

The Porcupine Advance

PHONE 26
TIMMINS, ONTARIO
Members Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; Ontario-Quebec
Newspaper Association
Published Every Thursday by
M. W. LAKE, Publisher
Subscription Rates:
Canada \$2.00 Per Year. United States: \$3.00 Per Year

Timmins, Ontario, Thursday, July 17th, 1947

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

On Saturday, July 19th, to the tune of "Hielan Laddie" members of the Norths own fighting regiment, The Algonquin Regiment of Canada, will march again. They will march not to war but in comradeship . . . a comradeship that will not die . . . one that owes its strength to the common danger that they shared, a respect that grew for each other on the shell torn fields of Falaise, by the banks of the Leopold Canal, along the Scheidt, in the mud at Bergan-Op-Zoom, Cleve and Hochwald Forest.

Each year the regiment have remembered the day on which, as a unit, they answered the call to arms. Few associations have such a record and seldom do organizations of this kind keep the solidarity that the Algonquins have displayed in both war and peace. Through their "Teepee Tabloid" they keep informed of the battalion's news and when last year they held their first post-war re-union in North Bay the response was greater than the most optimistic prediction. On Saturday and Sunday Timmins will see the men who carried high the standard of the North through the battlefields of Europe.

The First Battalion Algonquin Regiment was mobilized for active service on July 22nd, 1940. Their training commenced at Camp Borden, under the command of Lt. Col. J. B. Stewart, who continued in command during the three years training at Current River Camp, Port Arthur, Camp Shilo, Niagara-On-The-Lake, Newfoundland and Deberts, N.S., before handing over to Major Leo Troy who took the regiment overseas.

The Algonquins reached the United Kingdom in June 1943 and became a permanent member of the famous Green Patrollers, the Fourth Canadian Armoured Division. There they completed their training under the command of Lt. Col. Henderson and latterly Lt. Col. McGill before going over to France under Lt. Col. Hay who was badly wounded at Hill 170. For the remainder of the campaign they were under the command of Lt. Col. Bradburn and returned home early in 1946 commanded by Lt. Col. Akehurst. Recruiting for the regiment took place in Northern Ontario, company areas being in Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Cobalt, North Bay and Huntsville. Reinforcements for the line were drawn from nearly every province in the Dominion, but still remains Northern Ontario's only active fighting unit carrying on the tradition of the famous 159th. of World War I.

The history of the present regiment dates back to 1900. Prior to that date there were Independent Rifle Companies training for some years in Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and North Bay, and they had a training site at Sudbury. When first officially authorized their company headquarters were from Sault Ste. Marie in the west to Sudbury and points along the T. and N. O. Railway as far as Elk Lake. They were then known as the Algonquin Rifles a name which they retained until the 1920's when numerals were dropped by Canadian Infantry Divisions. They then became the Algonquin Regiment.

When the Canadian Militia in 1936 was re-organized the Regimental Headquarters were moved from Sudbury to North Bay and the Northern Pioneers were amalgamated. The present regimental area of the Algonquin Regiment extends from Muskoka to James Bay and is the largest in Canada.

In the War 1914-18 the regiment was awarded the following honors: Ypres, 1915 — Festubert, 1915 — Somme, 1918 — St. Quentin, Bapaume, 1918 — Hindenburg Line, St. Quentin Canal, Beurevoir Cambal, 1918 — France and Flanders 1915-17-18. Ephy is also a battle honor but cannot be shown on the colors. Ten battle honors being the maximum awarded to any regiment for the last war and the Algonquin Regiment was awarded the full quota. The battle honors of the Northern Pioneers were Arras — Hill 70 and Ypres, 1917. The cap badge is a Maple Leaf with a moose head and the motto "Neka Netah". The collar badge is one adopted from the Northern Pioneers in order that their identity would not be entirely wiped out. It consists of a canoe with a wolf head and the motto "Ah Neuegahne Min". Both mottoes translated into English mean "We Lead, Others Follow". The uniform of the regiment is scarlet with blue facings and their regimental march is "Hielan Laddie".

