped by the end of October. The list which follows will show some of the requirements needed to complete the requirements of quotas for Ontario. Have we forgotten the women and children in the bombed areas of the Motherland—the pain and strain under which so many now live—so much needed to help out?

Ontario's Quota	Civilian Clothing Accepted by Branches	Balance to be Accepted
112,500 Diapers, Infants'	20,233	92,267
8,000 Girls' Combinations	2,885	5,115
9,500 Girls' Pull-overs	1,575	7,925
11,200 Boys' Under-vests	1,150	10,050
5,400 Boys' Pull-overs		5,400
3,000 Boys' Knitted Suits	278	2,722
Service Men's Knitted Comforts		
10,450 Gloves, Navy	3,467	6,983
43,400 Gloves, Khaki	17,325	26,175
9,200 Gloves, Grey	2,114	7,086
16,050 Scarves, Navy	3,914	12,136
21,000 Turtle-neck Sweaters, Navy	5,475	15,525
18,250 Turtle-neck Sweaters, Grey	5,806	12,444

A large number of candidates may be expected at the coming municipal election, a by-law having been prepared to provide a salary of \$500.00 a year for each councillor.

It is remarkable how often the truth is spoken by accident or misadventure. A small schoolboy's essay on Armistice Day said:—"The armistice was signed on November 11th, 1918, and since then we have had two minutes peace every year."

Timmins Men in the List of Casualties Overseas

In casualty lists released by the Department of National Defence in the past week where the names of the following Timmins men:—

- Yuskow, Walter Michael, Cpl.; Central Ontario Regiment; 40 Montgomery Ave.; Timmins; wounded; Mrs. Katie Yuskow (mother).
- McInnis, Donald Charles, L-Cpl.; Central Ontario Regiment; 7½ Windsor Ave., Timmins; severely wounded; Mrs. Hazel McInnis (mother).
- Boissonneault, Joseph Hector, Pte.; Central Ontario Regiment; 157 Pine Street North, Timmins; missing; Mrs. Fabie Boissonneault (mother).
- Bryson, Ralph John, Capt.; Central Ontario Regiment; 29 Hollinger Ave., Timmins; wounded; Mrs. Irene May Bryson (wife).

Several New Articles May be Included Now in Prisoner-of-War Parcels

Mrs. J. Kinsey, Liaison Officer to Next-of-Kin of Prisoner-of-War, Reported to Timmins Red Cross Executive Meeting. Other Important Reports from Conveners of Committees Given to the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society Executive. Review of Work at Wool Room and Sewing Room, etc.

Mrs. J. Kinsey, liaison officer to the next-of-kin of prisoners-of-war, reported to the executive of the Timmins Branch of the Red Cross Society that several new articles may now be included in the regular parcels which may be sent by the next-of-kin. However a special label must first be obtained from Ottawa. There are now 18 prisoners-of-war with next-of-kin in Timmins—10 of these previous to D-Day and 8 more since that date. Mrs. Kinsey keeps in touch with these families and assists them in many ways.

Mrs. George Gibson, convener of the Nursing Division, reported that 46 ladies had enrolled in the Home-Nursing Course being given in the Finnish language by Mrs. L. P. Punkari, in the St. John Ambulance Hall every Tuesday evening at 7.30.

H. J. Fuke, treasurer, presented the financial statement which showed a bank balance October 31, of \$16,340.26 after expenditures amount to \$122.07 had been paid.

Mrs. Traver gave an outline of the work she and Mrs. Langdon had been doing in compiling the service records of all Red Cross workers in the Branch.

Surgical Supply Department
Mrs. J. Barry reported that 1603 surgical articles had been completed and shipped by groups working in that department.

