

The Porcupine Advance

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REMEMBER THE MEN OF VISION

Newspapers, even in distant parts of Ontario, have had good words in regard to the vision shown by Col. Reynolds, chairman of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, in his recent address to the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, in convention assembled at North Bay. The Pembroke Standard Observer quotes, with approval, from Col. Reynolds' address where he refers to the possibilities of greatly extended tourist traffic for the North. The Pembroke newspaper is also in favour of Col. Reynolds in his rebuking of the critics who question the wisdom of maintaining the T. & N. O. line north to Moosonee. Col. Reynolds suggested that most of these critics had an ulterior motive in their criticism. "They should sober up," The Pembroke Standard-Observer quotes him as saying. "I have a profound faith in the future of that road. I believe that some day soon it may even be extended to deep water (now about 70 miles away), and, though, it may sound fantastic at the moment, that some day you will see produce going to the Old Country, via James Bay."

Commenting editorially, The Standard-Observer mentions that Col. Reynolds also sees possibility for a big paper mill at Mosse River, large enough to supply all the newsprint requirements of the continent, as well as industries north of Cochrane manufacturing plastics of many kinds from wood. "It will be remembered," says the Pembroke Standard-Observer, "that when Hepburn swept Ontario in his first election he was for giving the hotel at Moosonee to the Indians and made fun of the extension of the T. & N. O. to James Bay. Howard Ferguson, whose government was responsible for this, said at the time that there is a warning in the Bible that "where there is no vision the people perish" and Hepburn lacked the vision, which Col. Reynolds undoubtedly possesses."

It is well, indeed, to approve the vision of Col. Reynolds in the matter of the possibilities of the area North of Cochrane. It is a vision that will be strongly supported by another member of the T. & N. O. Commission—Bob Potter, of Matheson, who knows the North and has worked for the North for a generation. It is these men of vision who build great countries on faith and foresight. And while giving due honour to them it would be well to pay passing tribute to the other men of vision who saw the possibilities in older days when it was less popular to see the greatness of the North—in days before the gold area of the North had fully proven the potential wealth of this great land. The vision of men like Noah Timmins should not be forgotten, nor the men who worked with him. The faith and determination of those who built the McIntyre, despite the most discouraging handicaps—the men behind the Dome—the men like R. J. Ennis, J. P. Bickell, J. H. Stovel George Bannerman, to name a few at random—were it not for the courage, the foresight, the steady unflinching faith of such men, the North would have been longer in reaching its development and there would have been few to heed the prophets of the farther North.

Touching on the country north of Cochrane, there should be remembrance of the men like Arthur Stevens, Otto Thorning, A. E. Wicks and others who were not content simply to dream of the resources of the North, but who patiently gathered data to show that there was china clay, gypsum, gas, oil, lignite and other potential wealth in the area north of Cochrane. The campaign carried on for so many years with a faith and courage that should win admiration, for a railway "on to the Bay" (James Bay) was much deeper founded than in hope and catch-phrases. It was based on study and investigation, as well as on vision and belief. There were so many actually concerned in it—some of them in the Porcupine Camp—that it is almost unfair to mention names, because to name them all would be a task beyond space or time in a newspaper. But there are two names that should be noted especially. One has been mentioned by The Standard-Observer, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson had a vision of the North that was the vision of a great statesman and a great man. Probably no other single man has done more to speed the development of the North than the same G. Howard Ferguson. In this belief The Advance has consistently and persistently insisted that the name, "Ferguson Highway" should remain as a slight token of the fact that the people of the North do not altogether forget the firm, faithful and far-seeing friends of the North. The other great friend of the North to whom The Advance refers is Geo. W. Lee, a former chairman of the T. & N. O. He, too, was a man of vision, who saw in his mind's eye the expansion and development of this North Land into a mighty area of riches and resource. He worked for the North for a lifetime, knew the North, talked the North and

lived for the North, and if Col Reynolds follows the noble plans outlined at North Bay, he will be following a trail blazed by Geo. W. Lee in the days when the T. & N. O. was young.

WHAT OF NORTH GREY?