The memory of the day they answered the call to arms will live on because it is the desire of all who served to meet again and feel the warmth of true friendship . . . a friendship born of common danger. But friendship alone will not fill their thoughts on this, and every year they gather. The memory of the friends they knew, the comrades with whom they shared the battle dangers, but who did not return, will call them together to pay homage to brave hearts who gave their all, not for glory, or for booty to be won but because they knew the world needed men who knowing they might die, yet were prepared to give their all that mankind might be free. On Sunday they will remember them and to perpetuate their memory Algonquin Boulevard will be dedicated in their honor.

We Must Not Fail Those Who Died . . .

This was their home, here they would have died,
But it was not written so. The call to arms had come.
They knew then what they had to do. Their loved ones cried,
Yet mingled tears with pride. For some,
There was no one to weep for them, but they too
Answered the call to duty. . . Not to save their women,
Nor for the glory to be won. . . But because they knew
The land that gave them life. . . Needed men
Who knowing they might die. . . Yet dying,
Would repay their debt for healthy life. These men,
Feared not the dangers they must face. . . Shall we the living
Fail them now? By failing to Remember. . . If so, then
They shall accuse, as others have, "YOU LET US DIE IN VAIN".
Thus if we fail them, as we failed those who died before,
We shall condemn our youth to die again,
In foreign fields, soft steeped in gore.
Remember also those who died. . . died not for you or me,
But died, that all mankind forever might be free,
And no man's free, if suffering from another's greed,
Man's greatest weakness, craving what he'll never need.
Let us share then with our fellow man, the earths mighty yield,
And so make sure the Worlds health is safely sealed.
While if our land is better blest than most,
Let's share that blessing, not cheapen it by idle boast.
Nor scorn, but help those less blest gain life anew,
Thus to our dead we'll forever more be true.

Thos. Proudfoot.

The Nations Business

Current political interest in the capital seems to this observer to be:

1. An anxious eye on European developments with a keen realization of how they affect Canada.
2. Observation of the issues and policies submitted by the three political parties in the Halifax by-election, and
3. The points, and their significance, of Canada's defence policy outlined in the House of Commons last week by Defence Minister Hon. Brooke Claxton.

The Case of Russia

There is little new or unexpected in the arguments on the reaction of Europe to the "Marshall" plan to rebuild the devastated areas and to bring new hope to that continent's depressed millions. What is noticeable is that Russia is losing even her most blindly-devoted and persistent advocates. Practically no one except avowed Communists can explain or defend actions and utterances that can only be labelled stupid. It is noted here that the Vancouver Sun, which has featured the writings of a well known pro-Russian columnist, has felt it desirable to dissociate itself from and to ridicule his opinions in an editorial.

The Defence Policy

It is recognized that Canada's defence needs and defence policy must always be considered in the light of Canada's external and foreign policy. This is a non partisan policy which is supported by the progressive conservative party and in a much less definite and even vacillating way by the socialist party. It is opposed by the social credit and Bloc Populaire Parties. The policy was outlined to the House of Commons recently by Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent "The foundation of our international policy be hostility toward none, and peace and friendship with all".

Of the three main points of defence policy:

1. Defence against aggression;
2. Assist in maintaining law and order at home;
3. Carry out our obligations to the United Nations;

It was noted that number 2 drew most fire from the C.C.F. party. Close observers of socialist party strategy note that the hostility to our lists or "fellow travellers" who have defence policy comes from Communist line which seeks to keep "infiltrated into the party. It is obviously in conformity with the Canada weak and divided.

The minister's statements that peaceful time conscription was not a probability was noted with considerable interest.

Our System of Government

Events of the last few months in the United States, where serious clashes have occurred between a democratic government and a Republican Congress, have stimulated much discussion and consideration here of our system of democracy. While no one contends that our system is yet perfect, many claim that it represents the highest and most flexible degree of "government by the people" that the human race has yet evolved.

