The Porcupine Advance

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AND NOW IT'S INITIALOLOGY!

No wonder there is a depression. The way people are using initials these days instead of words is enough to depress everything and everybody. One of the worst offenders is this new political party—the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Of course, the party is too long in name and too short in helpful ideas to use the full name every time. Also, it may be noted that some of the words in that party name suggest ideas that are not altogether agreeable to the public. And so it is the C. C. C. F., or even the C. C. F. Perhaps it is but natural that the C. C. F. should have a preference for the U. S. S. R. The C. C. F. likes to take a shot at R. B. W. A. G. turns the laugh on them, which seems in keeping with initialology. The Advance, however, has not noticed that the member for this riding has taken a J. A. B. at the C. C. F. The general opinion is that the C. C. F., is N. G., and at the first opportunity the people will give it the K. O. It doesn't seem right that the initials of the late reverend Mr. Woodsworth should be J. S. It would be more logical if they they were J. A. But there is no real sense or reason in this initialology. On the Q. T. it may be said that it is the B. U. N. K.

The dictionaries carry a long list of abbreviations used in modern writing and printing from A.B. to Zool. But no mere dictionary could attempt to list the abbreviations in too common use in the press and on the platform in these days of depression. All the initials used to-day will likely be excused on the plea of saving time and labour. This seems a silly sort of explanation in view of the fact that so many are out of work and there is evidently a lot of time to fill in, judging by some of the addresses these times in the H. of C. People who are offended over so much initialology may find some comfort in the fact that at least one member of the D. P. has so many initials (W. L. M. K. and so on) that even the C. C. F. and the Lib.-Cons. find it cheaper to refer to him as Mackenzie King.

In a recent issue of even such a superior journal as The Advance there was reference to the L. O. L., the K. of C., the L. O. O. M., the C. L., B. E. S. L., A. F. & A. M., the T. & N. O., the L. O. B. A., the V. O. N., the C. A. S., the S. O. E., the I. O. D E., the R. C., the U. C., the S. A., the T. B. A. A., the K. C.

Sometimes, it seems as if initialology may become worse than technocracy, crossword puzzles or jig-saw puzzles. When attempt was made to discuss the matter with one member of the staff, his response was no more than "W. T. H. C."

The recent outburst of initialology seems to have originated in the U. S. S. R. where the O. G. P. U have perhaps condemned everything else than initials. It would seem, however, that, with all due respect to the C. C. F., the U. S. S. R., the C. P. of C., the C. L. D. L., and the Y. C. L., the everyday language should degenerate into a sore of alphabet soup.

COMMUNISM STILL BARRED

Once more parliament has definitely and emphatically decided that Section 98 of the Criminal Code shall remain as part of the law of the land. Section 98 of the Criminal Code has been published several times in The Advance and readers may wonder why all the anxiety to repeal this section. It simply forbids the use of force and violence or the threat of force and violence in the advocacy of any change in the government of the country. Under this section people may belabour the governments to their hearts' content. They may urge any wild or tame form of government they may imagine. The one thing that Section 98 forbids is the use of force and violence or the counselling of force or violence in suggesting the overthrow of the existing form of government of the country. Mayor Geo. S. Drew, of Timmins phrased the matter very aptly a couple of years ago when in reply to one of the interminable delegations to the council of paid alien agitators he said that he had carefully read the section and was satisfied that it would not in the slightest affect any decent law-abiding citizen of the country. The agitation for the repeal of this section is made to-day only by those in sympathy with communism and those deceived into giving their support to those with Soviet sympathies. The discussion of the proposal for repeal of the section was a very costly affair for Canada. Not only was there the cost of all the talk in the House, but there was also the interference with the other business of the parliament. It may be noted that despite any popular opinion to the contrary talk is not cheap in the House of Commons, that is, from the standpoint of dollars and cents.

Despite the regrettable waste of time and effort and money expended in the mistaken effort to repeal this section of the Criminal Code, there were some points brought out that are at least of interest. The late reverend Mr. Woodsworth and the fair but unfair Miss Macphail both objected to the idea that they should be consistently and persistently aligned with the Russian Soviet by speakers on the question. Another member in replying to this idea pointed out that no matter how irritating it might be to these parliamentarians to be accused of Soviet sympathies, they were really entitled to little sympathy on this score, because they were so ready themselves to impute czarism and lack of progressive ideas to all who refused to grasp old ideas that those inclined to Sovietism imagined to be new and original.

