

TEN YEARS AGO IN TIMMINS

From data in the Porcupine Advance Files

The big feature in The Advance ten years ago was the report of the first dancing recital given by Miss Margaret Easton's dancing pupils. The event, The Advance said, was an outstanding success. "Beautiful costumes, charming youngsters, graceful dancing, skilful direction," were some of the descriptive phrases used. The recital was held in the Masonic hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 6th and 7th, and Saturday matinee. All three events were largely attended. G. A. Macdonald introduced the recital on the first evening, noting that the first dancing recital in the Porcupine camp had been similarly introduced ten years before when Mrs. R. Simms' pupils had presented a delightful event at which Miss Margaret Easton had been one of the charming stars. At the event ten years ago a special feature was the pipe music by Pipe Major H. O'Neill and Pipe Sergeant J. McLennan. The programme for the recital was published in full, with the full list of the pleasing little artists taking part. The report of the event is too long for repetition here, but the following notes deserve mention again:—"The mothers of the children spared neither time nor expense in seeing that the costumes were perfect. The costumes alone were worth the price of admission." "Music for the dancing was given by David Gordon, violin, and H. Walters, piano, while Miss Easton also played for some of the dances." "Every pupil did especially well. Elsie Yates, Betty MacMillan, Helen Rhea Channen, Barbara Honey were outstanding." "On Friday evening Miss Margaret Easton was presented with a beautiful handbag purse of leather, elegantly equipped, the gift being from the pupils of her class as a mark of their appreciation of her kindness, patience and talent in teaching them."

While the highway was being paved in 1935, the "back road" was in general use for travel, and The Advance was persistent in urging that it be prepared so as to avoid danger to cars. There were a number of quite serious accidents.

The Northern Telephone Co. held a "get together" banquet in the basement of the United Church ten years ago. There were 120 members of the staff of the phone company and their friends present at the event. W. A. Taylor, one of the directors of the company, presided. Speakers included Fred Thompson, Councillor J. P. Bartleman, T. McCamus (president), Mr. Hutchinson (vice-president), A. H. Cooke, R. E. Dye, G. A. Macdonald, W. Wren, R. S. Boland, Max Smith, Chas. Jucksch, P. R. Craven (secretary), J. P. Burke, Miss Etta Brown, R. S. Boland, Jos. Millette, Mr. McLellan (T. & N. O.) and others. Mrs. P. H. Carson favoured with a solo that was loudly applauded.

The Advance reported in its June 10th issue of 1935 that the sensational newspaper reports in regard to the investigation of charges against the Northern Development Branch were all being refuted at the enquiry then in progress at Matheson. The evidence did not support the charges made.

Mr. Justice Kerwin, of the High Court of Ontario, visited Timmins in 1935, being shown through the Hoilinger and seeing other matters of interest here. He was greatly impressed by the North.

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Magnetic Pole Was On Old Site in 1930 But Moved Since

(By D. S. R.)

One fine May morning of 1945 the big R.A.F. Lancaster Aries soared over Toronto on her scientific flight to the Arctic and onward. Just a few days later came a cable from England that the serial investigators had made a momentous discovery. They had found that the north magnetic pole was several hundred miles north of where it had been supposed to be for more than a century. All Arctic maps at least would have to be changed.

It is of course the magnetic, not the true north pole, that attracts the dark end of the compass needle. Sent out 114 years ago by the British Admiralty to investigate, Capt. James Clark Ross, R.N., discovered that the source of the magnetism was situated on Cape Adelaide, Boothia Peninsula, Canada, the most northerly projection of this continent. On June 1st, 1931, Ross found that the dip needle of his special compass became almost perpendicular at a point where north latitude 70 degrees 4 minutes intersected west longitude 96 degrees 46 minutes. Ross marked the site with a cairn. He was knighted on his return to England, chiefly, it seems, for having made such a contribution to science and navigation as location of the north magnetic pole.

RARELY POINTS TRUE NORTH
Now it might seem that the magnetic pole has shifted, for the Aries crew report that their instruments did not indicate Boothia as the home of the attractive spot but that the needles on the Aries' dip compass dipped sharply down over the Sverdrup Islands, several hundred miles farther north. In that locality, they state, lies the north magnetic pole. There will have to be careful rechecking of both places before a final decision is made.

Up till now, at least, the magnetic pole has been assumed to lie about 1,350 miles south of the true north pole, which is at the mathematical top of the world. Of course the compass needle scarcely ever points to true north—though what a grand thing it is to get you safely back to camp when you are out in the bush deer hunting and almost willing to swear that north is south. It veers east or west according to the longitude, showing what is known as "the declination of the compass."