Compared with that of the United States, which probably comes next in the struggle for a free democratic system, we have more direct government-Parliamentary relations arising from the fact that Ministers of the Crown are members of the House of Commons. This contributes to a better understanding between the legislative and executive branches of government than in the United States where Cabinet members are not members of Congress. It also has the advantage that Cabinet ministers may be and are questioned by members of Parliament on the floor of the House regarding proposed legislation and government policy. Ministers can and do propose, explain and defend government policy and measures in face-to-face debate with other members of the Commons, a privilege denied United States cabinet members.

Echoes from Parliament

(As the British government discontinues the use of the word "Dominion" with respect to nations of the Commonwealth.)

Mr. Graydon — Prog. Cons.: May I ask whether Canada was consulted in reference to the change of name of the department in the British government?

Mr. Mackenzie King: We were informed that the British government intended to make such a change and were asked whether any exception would likely be taken, the reply given was . . . than any change in title of one of its departments of government was a matter for the British government itself to decide. I might add that the change in title is not one to which any objection could be taken here.

A man slipped on the moving staircase in a tube station and started to slide to the bottom. Halfway down he collided with a woman, knocking her over. Together the two continued to the bottom.

When they stopped, the woman, still rather dazed, continued to sit on the man's chest. He looked up at her with an air of resignation. "Madam," he said, politely, "I'm sorry, but this is as far as I go."

There are two kinds of people — those who do it today and forget about it, and those who promise to do it tomorrow and forget about it.

When The Porcupine Was Young

By G. A. Macdonald

NO. 8 TYPICAL PROSPECTORS OF PORCUPINE

It is only fitting and proper that in any reference to "The Days When the Porcupine Was Young," there should be frequent and special mention of the Prospectors. The prospectors not only discovered the gold that resulted in the opening of the Camp, but they did more than their part in the actual development of the country after it was known to be a gold camp. They built the trail roads that made possible the opening of the area. They helped in the bringing in of equipment and supplies. When they saw any need — for stores, stopping places, or other services — they either met the need themselves, or sought some on who would. Even after the camp was established, they did not stop their efforts. As a matter of fact, the prospectors have not stopped even yet. They are still at their good work — as many of them as are left, after wars and other causes and conditions have taken their toll.

While premier honours may rightly be given to George Bannerman and Tom Geddes, Benny Hollinger and Alex. Gillies, Jack Wilson, Harry Preston, the Campbell Brothers, Sandy McIntyre, Victor Mattson and Harry Bannella, and a host of others who made spectacular discoveries in the early days, the general run of prospector, winning neither fame nor fortune perhaps, did full part in building this great gold camp.



In 1911, the prospectors were showing special activity. They were all over the area, searching for more and more gold mines, after the manner of prospectors. The photograph shown herewith pictures a typical scene, and a typical group of Porcupine prospectors. The picture was taken in 1911 when the men were at work on some prospects in Bristol Township. Reading from left to right, the prospectors are: Alphonse Rivett ("Fonsee"), Hughie McEachren, Charlie Peterson, Chas. Richardson and Bill Ogilvie. The five of them often worked together as a team, and a notable team of prospectors they were. Genial, friendly and competent, they won the regard of all. Messrs. Richardson and Peterson are still residents of Golden City, where they are popular and highly regarded. Hughie McEachren and Bill Ogilvie have passed to another Land of Gold. "Fonsee" Rivett left the camp many years ago for other fields of activity.

Each of the five was a competent prospector in his own right, and the five of them made a team worthy of special mention. They were all sturdy fellows, but "Fonsee" was a particularly handsome gentleman. All of them had hosts of friends, but working together so often, they developed a special comradeship among themselves.

There is a story told by old-timers of this special friendship, and an incident that developed after three or four years of comradeship. In 1914, Hughie McEachren and Bill Ogilvie decided they would join in the Empire's fight overseas. They told their friend, Charlie Peterson, that they were leaving the Camp, but they did not tell him at first about their plans to enlist. They knew he was a loyal Canadian, but, as he had been born in Sweden, and had a slight accent that sounded somewhat like a German, they waited until the day they were leaving before telling of their plan. Like the good friend he was, Charlie did not question them further.

