The Porcupine Advance

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Loans For Students

The suggestion of J. R. McDonald Peat that a loan fund be established from which Northen Ontario students could borrow in order to finance their university educations comes as the soundest suggestion to date in dealing with the problem as to how higher education may be made available to more students in Northern Ontario.

Mr. Peat's suggestion is particularly timely, for it comes simultaneously with the report of Sidney Smith, president of the University of Toronto, which shows that of a total student body of 15,239 attending University of Toronto in 1947, only 94 students were from the Cochrane district. Or in other words, only one person in 1400 in the district is attending U. of T. This percentage is at least doubled when attendance at Queen's McGill and University of Western Ontario are considered of course; but nevertheless it shows an alarmingly low incidence of individuals obtaining higher education from this district. As a contrast, one person in 93 in the entire population of the city of Toronto is a university student.

Mr. Peat argues that the establishment of a loan fund through the generosity of a private individual or a corporation is a measure which has priority over building a Northern university in this section of the province. The Advance concurrs with Mr. Peat, for as he points out, even if the number of students attending such a university were triple the number of those Northern students attending the Southern universities, the institution would necessarily be so small that it would be unable to provide the same standards of teaching personnel, variety of courses or equipment found in the great universities to the south.

Mr. Peat suggests that a student be enabled to borrow \$1000 at the rate of \$400 per year, with interest at one half of one percent. The plan he suggests does not call for the student to pay this interest; he thinks it would be a worthwhile project for district service clubs to absorb this amount. He also thinks that once the fund were established it might, be supervised by a board consisting of service club leaders.

The big problem of course is to find a public-spirited individual or corporation with the necessary cash to inaugurate the fund. Whether or not such an individual or firm is to be found remains to be seen. But certainly if a wealthy individual or firm is seeking a way in which to further the best interests of the youth of this section of the province, no better manner of assisting them could be devised.

This is a proposal which might well be undertaken by one of larger mines or pulp and paper concerns, or as a contribution of all North Ontario indutrsy as a whole for that matter. In one sense it could be construed as a purely business proposition, for while the rate of return in the form of interest would necessarily be low, yet at least some sort of fnancial return would be involved:

The Advance is of the opinion that Northern Ontario industry would get behind such a plan without hesitation if it were not for one reason: industry here is frightened that such a move would be used by labor as a weapon against them with the argument that industry can put up money for this or that and can't increase wages. This despite the fact that the plan would aid the sons and daughters of those who cannot afford themselves to provide higher education.

It would be the height of the ridiculous for labor here to take such an attitude but there is always some irresponsible, Red-tinged gentleman who would attempt to utilize such a charge.

It is a foolsh world, isn't it. Nonetheless, thte Advance hopes that Mr. Peat's suggestion will obtain the results it deserves. Something is required at once to enable greater numbers of Northern youth to obtain higher education.

Exit Bus By-Law

Despite much pressure from Local 241 of the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, Timmins town council this week rescinded the much-debated bus fare bylaw inaugurated by the retiring 1947 council.

There was a four-to-two split in council in rescinding the bylaw. Messrs Del Vllano and Aubry voted that the bylaw remain in force and that the Dalton and Dwyer companies be compelled to operate on the "nickel" fares. Messrs. Quinn, Bailey and Quesnel voted that it be rescinded. Councillor Fay, who last year voted for the bylaw, reversed himself and adhered to his new allegiance to the Slate for 1948.

In recommending that the bylaw be rescinded Councillor Barney Quinn presented a forthright, clear and detailed report on bus operation costs on the three runs involved. However, Mr. Quinn failed to report fully on bus income for these runs; it was on this point that Ray Lachance spokesman for the 100 or more miners present, took issue. So did J. P. Bartleman, who as usual was in the thick of the argument.

Mr. Lachance inferred that Messrs. Quinn, Fay Quesnel and Bailey were the bus companies' representatives on council and that they would protect the bus companies' interest. He claimed that the union was not attempting to put bus lines out of business but that more figures were required

before a clear evaluation of just fares could be made. Mr. Bartleman questioned the figures which had been supplied to Mr. Quinn, enquiring whether the auditors who drew them up were employed by the bus companies or by the town for this job. This question was not answered. When Mr. Quinn ultimately stated that under the fares of November 7th it was estimated that the bus firm would make approximately \$7000 a year on the basis of 1946 traffic -- after salaries, depreciation, wages and general expense, Mr. Bartleman asked what was meant by depreciation, which he claimed could be handled very loosely. This point was also not clarified.

