

# The Canadian Legion in the Porcupine

By One Interested in their Welfare

## The Real Reason

In the past there has been much discussion and very much talk as to why the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, should allow ex-Imperial soldiers into its membership. An ardent Canadian, who very naturally is proud of his country, stated that the membership of the Canadian Legion should consist only of those who saw service with the Canadian Forces, and those of the Imperial forces be enrolled into a separate body. This argument could be applied further and that is, to allow only those who saw actual fighting services into its membership and enroll those who only went to England and those who were left in Canada into a separate branch of the main organization, The Canadian Legion. If this was the case it would be useless having any organization at all representing the ex-servicemen of the country. The Canadian Legion upon its formation by the late Earl Douglas Haig in 1924, commenced its work by absorbing all the various ex-servicemen's organizations. Only the Army and Navy Veterans stayed out and to date are still out. The question is asked:—"Why was this action taken?" It was found at that time that the government was being petitioned by these bodies and all were asking for something different. There was no unity; there was no co-operation, and the government was at a loss to know how to handle these requests. The G.W.V.A. wanted this; the A. & N. V. wanted that; the T.B.V. wanted something else; and so on. Instead of improving their cases they were only making them worse. Such was the state of affairs in 1924. Big leaders like Sir Percy Lake, Sir Arthur Currie, General Turner and other men of like standing with military leadership took charge and their first move was to include every ex-serviceman in one vast organization. The move was made for a purpose. That purpose after nine years of activities is apparent to every citizen. All proposals for better legislation and treatment of the ex-servicemen came from the only organization of its kind in the Dominion, with the support of the A. & N. V. in each case. The Canadian Legion was being heeded. Its record since the time of organization is one that those early pioneers must be proud of. To anyone, be he Canadian, English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh or any other extraction the Legion will assist; even if he be a member or non-member. The reason is obvious to all why the Canadian Legion membership includes all who served in His Majesty's Forces, and the old quotation, "United we stand, divided we fall," illustrates the picture perfectly. For six years, 1918-1924, the government did its very best to curtail pension legislation. They were not to blame, because the veterans themselves were not helping the situation with their varied proposals. From 1924 onward, it has been a march of progress. To any Canadian-born returned soldier who puts up the argument that he will not join the Legion because of the Imperialists that are allowed to join its ranks, the answer is simply given by referring to these two periods of 6 years:—1918-1924 nothing but chaos and of getting nowhere; and then, 1924-1933, with the splendid showing of progress all along the line, and at that still fighting on! Perhaps some of those loyal and true Canadians will still find an excuse for not joining up, but will have altered their views considerably as to why the Canadian Legion membership is open to all, even ex-servicemen of our foreign allies—France, Italy, Belgium, etc. Let there be a "riding-up again and the chaos of 1918-1924 will be in evidence again. So once more the quotation is given:—"United we stand, divided we fall," as the raison d'être.

## What a Record!

Just after finishing the above article Comrade Austin Neame, kindly forwarded the following bulletin which shows fully the amount of work which has been accomplished by the Legion and the cost thereof. The statement was prepared by W. R. Bowler, general secretary of the Legion, for submission to the special committee investigating the administration of the pension act. The report as covered by Mr. Bowler is from July 1930 to December 1932. All cases given have been handled entirely by the Service Bureaux of the Canadian Legion. This branch of the Legion receives an annual grant from the Dominion government of \$10,000.00. To show that the Service Bureaux work is costing the Legion nearly twice as much as received, the cost of operation from Jan. 1, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1932 is included:—  
Government grant received. \$30,000.00  
Cost to Legion \$57,239.62  
Total cost of operation