Wool Room Report
Mrs. H. W. Brown, Chairman of Women's War Work, in giving the report for the Wool Room that the work there had been just about average. Every effort is being made to increase the number of turtle-neck sweaters as these are urgently needed by the armed services in the winter. The wool is in the Wool Room awaiting the call. A shipment to Headquarters included the following articles:—
Seaman's Quota — 10 turtle-neck sweaters, 11 scarves, 28 prs. gloves, 2 prs. mimesweeper mitts, 18 sleeveless sweaters, 3 prs. whole mitts (double

palm), 23 prs. whole mitts, 7 prs. Hurricane mitts, 13 prs. alternative stockings, 15 prs. plain socks.
Non-Quota—1 pullover (donated), 2 prs. 26" stockings.
Army and Air Force Quota—11 high neck sweaters, 8 sleeveless sweaters, 12 prs. gloves, 36 prs. plain socks, 4 ribbed helmets, 5 turtle-neck sweaters.
Women's Auxiliary Quota—4 sleeveless sweaters.
Non-Quota—1 pr. heel-less bed socks, 7 pr. ankle socks, 29 face cloths.
Civilian Knitting Quota—2 boys' suits 4 yrs., 2 prs. girls' bloomers, 1 pr. boy's stockings, 1 boy's sweater, 3 girls' sweaters, 2 women's sweaters, 7 girls' sweaters 6 to 8 years.
Non-Quota—1 pr. child's mitts.
To Prisoner-of-War Convener — 8 articles.

Sewing Room Report
In her report of the work accomplished in the Bardessona Sewing Rooms Mrs. Brown said that the work there was of such a nature that each article took considerable time in the planning and making but that the workers who turned out faithfully were to be congratulated. During the month 147 articles had been shipped from the Sewing Rooms including the following:
Civilian Clothing Quota—15 women's skirts, 15 women's blouses, 15 girls' pinafore dresses, 15 girls' blouses size 12, 5 boys' sleepers size 6, 10 women's night gowns, 30 girls' combinations, 40 boys' undershirts.
Non-Quota—1 quilt (small), 1 woman's skirt (donated).
This makes a grand total of 2027 articles shipped from the Timmins Branch for the month of October.

Huntingdon Gleamer—Think what others ought to be like, then start being like it yourself.

Toronto Telegram—A wishful thinker doesn't stop even when he has his wish fulfilled.

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NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND THEIR MALE EMPLOYEES—Including Farmers

By an order signed on August 15th, 1944, by the undersigned Minister of Labour under authority of National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944:

- Commencing August 22nd, 1944, every employer is required to check the documentation held by each newly engaged male employee, within 7 days of the employee's engagement, to determine if such employee possesses documents to show that he is in good standing under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944 (that is, in relation to the Military Call-up);
- Every employer must report on Schedule 9 to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division, concerning any employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
- Every employer is required similarly to check the documents held by each male employee now working for him, whose documents he has not checked before, and to report to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division at once on any such employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
- Any male employee here referred to, is required by the Regulations to present his documents to his employer for purposes of inspection;
- FOR THIS PURPOSE "EMPLOYER" INCLUDES ALSO ANY FARMER OPERATING A FARM, WHO HAS A MALE PERSON WORKING FOR HIM;
- Penalties are provided for any employer or male employee who fails to comply with these Regulations.

By an earlier order, employers were required to check the documents held by their male employees, and to report by May 1st, 1944, on doubtful cases as well as cases where employers did not possess documents.

Employers are asked to remember that they do not report on men who do not possess the necessary documents—only on those who fail to present documents for examination, or where there is doubt that the document presented actually proves good standing.

The employers of Canada, including farmers, co-operated very satisfactorily on the first check, made up to May 1st, last. This co-operation was decidedly helpful, and is very much appreciated. Further co-operation is now earnestly requested.

Schedule 9, for reporting to the Registrar, and details as to documents which prove good standing, are available through the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

Farmers not needed on the farm during the winter, who answer the urgent call for winter workers in other essential industries, will be given a continuance of postponement of military training while away from the farm.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE
HUMPHREY MITCHELL, Minister of Labour
A. MacNAMARA, Director, National Selective Service