In defence of his recommendation to rescind the bylaw, Councillor Quinn stated that the fares charged by the local companies were in line with those charged by 14 other bus lines of similar size. This drew the protest from several miners that the local busses were usually crowded over capacity and that the same passenger revenue did not prevail here as else-

where.

So all in all, this week's action by council should have interesting ramifications. The bylaw was wiped from the books against the protest of an interested and powerful section of the electorate and it appears unlikely that the matter will rest where it now stands. The four members who voted to rescind the bylaw will unquestionably feel the repercussion at the next elections; yet if they acted according to their own lights, they are worthy of considerable credit. It is regretable that the complete facts concerning the local bus situation were not av lable to elarify the isone.

In The Days When The Porcupine Was Doung

By G. A. Macdonald

No. 39. A Policeman's Lot Was Not A Happy One - In Timmins

did, had tipped off Sir William to cir- service to their credit. cumstances and conditions in regard

to the policemen in Tmmins.

gress - but always with an eye on approximated nine years. W. W. Orr permanence. The town has been easy withstood it for seven years, with a on its businessmen, its professional couple of breathing spells in between. but policemen.

iault, the first parish priest in Tim- where. mins, is still here, and still held in affection by wide circles.

firms here from the early days still lice chiefs. Content with only nine going stronger than ever. For one different mayors in thirty-six years example, Dalton's have "never slept" the town has had no less than thirin thirty-five years.

ved in the infant town of Timmins and other police found the town eqwho are still doing good work on the ually trying. There must have been

masters in Timmins in 36 years, the Timmins police force. Reference to pioneer, H. Peters, holding the office this number will be made later. from the opening of the town in 1912 It all seemed to start with the very fact that there have been thirteen to his death in 1922.

the fire department for twenty-six without benefit of clergy. In a month that is thirteen times thirteen. years.

have been in town employment for resolution, like the other two, "passed touch with the facts through the over twenty years - but not on the unanimously," instructing the clerk years, and who is fairminded, will police force. J. D. MacLean town to write the ex-chief to "inform his agree that in the main Timmins has engineer, must have served the town lawyer to take such action as he may been lucky in its police chiefs and well over thirty years, as he was ap- see fit." pointed town foreman in 1917, and The second police chief, Albert J. them were both honest and efficient, for the past twenty years he has been Courtemanche, proved a popular and made earnest effort to do their

that of the late Dr. H. H. Moore, who, council went on record as expressing who come in close touch with the poin addition to several years as a town appreciation of his services, the sin- lice (the law-breakers) are inclined to councillor, gave (and "gave" is the cerity of the appreciation being sug- do everything they can to deframe right word to use in his case) gave gested by the giving of a bonus of the officers of the law, while the good some twenty years of service to the \$100.00. town as Medical Health Officer. The Police Force Is Different

longest term of service on the police Salley being acting chief.

on the force eleven years and seven The fifth chief was a Provincial paratively rare. At the same time months, while his deputy-chief J. P. Policeman, Jack Wilson. He served there have been few types of law-Downey served on the force for el- 2 years and 7 months. When he re- breaking that the police here have even years and four months.

Some Other Hardy Policemen Outside of the two already mention-

Sir W. S. Gilbert had these lines the present force with a record of was next. He held the fort for five which have been widely quoted, and over ten years' service. They are years and four months, his resigna-"When constabulary duty's to be est Gagnon and Roland Munroe, each 8th, 1926. Chief Greer went from "A policeman's lot is not a happy months. Officer Angus Grieve has the popular chief of police for over been on the force since March 16th, twenty years. Had these lines been written fifty 1938, nine years and eleven months. Next chief was E. Pascoe, who came years before they were, it might be Detective Gordon Beacock has served from the Mounties. He was chief suspected that some of the Cornish- nearly eight years, and there are from April, 1926, to February, 1927 men in the Porcupine who came from several other members of the present ten months. the Penzance district, as some of them force who have six or seven years'

Some Change Since 1938 Certainly, a policeman's lot has not of a man being on the Timmins police 1931. been a very happy one in Timmins. force for as long a term as ten years. In any event it does not seem to have M. Greer came close to it, with nine been a very permanent one - es- years of service, five as chief. Wm. pecially in the early days of the camp. Parcher served over nine years, all Progressive - but Seeking Permanence told, but did not make the ten mark. 11th, 1934. From its earliest days, Timmins Sergt. W. S. Craik, Sergt. Ed. seems to have earnestly sought pro- Moore and Constable W. McCord also

men, and its public servants - all Jos. Laviolette and Gilbert Desroches each served about six years. Dr. Minthorn, Timmins' first doc- Sergt. A. M. Olson was outstanding tor, is still suckessfully, practicing wth eight years' service before he remedicine here. Rev. Father Ther- signed to take a better position else-