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Entitlement  |     |
| (A) Entitlement to pension on the grounds of relationship of disability or death to service, including cases of aggravation: |     |
| T.B.—Pulmonary Conditions  | 314 |
| Nervous System   | 83  |
| Gastro-intes., Ulcers, Appendicitis  | 63  |
| Ear  | 69  |
| Eye  | 9   |
| Nose   | 2   |
| Throat   | 20  |
| Foot   | 36  |
| Rheumatism, Arthritis, Lumbago   |     |
| Myalgia  | 175 |
| Heart  | 102 |
| Cardio Renal—Nephritis   | 28  |
| Arterio Sclerosis  | 11  |
| Gun Shot Wounds and Injury   | 191 |
| Varicose Veins, etc.   | 21  |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Skin   | 16   |
| Hernia, Varicocele   | 23   |
| Dental   | 9    |
| Miscellaneous, Sinus, Haemorrhoids   |      |
| Cancer   | 66   |
| eYd1100 diutinal. HoD. aca; . \$oH   |      |
| Total  | 1238 |
| Dependency Pensions Established  |      |
| (B)—Establishment of pension on the ground of dependency, (including parents, widows, widowed mothers, children, etc.)                       | 282  |
| Note:—In several of these cases, it was first necessary to establish relationship of death to service.                                       |      |
| Retroactive Pension  |      |
| (C)—Establishment of right to retroactive awards of pension:   |      |
| T.B. and Pulmonary Conditions  | 195  |
| Nervous System   | 31   |
| Gastro-intes., Ulcers, Appendicitis  | 25   |
| Ear  | 20   |
| Eye  | 5    |
| Foot   | 23   |
| Rheumatism, Arthritis, Lumbago, Myalgia, etc.  | 56   |
| Heart  | 41   |
| Cardio Renal, Nephritis, etc.  | 12   |
| Arterio Sclerosis  | 4    |
| Gun Shot Wounds and Injury   | 84   |
| Varicose Veins, Phlebitis  | 1    |
| Skin   | 4    |
| Hernia, Varicocele   | 8    |
| Epilepsy   | 1    |
| Dependent  | 1    |
| Miscellaneous, Sinus, Haemorrhoids   | 11   |
| Total  | 522  |
| Increased Assessment   |      |
| (D)—Establishment of right to increased assessment:  |      |
| T.B., Pulmonary Conditions   | 60   |
| Nervous System   | 20   |
| Gastro-intes., Ulcers, Appendicitis  | 9    |
| Ear  | 11   |
| Eye  | 1    |
| Foot   | 2    |
| Rheumatism, Arthritis, Lumbago, Myalgia  | 37   |
| Heart  | 23   |
| Gun Shot Wounds and Injury   | 113  |
| Varicose Veins   | 10   |
| Skin   | 2    |
| Arterio Sclerosis  | 12   |
| Cardio Renal   | 9    |
| Hernia   | 3    |
| Epilepsy   | 3    |
| Dependents   | 6    |
| Miscellaneous, Sinus   | 1    |
| Total  | 322  |
| Increased Reinstatement  |      |
| (E)—Establishment of right to reinstatement of pension, for which final payment had been accepted, on the grounds of increase of disability: |      |
| T.B., Pulmonary Conditions   | 26   |
| Nervous System   | 12   |
| Ear  | 4    |
| Throat   | 1    |
| Rheumatism, Arthritis, Lumbago, Myalgia  | 8    |
| Gunshot Wounds and Injury  | 28   |
| Heart  | 7    |
| Cardio Renal   | 5    |
| Hernia   | 4    |
| Arterio Sclerosis  | 1    |
| Total  | 96   |
| Miscellaneous Adjustments  |      |
| (F)—Helplessness and Clothing Allowance, etc.  | 14   |
| Total  | 14   |
| Summary  |      |
| Entitlement  | 1238 |
| Dependency Pension   | 282  |
| Retroactive Pension  | 522  |
| Increased Assessment   | 322  |
| Increased Reinstatement  | 96   |
| Miscellaneous  | 14   |
| Total  | 2474 |

## A FEW MORE OF THOSE THINGS CALLED HOWLERS OR BONERS

The "boners," "howlers," or whatever else you like to call them, have proved popular in these columns and there is a constant demand for more. These "howlers" are supposed to be answers by pupils to examinations questions, but some of them are doubtful indeed. Some of the best of them may be genuine but others appear too "pat" to be the result of accident. However, no one seems to care whether they are genuine or not. The main thing is the laugh. Here are some more given by a writer in The St. Mary's Journal-Argus, with appropriate comment:—

This probably came from a classroom: "An octogenarian is an animal which has eight young at birth."  
This one is rather hard to fasten as to origin: "Dr. Johnson suffered from a disease called procrastination."  
There is an intimation of intent in this: "Anglo-Saxon poetry is mostly illiterate."  
Some bright lad probably gave the following offhand: "What is the hide of a cow used for?" "To cover the cow."

The composing room of a newspaper is capable of a break like this: "The earth makes a resolution every twenty-four hours."

This may be so: "The effect of Hector's victory was that over half the dogs have since been called Hector."

And, here is the crowning glory of the lot. The answer, no doubt, sent the pupil to the head of the class: "What were Cleveland's ideas on civil service reform?" "He did not believe in removing good men from office to put in Democrats."