Next to the weather and the war, one of the most common topics of conversation these days is the situation in regard to the by-election in North Grey. As a matter of fact, so far as Canada is concerned, it has equal importance with either the weather or the war, because it is concerned so deeply with both in their effect on everyday life. The political manipulation of this by-election places North Grey in the position of holding one of the most important decisions as to whether democracy is to be a fact or a sham in Canada. No one knows how North Grey will vote, but how it should vote seems apparent. In the referendum North Grey cast an eighty per cent. vote for all-out conscription. In the by-election the issue seems to be whether the people are still desirous of an all-out war effort or whether they will approve of a political trickery that makes a simple football out of the question, irrespective of the lives of the Canadian men fighting overseas, with support that has been admitted to be inadequate. If General McNaughton is elected it will show an approval of tactics that eighty per cent of the voters openly condemned earlier in the war. The enemy will be comforted by the election of General McNaughton in North Grey, because it will be such a direct negation of democracy and such a triumph for one form of nazism or fascism. Prime Minister King seems to admit the strong chances of defeat by his threat of a general election before the member elected in North Grey can take his seat. General McNaughton's own statement that he would continue as Minister of National Defence, irrespective of the result of the vote in North Grey is the most open and direct flouting of the principles of democracy in the history of Canada. To realize the situation, it is necessary to remember that Premier King selected the seat for General McNaughton and himself brought on the contest. Had he the slightest spirit of good sportsmanship or the faintest regard for the essence of democracy, he would accept the verdict in North Grey as a mandate from the people as to his course of action. The defeat of his candidate would mean that the people expressed their disapproval of the reluctance of the government to follow the will of Canada as expressed in the referendum. The fact that nearly half the Zombies brought under the restricted enforcement of conscription have left the ranks and are thus unavailable is surely proof that the discriminatory system of conscription adopted by General McNaughton will not work. Under democratic principles the government should bow completely to popular demand not stopping half-way by a nod of the head. There are two ways to handle the situation—the Schicklegruber manner and the democratic method. It appears to be incumbent on the voters of North Grey to express their true opinion in the matter, irrespective of threats or blandishments, and leave it to the rest of Canada to uphold democracy again if the government attempts to use political trickery instead of democracy.

END OF THE WAR NOT IN SIGHT

Recent news from all war fronts seems to be most encouraging, but it would not be well to jump to any hasty conclusion as to an early end of the war in Europe. Indeed, the present seems to be a particularly critical time in the war for the Allies. The tendency is all to over-optimism. With such a tendency there is always danger of a slackening of effort, and that in itself is one of the very things that will prolong the war. It would be better for people to be ready for many more months of conflict and to give redoubled energy to every war effort. That in itself would do more to hasten the war's end. In other words, as an Irishman would phrase it, the end of the war can be brought nearer by putting it further away.

The Advance has always had the idea that the collapse of Germany would come suddenly like it did in the last war. In the present war, however, the collapse will not be as apparent or as general as in the last war, because of the unconditional surrender provision. There are no leaders of groups that the Allies can deal with in this war Germany has only one party—the followers of Schicklegruber—all others have been liquidated years ago. The Allies can not treat with these thugs and gangsters, so it appears that surrender will have to be in sections as it were—piecemeal, in other words. Germany will be crowded back on all sides before there can be any expectation of any general surrender. In the meantime, Germany has many resources left and will likely be able to continue the battle for many months. The Allies will have to win back the ground yard by yard, and the same procedure will be necessary on German soil. One thing the Germans also appear to be counting on is the use of disloyal elements in the recovered countries. Greece is one example of the difficulties that may be encountered, while Yugoslavia may or may not be another. No matter how well the war may appear to be going, there are the undercurrents that may not be generally understood at this distance.

Accordingly it is well not to be too hopeful, but to act as if every last ounce of power were necessary to the winning of the war.

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."

It has been sadly demonstrated in the past few weeks that a little snow in Toronto or any of those other Sassanach centres will tie up all traffic, interfere with the delivery of milk and newspapers, dislocate business generally and completely upset all social events. Snow storms in this manly and womanly North, however, do not have the same effect. This is due to the fact that the folks up here have more determination and ingenuity. Zalek Vertlieb, of Wawbewawa, gives an example of this fact. There was a New Year's party that a young settler desired to attend, but the snow

was too deep and drifted to permit of the use of his motor car. As for himself, he would no doubt have walked to the home of the party, and thought no more of it, any more than the pioneers of Old Ontario. He did not, however, care to ask his young lady to walk. So, he puts the old bean to work, and gets out his farm tractor and he and his lady friend travelled in safety, comfort and style to and from that New Year's party.

In connection with the apparent helplessness of the people of the South in the face of a little extra snow, The Advance has had several sarcastic references to the apparent deterioration of the stamina of the people of the South. There has been a tendency to look upon them as "sissies". But they are not all like that. There are still some good men in the South. For example there's the case of Samuel Bennett, of Blanchard Township. The snow was too deep and drifted for a car or even for his team of good horses, so he walked the six miles to St. Mary's to give his blood to the Blood Donor Clinic there. A cheer for Mr. Bennett—a modern hero, with pluck and persistence and determination.