Hard on Police Chiefs

Like most Northern communities, There are many active business Timmins used to be very hard on poteen police chiefs, with an equal num-There are school trustees who ser- ber of acting chiefs. Deputy-chiefs a couple of hundred different men There have been only two post- serving at one time or, another on

or so he wrote them a letter about the A number of municipal employees matter. Their answer was another Anyone who has kept in close

choice with the council, as shown by work well and without undue un-Another record of long service was the fact that in December of 1914 the kindness. One trouble is that those

Chief Courtemanche, was appointed their lack of knowledge of the guard-No man ever servived twenty years chief on Oct. 2nd, 1916, serving only ians of the law. Good people could on Timmins police force. Careful a year, and having several months' do much to make the lot of the policesearch of the records shows that the leave of absence in that time, R. M. man a happier one, if they dropped

force in Timmins has been given by \$10,000 in Fines in Six Months judged the police by the same standthe present chief, A. Lepic. He join- John Clark, who followed Chief ards they judge other good servants ed the force on March 27th, 1935, so Craft, survived only six months as of the people.

> sider, but he did not. Moses Greer, who had been on the work has been well done.

In his opera, "Pirates of Penzance". ed. there are three other members of police force here and in Schumacher. Police officers Wm. Thompson, Ern- tion being given the council on April having served ten years and ten here to Renfrew, where he has been

The eighth Timmins police chief (Louis McLaughlan) also had been on the R.C.M.P. He was chief here Previous to 1938, there is no record for four years, resigning on Feb. 9th,

> He was followed by Harry Jones, who had police experience at Welland and other places. After three years. Chief Jones resigned on Jan.

> William Rich; the tenth chief, holds the record for short tenure of office. He served from January to May, 1934, four months.

> Next, Ralph Paul served as chief from August, 1934, to August, 1937

Chief Gaghon Made a Record The twelfth chief of police of Timmins was Leo H. Gagnon, serving from August 16th, 1937, to Feb. 28th, 1946, eight years and six months, the record service for any Timmins po-

lice chief to date. The present chief, Albert Lepic, was appointed on Feb. 28th, 1946.

How Lucky is "Thirteen"? Chief Lepic is the thirteenth chief of police in Timmins. When he completes his thirteenth year on the Timmins force in March of this year, he will also be completing his thir, teenth month as chief of police.

While there have been thirteen chiefs of police here, it is also the He Was Told What He Could Do acting chiefs. As this is being writ-H. E. Montgomery, one of the early first chief of police. After nine months ten on Friday the Thirteenth, it seems town clerks and treasurers of Tim- service he resigned, but the council logical to believe that the number of mins, served efficiently for over twen- would not accept his resignation. men who have served at one time They said so by resolution. Then by or another on the Timmins police Chief Alex Borland was head of another resolution, they fired him, force may fairly be given as 169 and

Timmnis Has Been Lucky.

police staffs. The great majority of people of the community are liable S. R. Craft, who had served under to be deceived by this on account of prejudices and malicious gossip, and

now has twelve years and eleven chief. He kept good order in town, A review of the cases handled efmonths to his credit. Close behind but some of the councillors thought ficiently by the Timmins police chiefs him is Inspector G. A. Archambault, he was too easy on blindpiggers, etc. and their staffs would fill a couple of who joined in August, 1935, and so His answer to that was that he had books. In the past 36 years there has has a service of 12 years, 6 months. brought in over ten thousand dollars been everything from murder down. Former Chief Leo H. Gagnon was to the town in fines in six months. though serious crimes have been comsigned, council asked him to recon- not had to handle at some time or another, and the record shows that the

T REV. ROBERT H. HARPER T

Feeding the Five Thousand Lesson for ebruary 9: John 6:25-35;

Memory Selection: John 6:48. Jesus had retired for a period of Someone who is important in your where Ed Wynn could be found at a rest to a sequestered spot on the northeastern shore of Galilee. But "Well, I can tell you one way to do I went to the studio, but was stop- He could not be hid. The multitude

Well Known People." Among others, I used an opening sentence that stop- Andrew had the fine faculty of being able to bring men to Jesus. As he "Mr. Wynn, I probably know more had brought his brother Simon, to about you than anybody outside your Jesus and was later to bring the inown family. I am an authority on quiring Greeks in the temple gate, you. Would you like to know what he brought the lad with five barley loaves and two fishes to Jesus, But he could not see how the small pro-

Jesus multiplied the loaves and ther it has any value or not. Give of your best to the Master and your gift will be increased for others.