Ampricr Chronicle:—As sure as the sun comes up in the morning and goes down again in the evening, this trying period of our lives will be followed by good times again. It behooves us, then, to keep our heads up, to spend carefully, to help one another, so that we can meet the brighter days in a spirit of gratification.

## Former Depression Cured by More Gold

Comparison Made Between Present Boom in Gold Mining Industry and That in South Africa in the Nineties

In a recent issue The Toronto Mail and Empire in its editorial columns discusses the suggestion that increase in gold production cured former depressions The Mail and Empire says:—"We are perhaps too close to the new forward movement in Canadian gold mining to realize as fully as we should that it is part of a world-wide development, which includes South Africa and Western Australia, as well as Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec and British Columbia, and such share market centres as London and New York. In a leading editorial the London Times remarks that the public is not yet aware of the importance of the sudden boom in the gold mining industry. It adds that this development is strongly reminiscent of the boom that took place in South Africa in the latter part of the great economic depression of the nineties.

That phenomenon was due to the discovery of the cyanide process, which raised the percentage of the recovery from gold ore by about 30 per cent. The consequent great increase in the output of gold was the monetary foundation of the subsequent steady rise in commodity prices—they rose, according to the Economist, from 87 in 1895 to 119 in 1914—which continued for two decades until the war. The rise in commodity prices after the cyanide discovery occurred simply because gold, like other things, is susceptible to the laws of supply and demand; the increased production caused a fall in its value, which meant that the prices of other things rose in terms of gold. The cyanide discovery was therefore one of the major influences which brought relief to the world from the economic depression of the nineties, which is the most recent of the depressions comparable, however remotely, with that existing to-day.

"The London Times continues: "Other things being equal, the present boom in gold mining should sooner or later exert a powerful remedial influence on world economy. It is not due

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A good application of Minard's, according to directions, just "hits the spot". You'll find that you get wonderful relief!

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"KING OF PAIN"  
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on this occasion to any new discovery either of fresh fields or of new processes, but arises from the fact that the currencies of the chief producing countries have fallen substantially below their gold parity." In a recent address, Mr. John Martin, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, said that a reduction of working costs by four shillings, that is less than a dollar, a ton would more than double the life of the Rand. The low prices of commodities and the premium on gold have also helped to make it possible to work a great many low-grade properties and deposits that would otherwise have been left out of the record. The results for South Africa, we are told, will be far-reaching, not only in the expansion of the gold industry, but in the general economic activities of the country. "More ore will be treated and new areas will be exploited. Both will require more labour, more machinery, and more capital. Money will circulate more actively and all branches of industry and trade will benefit."

"The same sort of thing has taken place in the Northern Ontario gold fields and within the other gold areas of the Dominion. The premium now paid on gold because all nations are competing in the scramble for it, has increased the profits of our established mines, brought lesser mines into the profitable class, and stimulated prospecting and development activities far afield. The low price of supplies, improved cheap methods of extraction, and the high price paid for the precious metal have brought new life to the whole Canadian industry. The lower we can get our costs of production per ton, the larger number of low-grade Ontario mines will be brought under successful development. As Pre-

mier Henry and Hon. Charles McCrea have pointed out, this is one reason why the Government has taken possession of the Abitibi Canyon Power development. Electric energy will soon be available from this source at a cost which, it is expected, will multiply the extent and productivity of our gold mining area. If this development measures up to present expectations, many Canadian industries will benefit, for the simple reason that working mines are enormous consumers of food, clothing, tools, machinery and many other manufactured articles. It may be, moreover, that, as in the case of former depressions, the present increase in the yield of the yellow metal may pave the way for a return to prosperity."

## WHAT WOULD THE WORLD BE LIKE WITHOUT ANY BOOKS?

(London Correspondent of New York Times Book Review.)  
"It is a mistake to assume that books have come to stay. The human race did without them for thousands of years and may decide to do without them again." This startling prediction comes not from any Philistine lowbrow, but from one of our most accomplished literary artists, E. M. Forster. He observes that the radio and cinema are turning us from reading into listeners and lookers, and he wonders whether the tendency will lead. Mr. Forster regards the prospect of a bookless world as a deplorable one, for books, he says, have an educational value which nothing yet invented will supply. No one is educated who cannot concentrate, and it is easier to learn concentration through a book than through a talk or a film, for an obvious reason. If your attention wanders, you can go back to the top of the page and start again, whereas in a talk or a film you are carried on. So he confesses that he has little faith in the educational future of broadcasting unalloyed, and he trusts in the movies still less. Microphone and screen will both be helpful as long as they are subsidiary only, and are combined with books and refer to books. They can indicate, but they cannot rub anything in, and in 24 hours all they leave behind is a blur.