At Halifax, for instance, the needle points approximately 23 degrees west of true north. At Victoria it points about 24 degrees east of true north. At a meridian cutting through Lake Nipigon there is what they call the agonic line, where the magnetic and true north coincide. Source of magnetism at the north magnetic pole is supposed to be about 100 miles underground. There are also several so-called magnetic poles of negligible importance, besides the south magnetic pole below Cape Horn.

GOES HAYWIRE IN ARCTIC
As a passenger aboard the Beothic, which carried the Canadian government's annual Eastern Arctic patrol party in 1931, the writer had some opportunity to observe the behavior of the compass among other things. As we moved northward the needle veered slightly west. At the Arctic Circle, on latitude 66 degrees 30 minutes, the needle was, if one remembers rightly, pointing 56 degrees west of north. At Pond Inlet, on Baffin Land, it lay almost due west. But it had not seemed to swerve so much as it should have done when we were 625 miles northeast of the magnetic pole, at Ellesmere Island.

The needle's strangest action, however, was when our ship turned into Lancaster Sound, the broad northern opening of the North West Passage. There, Capt. Falk, our skipper, a man with much Arctic experience, called my attention to the needle of the compass on the bridge. The needle, which had always hitherto had some fixity, was wobbling about in a helpless manner when not quite inert.

ITS USUAL BEHAVIOR
"It always does that when one gets reasonably close to the magnetic pole," quoth the captain. "It doesn't seem right; you would think the pull would be stronger, but that is the way it acts, and I have plotted more than one ship in Arctic seas." Poor Capt. Falk died soon after that voyage from pernicious anaemia. He had half lived on seal liver.

For the past 114 years Ross' calculation for the location of the north magnetic pole has been occasionally checked. But as remote Boothia Peninsula was, until the comparatively recent development of the airplane a very inaccessible spot and seldom visited for any purpose, scientific inquirers were naturally few. Perhaps the last scientist to check the bearings of the magnetic pole from the ground was the late Major L. T. (Lockie) Burwash, M.C., B.Sc., F.R.G.S., a graduate of S.P.S. Toronto, and once a famous football player. An official of the North West Territories branch at Ottawa, he had command of our party in 1931.

STILL THERE IN 1930
While doing exploration and searching for any relics of the Franklin party in 1929-30, Major Burwash flew in from a nearby base with Dick Pinnie and two others and, landing on Boothia, took a careful re-survey of the magnetic pole. He told the writer that he found that invisible but very important location to be in almost the identical place where Ross had raised his cairn in 1831. Burwash and his party had replaced some of the stones which Eskimos had toppled from the cairn. Just how much difference it will

Britain Now Unearthing Some of Her Art Treasures

(London Daily Mail)

Britain has begun to "unearth" her art treasures from their secret wartime hiding places. Soon they will be displayed again in their splendour unscathed—in their old homes throughout the country.

Sir Kenneth Clark, director of the National gallery and surveyor of the King's pictures, has been to see them in caves in a Welsh mountainside.

In caverns as big as parish churches and 300 feet below the ground, Rembrandt's "Jewish Rabbi," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid" (the Rokeby Venus), Titin's "Bacchus and Ariadne," Tintoretto's "Origin of the Milky Way" have remained undisturbed for more than five years.

So, too, have Turner's "Bridge of Sighs" and his famous water colors and examples of all the modern foreign schools, including Van Gogh, Gauguin and Manet—with hundreds of other priceless works.

Things That Should Not be Forgotten

Pictures and Press Emphasize Facts that Should be Kept in Mind

In an address to the Kiwanis Club some weeks ago, Mayor P. W. Rainier, M.B.E., who was through the North African campaign, used Kipling's words, "Let us Forget," to emphasize the need for the world remembering the actions and attitude of Germany and the Germans in this war. Those who saw the pictures at the Palace theatre last week in which some of the prison camps with their torture chambers and death holes were shown should make a point of remembering these things until proper punishment is meted out to the whole German people. To those who use that old slogan that "you cannot indict a whole nation," the reply should be made that in the case of Germany that is exactly what can justly be done, and should be done. To the suggestion that there must have been some "good Germans," it should be enough to point out that Germany, like all other nations under detatorships liquidated all who disagreed with the state doctrine. That fairly well disposed of any "good Germans" that there might have been, the only "good Germans" that could be left were in internment camps, and the few that thus survived are scarcely worth counting.