The Lord is the bread of life for the soul. As common bread gives true. All of a sudden I got another We'll be facing a new problem one life to the body. Jesus gives spiritual idea, one that my intelligence told of these days - who is going to live life to those who have faith in Him. on the farm and do the chores which And may our prayer ever be the same So I called up the broadcasting bring the milk and the cream, the as that of the people who heard Jesus company, got hold of a friend who butter and eggs and the meat and in that day long ago - "Lord, ever-

Wilbur Loses Nerve; Noted Legal Light Hired For Detence

Naturally, when it became bruited abroad that Wilbur and ourself had been locked up as the persons responsible for the dry-icing of Timmins with the consequent loss of thousands of lives and property damage running to millions, quite a furore was created. In fact when the unique manner in which the town was devastated became public the eyes of the entire world were turned toward this little corner of the universe. In a world hungry for novelty here was something to satisfy the most jaded of thrill-seekers.

While we ourselves were securely locked up and under guard day and night in the town jail, we could not fail to learn the excitement we had caused by our confession that we were the guilty parties who had wrought destruction on the town while engaged in our Great Dry Ice Manhunt.

For example, crowds of people attempted day and night to peer through the high small windows which line the cell block on the west side of the municipal building. The opague glass of the windows was continually being kicked in and flash bulbs would pop as photographers strove to get our pictures and break down the strict censorship which surrounded the case.

Then too, the constables guarding us gave forth with occasional details of what was going on in the outer world. It was in thi sway that we learned that some of the great scientific minds of the age were interested in the catastrophe and that military leaders too expressed keen professional interest in the havoc which had been wrought.

"Yep," said one of our guards, "I read today where Andy McNaughton said in an interview that the use of dry ice had formidable implications as a military weapon. He urged that all available dry ice be placed under government control at once. He wants the stuff ultimately placed under the direction of the Atomic Energy Commission at the United Nations." "Some punkins," said Wilbur, "We've made this town

But in the meantime the little scribe was plainly wor-He had bitten the fingernails on both hands down to the bone. His nerve was failing him.

"I am wondering if we shouldn't have been smart and kept our mouths shut," he said.

"Gnats to that my fran," we replied. "We did the right thing when we confessed. Chin up and all that sort of bologna.

"Perhaps we had better get a lawyer," he suggested, "We had better have somebody to represent us."

We decided then and there to hire Briefcase O'Flannigan who, though a bit of a rumpet, is the North's greatest legal light when it comes to hawling citizens out of fixes of their own making. Briefcase is truly a man of many parts: he has the cunning of a fox tucked nicely away in the innocent exterior of a YMCA director; he professes to win his cases on "natural justice" but when it comes to cutting corners in and out of the law books he is without a peer. On the same set of facts he can make a man look like an innocent babe or a villianous scoundrel, depending on which side of the case he is arguing. He has prodigious mental stamina and in important cases has been known to keep apparently unimportant witnesses on the stand for three hours till they babble wildly.

In other words Briefcase is a lawyer what am.

He was in the police station within three minutes flat after the police relayed our message. "Heh, heh," he grinned as he entered the cell

block rubbing his hands, "Lock who's here! As the undertaker said, I knew I'd meet up with you some day." "Lay off the glad hand, Briefcase," said Wilbur, "You are here on important business. You gotta get us out of this

mess alive." "That will be a big order, my friend, a very big order, even for a man of my talents. And first there is the little question of my retainer, or fee, or whatever you wish to call the humble stipend I receive for assisting little folks in trouble."

"Name your price." Briefcase rocked back on his heels. He was accustomed to lengthy and somewhat heated arguments when the

question of his fee was breached. He looked disappointed. "Hm. I get it. You are the gent who owns the Bottleworks Gold Mine. Then I'll take the mine.

"No you won't. I mean anything within the bounds of reason." "That is certainly within the bounds of reason," said

Briefcase, "Usually I take everything anybody owns. You own the mine, don't you?" Even the doughty Wilbur was somewhat taken back

with this line of reasoning. He exposulated bitterly that the mine was worth millions and for Briefcase to come down to earth. He offered Briefcase one large shovel-full of gold from Bottleworks as his fee.