Gore Bay Recorder:—A penny saved by not advertising is usually a dollar lost by not getting the business.

## Public Revenue Benefits from Gold Production

In an editorial article last week The Ottawa Journal touches on the public revenue derived these days from the gold industry. This is a point well worthy of some consideration. As The Journal notes, "at a time when most sources of Government income are declining, there is special cause for satisfaction in the stability and development of the mining industry." In the editorial referred to, The Journal says:—

Ontario profits in many ways from its gold production, as has been pointed out in these columns. Much employment is created, and large sums of money are distributed widely among stockholders in mining enterprises. From the broader point of view the effect upon the national credit of this important industry is incalculable.

Gold also has a place of some consequence as a source of provincial revenue. The profits on gold mines are taxed under a provision of the Ontario law which says that "every mine in Ontario, the annual profits of which exceed \$10,000, shall be liable for" an annual tax of three percent, on profits between \$1,000 and \$1,000,000, five percent, between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 and six percent, above the latter figure.

The tax is levied, of course, on earnings of the previous year, and the total from the levy upon operations of 1932 is not yet available. The levy made last year on gold mine profits earned in 1931 was, however, \$686,832, of which \$215,429 was distributed among the municipalities where the mines are located and \$471,402 went to the provincial treasury. In the previous year collections from this source amounted to \$484,982, distributed on the same basis as between municipalities and province.

In view of the record-breaking production of more than forty million dollars' worth of gold in the province last year it is apparent that the levy collected in the present year will be substantially greater than ever before; probably will not fall far short of a million dollars. At a time when most sources of Government income are declining there is special cause for satisfaction in the stability and development of this industry.