When the actual time of leaving arrived, however, Charlie could not forbear the question: "But where are you going, and what are you going to do?"

"Oh, we've decided that we ought to go overseas to fight for our King and Country!" was Hughie's reply.

"Good boys!" said Charlie. "And it's a good King and Country! And it's my King and Country, too, for I'm a British subject some years and I like this country! I guess I will go with you!"

And he did! He served his King and Country faithfully and well, and returned, like his two partners, to serve again on the home front — in Porcupine.

Bill Ogilvie won the Military Medal overseas, while Hughie McEachren was decorated on the field by General Byng for conspicuous bravery and service.

Thus, in their patriotic service overseas, these good fellows showed themselves typical of the Porcupine prospectors, for no class showed greater readiness to answer the call of King and Country than did the prospectors of Porcupine.

A list of the Porcupine prospectors who served in the first world war would be a long one, but a number of names come to mind, including: Sandy McIntyre, who was early in the enlistments; Jack Munroe, who earned further fame from his gallant service with the Princess Pats; Lieut. Wallie Nicholson; "Slim" Halliwell; C. A. Imerson; Capt. Lindsay, who would not let age be a barrier to his service; Wm. Mills; J. M. Nicolson, Jim Huddleston and many others.

Another In This Series by G. A. Macdonald — Next Week



TIME FOR DECISION

By George W. James

The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont.

(Article 9)

In the debates which have taken place in the House of Commons during the past six weeks, the picture has become pretty clear as to what farmers can expect from legislation carried by the government. The two measures of particular interest to agriculture are the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Bill 25 which governs the sale and export of farm products other than wheat. It will be necessary to deal at some length with their terms and implications.

FARM PROBLEM

Since these articles are primarily concerned with assembling facts from official records for the information of the electorate of rural Canada the matters affecting farm production and marketing will be explored before going on to discuss credits, tariffs, immigration, labor, foreign affairs, social measures, and the like, all of which are more or less inter-related, and the policies for which have in some measure been defined.

5-YEAR CONTRACT

It is generally known that the Minister of Agriculture negotiated with the British government a 5-year agreement for the sale of annual specified amounts of Canadian wheat at prices agreed upon, subject to revision at later stages in the deal. Having thus negotiated, the Minister came back to ask parliament to ratify the contract. The ensuing debate revealed the terms of the agreement, which are, generally as follows:

TERMS

The contract runs for four years from July 31, 1946. During the first two crop years Britain will buy at least 160 million bushels per year at \$1.55 per bushel. During the latter two years she will buy at least 140 million bushels per year at a price of at least \$1.25 per bushel in 1948-49 and at least \$1.00 in 1949-50. But in setting the final price for the latter two years, Britain agrees to take into account any difference between the \$1.55 and the world price during the first two years.

FUNDS POOLED

In fulfilling the initial terms the Wheat Board will pay the Canadian wheat grower only \$1.35 per bushel at terminal elevators and will set up a five-year pool in which will be stored the funds accruing between the home price and the \$1.55, and the subsequent price revisions, after which the pool funds, if any, will be paid out on participation certificates, to the growers when the five years have expired. It thus becomes a deal in futures.

WIDE POWERS

At the same time the Wheat Board can, with approval of the Governor in Council, deal in grains other than wheat and has complete and final authority in interprovincial and export trade. But further control may be exercised in the matter of coarse grain under Bill 25, which will be explained later. Under the two Acts the Canadian farmer loses all freedom and control over his production in the fields above mentioned. The regulations are rigid and authoritarian, even more so than in wartime.