"A coal shovel or a scoop shovel?"

"Any kind of shovel you want. Bring your own." "I'll do it for three shovelfulls."

The argument continued to rage but Briefcase was adamant. He got his price. "Now that that is settled, to the case itself." said the

lawyer, "You are guilty, of course." "Certainly we are. What do you think we called you

"Good, good. I hate defending innocent people. Lacks spice somehow. Can't get the old fire into my nostrils when I look upon a client and say to myself, pfui, you wouldn't have the nerve to do it in the first place. A sorry crew, these people who are innocent. I sometimes let them get convicted just because I don't like them By the way, what are you charged

"We killed about four thousand people, didn't we? We must be charged with something.' "You don't know exactly with what, though, do you?

Wait a moment and I'll be back." He returned to the cell block in five minutes.

"Well, it is quite a lengthy story," he said, "The authorities are somewhat at a loss as exactly how to charge you. The closest charge to dropping dry ice on the town is spitting on the sidewalk and after all the offences are somewhat similar when actually performed; however, spitting on the sidewalk does not bear the weight the authorities desire. I suggested that they make it illegal parking because after all the ice did encumber the streets, but they didn't like this either. Then you could be charged wth creating a public nuisance, which unquestionably you did .. No, after talking in your interests there I persuaded them to charge you with murder."

"You persuaded them to charge us with murder?" Wilbur

exclaimed, "Are you here to help us or hang us?" Briefcase laughed gaily. He winked. "Briefcase already has the case sewed up in his old briefcase," he quipped, "I will get you out of this mess with ease, provided you don't get lynched in the meantime Charged with murder! That's

a hot one. Ho! Ho! Ho!" "Heh, heh," said Wilbur feebly, "It is certainly

funny to me, too." OF COURSE BRIEFCASE WILL GET OUR HEROES OFF ON A CHARGE OF MURDER. ANYBODY KNOWS THAT. BUT WHAT ABOUT MANSLAUGHTER WHEN THE MUR-DER RAP IS THROWN OUT? HOW MANY YEARS CAN YOU STAY IN JAIL FOR MANSLAUGHTER, ANYWAY?



it, and a very simple way it is. It is ped at the door, naturally. I said I found Him there. And the first thing born of my own experience.

I wanted to do a broadcast about Ed ped him in his tracks. I said: Wynn, the well-known comedian, who was then going great guns in the entertainment world. Naturally, everybody who knew, or had even met, Ed Wynn, were trying to get at him. most of them wanting favors. I tried three times to get him on the telephone with a view to making an appointment for an interview. But he was either busy, "in conference", not in. Anyway, he never came to the telephone, and his secretary was well

versed in the art of "shunting off." Finally, I decided to go ahead writing my broadcast without a personal interview, although a personal interdo "research" on Ed Wynn. There every word interested him. was quite a bit of maireial, much of .. it just what I wanted. I thought of sending him my typed notes and asking him if all the statements were

handled such information, and asked potatoes to the consumer's table? more give us this bread."

Are you ever faced with meeting him where Ed Wynn was rehearing 56-58 someone upon whom you wish to his own program. My friend looked make a good impression, and quickly? up the information for me, told me certain time.

had a message for Ed Wynn and that should engage our attention in A few seasons ago, I was delivering would like to speak to him in person. this lesson is the multitude in need. a series of radio broadcasts under the The message got to him and, fin- Let us not be indifferent to the many title of "Little Known Facts About ally, he came toward me suspiciously. in need around us.

I know about you?"

I then handed him the typewritten pages of what I had gleaned about vision could feed so many. him - 13 in all. I said "There it is, Do you want to read it?"

Did he? Well! Thirteen typewritten pages on what people thought of him, what had been said and written about him.

I went to the library and started in to And so on. You can believe that upon what is done with a thing whe-

FACING IT NOW

(Lethbridge Herald)

fishes endlessly. The incident reminds us of the saving nature of the Gospel. There are conservation, duplication, multiplication in it. The Christ came to save men and to keep them saved. And they are saved to As he read, he broke in with, "Well, help save others. There is multipli-I didn't know that had ever been pub- cation in the Gospel. And things view, of course, makes for a far bet- lished about me. How in the world dedicated to the Master's use take on ter and more inspired broadcast. So did you ever get this information?" an infinite value. It all depends