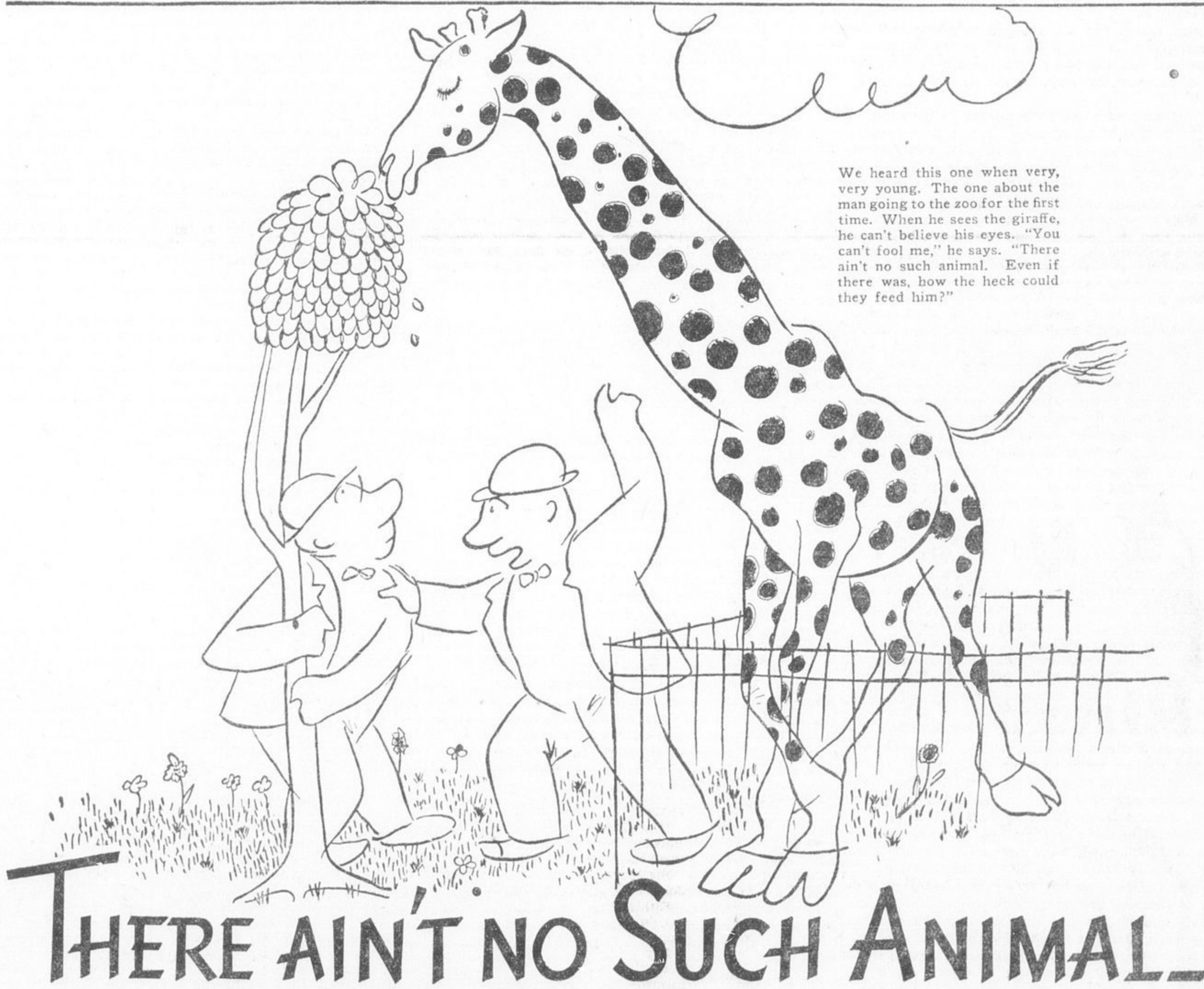
## bowling

—the most popular of all indoor sports

Bowling is not a fad. Like any other national game, it is here to stay. Its health-giving qualities are endorsed by medical men and enjoyed by everyone. Come in to-night and bowl on Brunswick Alley. Surroundings are clean, equipment is modern and cozy.



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Timmins, Ontario



We heard this one when very, very young. The one about the man going to the zoo for the first time. When he sees the giraffe, he can't believe his eyes. "You can't fool me," he says. "There ain't no such animal. Even if there was, how the heck could they feed him?"

# THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMAL

(Please excuse us for using this old story—But it helps to make a point)

**I**F YOU WANT to steal the spotlight in this car-driving Dominion... bring out an automobile... that's really NEW!

You'll start more rumors than a party-line telephone... You'll have the industry shouting, "Stop! You're rocking the boat!" You'll have hard-pressed competing salesmen saying, "It just isn't possible. There ain't no such animal!"

We know. Because Plymouth has done just that!

We admit there's a lot about Plymouth that's startling... and hard to believe.

Back in 1930, for instance, who would have thought that a new car could come within reaching distance of First Place in the low-price field... in the space of two short years?

Who would have thought... with two old-established cars in the field... that this newcomer would be the only car to increase its sales in 1932?

Or who would have dreamed... even ninety days ago... that today you could buy, for \$675 f.o.b. . . .

A SIX with a 70-horsepower rating, and a 75-mile top-speed... by stop-watch!

A SIX with Patented Floating Power engine mountings... which have proved that they end all vibration!

A SIX that is stronger in every part... yet easier on gas, oil and tires... because 300 pounds of useless dead weight have been taken out by scientific and energetic engineering!

A SIX that has a modern steel body... safe as a modern steel railroad car.

A SIX with self-equalizing hydraulic brakes—like those on hard-driven modern taxicabs, and drums that reduce relining jobs 50% to 75%!

A SIX which, alone in its price-class, has tool-steel valve inserts that save the car owner from \$10 to \$30 a year on valve grinding!

Yes... who would ever have thought it possible?

Yet here it is... the new Plymouth Six... with all these features and more. Features that save you money... that mean safety for your family... that give you big-car performance... big-car comfort at \$35 less, on the sedan, than the nearest competing Six.

So when an ax-grinding salesman murmurs: "They've shortened the wheel base"... you can answer: "It's just as roomy as your car, Mister!"

If he hints: "It's lighter... by 300 pounds"... you can truthfully say, "That's the kind of engineering that cuts my gas, oil and tire bills."

If he suggests: "We've got engine mountings as good as Floating Power"... you might just say, "No thanks, I prefer the original which has been thoroughly tested. I want Patented Floating Power with Rigid-X Frame... not an experimental imitation."

And when he falls back on: "There ain't no such animal"... we'll be glad to have you tell him "I'll just look at all three low-priced cars... I'll take a ride in them... and let the best car win my business!"

# PLYMOUTH SIX \$675

AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO... FLOATING POWER HYDRAULIC BRAKES... OILITE SPRINGS... ALL STEEL BODIES DOUBLE-DROP RIGID X-TYPE FRAME... VALVE SEAT INSERTS