At the end of the last war there was an organized propaganda about these mythical "good Germans." Already, there are signs of similar nonsense in this war. For once the public should give the lie to the old yarn about the short memory of the public. For this time, the public should have a long memory. The press and the radio and the news sections of the motion pictures have been crowded with desperate examples of the general attitude of the German people. The factual pictures shown at the Palace last week should need no further comment. There should be general heed to the suggestion of Mayor Rainier, "Let us Forget." Let there be no "forgetting" this time. That disposition will do more than all the talk possible to prevent "another time."

One of the underground Belgian journals puts the matter as it should be. In a recent issue, this journal, "News from Belgium," says:—"Dachau—Buchenwald—Bredendonek. Belzen. Nothing in the history of human wickedness has ever equalled what the Germans did. Will anyone of our generation forget the lampshades made out of tattooed human skin the German 'madame Frau' at Belzen liked so much? Will we forget the millions tortured and killed, the skeleton-like appearance and the idiot stare of thousands and thousands of innocent prisoners?"

"If, in a couple of months, some kindhearted people come to tell us that the German diet is short of calories, we will say just one word: 'Dachau' or 'Buchenwald.' If they tell us that German youth is menaced and that charity commands that we help them, we will think of the thousands of men and women who were burned in ovens, who were driven insane—Christ asked forgiveness for His torturers because they did not know what they were doing. That excuse the Germans do not have. A nation does not exterminate millions and millions of men and women without the complicity or the mortal consent of millions. They knew what they did and they planned it so. There is no excuse possible."

"Still, some people will keep asking themselves: But why do they do those things? They knew that they were lost. These cruelties served no purpose any more. There was no sense to it."

"There is only one answer—a clear and simple one. They do those things because they enjoy doing them. They are like that. Would it be possible to imagine American soldiers whipping Japanese women to death? "The greatest mistake we could make now would be to consider Hitler

make to compass direction if the north magnetic pole is actually located in the Sverdrup Islands (Canadian territory and uninhabited) is not stated, but it could make a big difference in the outlines of maps drawn on the old assumption that the spot lay on Boothia Peninsula. It has long been known that earth magnetism is a tricky thing and that the magnetic pole has seemed to shift at times. So doubtless nothing drastic will be done in a hurry.

ler as an accident, as the bad man who seduced Gretchen and made her live an evil life. Everyone who has frequented the Germans and Germany knows that Hitler was the medium through whom the German subconscious expressed itself. The Germans in their language have one word which has no equivalent in any language of civilization: Schadenfreude—the pleasure of seeing someone else hurt."

Nonsense and Danger of the Gallup Poll

(From The Ottawa Journal)

A report of what is known as the "Gallup Poll" purports to give the result of a "poll" of public opinion with respect to the coming Dominion election. The first thing to be said about this "poll" is that as an aid to determine the possible or probable result of the coming election it is wholly useless, this for the reason that it has not "polled" the vote of the armed services, a vote which totals between 350,000 and 400,000 ballots, or an average of about 1,500 for each constituency.

The second, that it is not a poll at all; not a poll in the sense of ballots being sent to any substantial number of electors; but merely a loose test of "public opinion" through the process of a few unknown persons interviewing a comparatively few other unknown persons here, there and everywhere. This thing is unscientific and utterly undependable.

But the "Gallup Poll" and all similar "polls," are more than undependable. They can be turned into dangerous propaganda. For example, who are the scrutineers in this Gallup "poll"? The taking of ballots in a democracy is a sacred undertaking surrounded with safe-guards. In this Gallup "Poll" the results are computed and put out by people who for the most part are unknown and who are responsible to nobody.

The danger of this is obvious. Many people, notoriously, like to vote on the winning side. If, therefore, a group of irresponsible persons are in a position, on the eve of an election to put out a "poll" purporting to show that a certain party or policy is likely to prevail then the danger is too obvious to be stressed.

In the Journal's judgment the Election Act of this country should be amended to prohibit all such "polls." They should be prohibited because: (1) experience has shown that they are unreliable and (2) because they could be constructed into positive peril to proper democratic processes.

How unreliable these "polls" are was shown by the Grey North by-election. If Grey North had voted according to the Gallup Poll, the Liberals would have received approximately 6,900 votes, the Progressive Conservative 5,500, the C.C.F. 3,909. What actually happened was that the Liberals received 6,699 votes, the C.C.F. 3,136, and the Conservatives 7,338. The Gallup Poll was 309 votes wrong in the case of the Liberals, 750 wrong in the case of the C.C.F. and 1,400 votes wrong in the case of the Progressive Conservatives.

In the light of such error in a single constituency, it may well be asked what chance the Gallup Poll has of being right in the whole Dominion—in 245 constituencies? Incidentally, the Gallup Poll was wrong in the recent Quebec provincial election forecasting the defeat of Duplessis.