WORLD PRICE

Meantime the price of wheat on world markets has risen to \$3.01 per bushel or higher at the moment and what remains as surplus wheat after fulfilling the British contract, may be sold abroad by the Wheat Board if it so desires. At the same time the Board has been supplying wheat to Canadian flour mills at 77¢ cents per bushel under a drawback paid out of the national treasury which means that taxpayers foot the bill for bread prices. It is all a pretty complicated picture.

POLICY TESTED

During the debate on the British wheat agreement the Minister maintained it had the approval of the organized farmers as a measure of stability. But it was shown he declined the advice of the Federation of Agriculture in refusing to disburse last year's participation monies and has carried them into the five-year pool. Meantime a farm strike numbering 20,000 farmers took place in western Canada and the Portage election went against the government.

FARMERS BEAR LOSS

The element of unfairness in the British deal was emphasized in this way: That the difference between the contract price of \$1.55 and the world price of around \$3.00 on one crop alone was some \$232 millions, with farmers alone bearing the loss, not the people of Canada as a whole, as in the case of the domestic milling subsidy. These are some of the main features brought out in House debates as the various factors were examined.

Old Man Ontario Is No Socialist

(The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont.)

It seems to this editor that in Ontario the C.C.F. is fast going the way of all third parties.

We have just finished a 1500-mile tour of Ontario with a group of American weekly newspaper editors. Everywhere we went we collected views and opinions of ordinary people — farmers, merchants, mechanics, implement dealers, barbers, feed and grain men, newspaper folk, garagemen — and we find the Socialist movement distinctly shrinking, or shrunk.

From C.C.F.ers, friends of ours, we hear of difficulty in collecting membership fees, of club rooms closing up, of canvassing getting nowhere or stopping altogether, of complaints that Communists are hurting the cause, of political organizations folding up and candidates dropping out. It all adds up to this:

Old Man Ontario is no Socialist. He objects to the Attlee interference with the land laws of England and does not want them repeated here. Communism, Socialism, extremist labor leadership here — all look alike to him. He sees Russia blocking the road to world peace and will take no chances in this country. Demands for higher, even higher wages don't even look funny to him while they're backed by the same C.C.F.ers who even complain when the farmers get a bit better price for the butter he sells. And demands for shorter hours exasperate the man who toils 15 hours a day to put in a crop under the worst conditions in 50 years.

There are now large areas of rural Ontario without any C.C.F. organization at all. The Ontario farmer opposes Socialism, socialization, nationalization. He does not intend to relinquish control over his own land and his own work, and he's the very last man in all Canada to want to see his local bank manager become a civil servant. Ontario is quite definitely getting back to the two-party system.

To Commemorate Marconi's Memory

A stirring tribute was paid today to the genius and foresight of Guglielmo Marconi when a memorial to the late wireless inventor's memory was unveiled and dedicated on Signal Hill, near St. John's Nfld. The monument is a gift to the people of Newfoundland from the Canadian Marconi Co. S. M. Finlayson, General Manager of the Company, speaking at the ceremony recalled the intrepid pioneering spirit shown by Marconi and his colleagues on Signal Hill more than forty-five years ago. It was on December 12, 1901, that the first successful transatlantic wireless signal flashed from Poldhu, England, to the North American Continent. The wireless receiving equipment was located in Cabot Tower on Signal Hill.

Among the local dignitaries on hand at the ceremony was his Excellency, Sir Gordon MacDonald, K.C. M.G., Governor, who officially accepted the cairn from the Marconi Company. His Worship, Andrew Greene, Mayor of St. John's representing the people of that city, and Dr. Vincent P. Burke, O.B.E., K.C.S.G., will act as custodian of the new memorial. The monument is 9' high by 4'6" square at the base. The bronze plaque mounted on its face bears the following inscription: "This memorial is dedicated by the Government and people of Newfoundland to commemorate an outstanding event in the history of Newfoundland and a new era in world communications. The first transatlantic wireless signal was received by Guglielmo Marconi on December 12, 1901, on this spot." The site where the monument stands is twenty feet northeast of Cabot Tower and is visible to all ships leaving or entering St. John's Harbour.