New Securities Act Now Being Prepared

Wedding at the United Church in Schumacher

According to The Northern Miner—Premier George Drew has announced that a new Securities Act is being prepared for consideration during the forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature. The Act, he says, will contain nearly all the recommendations of the Ontario Mining Commission, which sat for some months considering various problems connected with mining development and finance.

Details of the new Act have not been made public, but The Northern Miner understands all present legislation and regulations under which the Securities Commission operates will be wiped out.

The proposed Act accepts the Mining Commission's recommendation that a three-man commission with a registrar be appointed to look after sales of securities.

Full disclosure of all pertinent facts will be demanded and promoters, directors of companies and engineers will be held strictly accountable for misstatements. The new law, The Northern Miner is told, will rely on prosecution of those suspected of fraud instead of trying to control securities sales entirely by regulation. Selling by long distance phoning will be curbed. Phoning new prospects outside the Province of Ontario, and to residents within the province, will be stopped.

It will be made more difficult for brokers and salesmen to get licenses under the new Act. An indemnity bond will be required, and this might be difficult if not impossible, for anyone with a shady past to secure. The commission will have sole discretion in granting licenses. Newcomers to the province, unless they can produce a

license in the state or province of origin, will not be given a licence until they have been regular residents for a year.

The commission will no longer seek restitution when misrepresentation is proved. Instead a share buyer may secure the decision of a contract in a court if misrepresentation is found in information given him at the time of the sale. Company directors and others having to do with the preparing of information will be responsible. Like the broker they will be required to disclose their interest in a promotion and an engineer will, in addition, be required to state the source of information in his report. Financial counsellors will be licensed and there will be some control over tipster sheets.

Prospectors' \$10,000 syndicates will be confined to bona-fide prospecting and limited to one person a year. Their use for promotional purposes will not be permitted. Files regarding them will be kept available to the public by the commission.

The commission will no longer pool vendors' shares, dictate terms of options, or set prices at which shares may be sold. These will become matters of private arrangement, but the fullest disclosure of everything connected with a promotion will be demanded before permission is given for trading in a stock. Disclosure to the buyer of pertinent facts will become obligatory on the part of the broker and salesman in any sale of promotional shares.

Brokers will be able to employ only licensed salesmen. Full disclosure of brokerage partnerships will have to be made and special attention will be directed against a licensed broker or salesman acting as a front for an unlicensed person. Regular audits will be required of brokers who are not members of an exchange. There will be no change in the auditing practice of exchange members, nor for that matter in the method of carrying on

business by exchanges except that their members will have to confirm to regulations providing for full disclosure of their equity in promotional shares they may offer the public.

The filing with the commission of full and continuing information regarding companies whose shares are being sold to the public will not be required of present listings on a stock exchange. Should additional stock of a listed company be issued regulations respecting a promotion will then apply to the newly issued shares under certain conditions.

Committed for Trial on Indecent Assault Charge

At police court Arthur Argue was given preliminary hearing on a charge of attempted rape. After the evidence was heard the charge was reduced to one of indecent assault and the accused was committed for trial before a higher court.

There was a number of traffic and other minor cases. A remand of a week was given in the case of an Indian girl charged with vagrancy, Charles L. MacNinch, a married man

with whom the girl had come to Timmins, was given six months for living on the avails of prostitution.

T. A. Sammon, Former Manager of Empire Dies

Well-Known Hotel Man of Eastern Ontario and the North.

After a short illness, Thomas A. Sammon, well-known hotel man, died at an Ottawa hospital on Monday of this week, at the age of 69 years. The late Mr. Sammon was unusually popular as a host in Eastern Ontario and the North. He was for some time the manager of the Empire Hotel at Timmins, and later held similar post at the Empire hotel in North Bay. In recent years he has been proprietor of the Ottawa House in Eganville. After being at North Bay for some time he took over the management of the Hotel Halleybury at Halleybury. He made many friends wherever he was stationed, but it was as manager of the Copeland Hotel at Pembroke that he was most widely known. Under his management the Copeland House became one of the outstanding hotels in Ontario, and its fame and the name of its host were widely known throughout Canada.

The late Mr. Sammon was born at Osceola, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sammon. He was educated at Cobden and entered the hotel business in early life, staying with it, excepting for a short period when he conducted a restaurant in Ottawa.

Mr. Sammon is survived by his wife, Miss Mona Sammon, Ottawa; three brothers, Edward Sammon, of New Liskeard, M. J. Sammon, of Eganville, and Jos. P. Sammon, of Pembroke, and one sister Mrs. J. R. O'Brien, Pembroke.

The funeral services were conducted at Eganville on Tuesday at St. James Church, and interment was made at Osceola.

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