However, the fundamental objection to these Gallup "polls" is the wrong use that can be made of them. Before a congressional inquiry Dr. George Gallup admitted under oath that in the course of the last United States Presidential election campaign he had thought it advisable to change the results of "polls" from time to time to make a better showing for Dewey. It is easy to see what could happen with "polls" taken by people less honest than Dr. Gallup—of the use sinister propagandists could make of them to help put over some high-pressure proposition on behalf of some special interest.

It is a risk no democracy should take.

Problem of Dealing With Nazi Prisoners-of-War

(From The Toronto Telegram)

There are probably three million or more German prisoners of war in cages in France, Britain, the United States, Canada and other Dominions and their ultimate disposal presents the United Nations governments with an embarrassing problem.

Under normal international usages when a defeated country sues for peace and the war is formally brought to an end by a settlement between victor and vanquished the prisoners of war are exchanged and permitted to return to their homes. A new set of circumstances has arisen from the deliberate intention of the German Government, if one still exists, not to accept the terms of unconditional surrender but to allow the war to degenerate into guerrilla fighting so that future generations of Germans can brag that their country never surrendered. Once free, the tens of thousands of fanatical Nazi prisoners now held by the Allies will probably claim they were never defeated, and their warped mentality will justify their continuing underground warfare against the Allied armies of occupation in Germany. If only a percentage of these prisoners, released and returned to their country, go into a werewolf organization as the Nazi leaders threaten, the difficulties of pacifying Germany will be greatly increased. The alternative is to hold them and feed them until some German govern-

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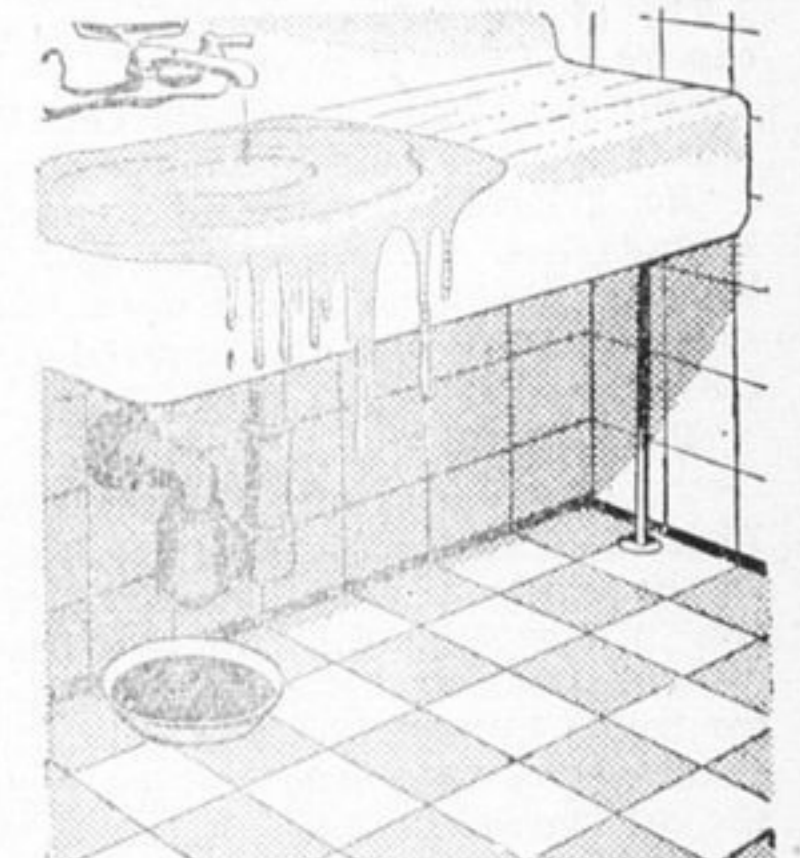
Report for April of the District Children's Aid

The following is the report for April of the District of Cochrane Children's Aid Society as presented by Mr. A. G. Carson, local superintendent:

Visits made	277
Office interviews	211
Complaints received	14
Investigations made	13
Children involved	32
Mail received	196
Mail sent out	273
Children in Shelter	12
Children boarding out	5
Court attendance	5
Juvenile cases	4
Children on probation to court	7
Investigations for Dependents' Board of Trustees	89
Investigations for Dependents' Allowance Board	1
Children placed in foster homes	3
Children admitted to Shelter	1
Children given hospital and medical care	7
Cases under the Unmarried Parents Act	3
Mileage travelled	776
Children committed to an industrial school	1

Exchange:—It doesn't take long to re-tool a political machine.

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