Another point of some interest was that made by one speaker in favour of retaining Section 98. He referred to the attitude of the communists, the reds and the pinks and pointed out that as a usual principle they were averse to doing anything to help the betterment of conditions. Their idea was to have conditions become as bad as possible in the hopes of inducing some sort of revolution. This speaker quoted leading men of the ultra-radical groups to prove his point. They were more interested in losing strikes than in winning any betterment for the workers. Their idea was to create trouble rather than to help anyone. This is an idea that has been carried out in Timmins where the communist element has deliberately plotted to create ill-will and trouble without an accompanying help for the unemployed. Here there was the situation that the red element was the only group to attempt to injure or retard the plan whereby those in steady employment were to assist those less fortunate. The reds urged workers to refuse to contribute to the relief fund. Monday, however, this group of alien agitators put the cap on the matter by appealing to the council for a special share of this same relief money.

The general opinion in the Dominion House during the discussion of the suggestion that Section 98, should be repealed was that the present is a time when such a provision in the law is badly needed. The Government will have general approval in maintaining this section as part of the law of the land. After all the froth and bubble of the addresses in favour of the repeal of the section there was not a single speaker who gave a real reason for its repeal. Indeed, in the illustrations used to urge repeal, the speakers against Section 98 seemed to do no more than pile up reasons for its retention. As Mayor Drew told the deputation a couple of years ago there is nothing in the section to trouble any loyal, decent, law-abiding man. There is much to hamper the destructive and senseless work of the alien agitators who seek no other benefit than the injury of the country.

COMPULSORY VOTING

Hon. W. E. N. Sinclair has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature to make it compulsory for every voter to cast his ballot at each election or lose the right to vote. The proposed legislation has little chance of acceptance so the question has only academic interest. It may be noted, however, that the idea of making voting compulsory has little to commend it on second thought. At first blush it may appear to promise a chance of a notable reform, but in reality any possible advantages are more apparent than real. The man or woman who fails to cast his or her ballot under present conditions actually loses the privilege of voting in the particular election in which his defection occurs. Whether it would be just or equitable or in the interests of the country to prevent a man from voting in a future election in which he is interested because he failed to follow his duty in one particular contest is more than open to doubt. The fact is that in many an election a man feels that he can best express his opinion by refusal to vote at all. No vote at all is often the most emphatic expression of opinion. To force a man to vote against his will seems to be against all British principles. It may also be found to be ineffective in its results. At one election in Grey County some years ago, a Highlander expressed his opinion by writing after the name of one candidate the words, "No tam goot!" and after the other candidate's name, "No tam better." That gallant old Highlander made known in words what other voters of less wit might desire to express by refraining from voting at all. The vote is a privilege and a duty. It is more than doubtful that legislation will induce voters to fulfil the duty and the obligation. It is a matter of regret that all eligible voters do not cast their ballots. The remedy does not seem, however, to rest with force or penalty, but rather with education and persuasion. Until men and women in general recognize that their duty to the country and to themselves require the casting of an intelligent vote, little in progress and improvement may be expected. Every man and woman should vote. They fail the country and themselves if they do not cast their ballots. The greater proportion of the people who realize this fact the better. But the fact that thoughtful and patriotic citizens will be sure to cast their votes brings to thought the corresponding truth that those who have to be forced to exercise their franchise are little likely to add strength to the electorate or express the true will of the people. It is an odd fact that many people care nothing about their vote unless there is a chance that they may be deprived of the privilege. For instance, many voters each year neglect to take the little trouble necessary to see whether they have a vote or not. But if they discover just before election day that they have no vote then their cries arise to the skies. The one day they valued the privilege of voting so little that they would not take the trouble to ascertain whether they had a right to vote or not. The next day they make the welkin ring with their complaints because they claim they have been defrauded of their vote. It may be left to the imagination to decide how thoughtful or careful would be the vote of those so negligent in protecting their privilege. In any case, it seems to be clear that the forced vote will not be likely to be either seasonable or reasonable.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

The only real cure for unemployment is employment. Substitutes are dangerous and ineffective.

* * * *

There will be general approval of the address in the House of Commons last week by Jos. A. Bradette, M.P., for Temiskaming North. Mr. Bradette gave due credit to the Government for the good things accomplished in seeking to remedy the evils of unemployment. He took issue with some other members of the House who claimed that the Government had refused or neglected to give medical attention to those on relief. Mr. Bradette pointed out that in his own riding the Government had seen to it that medical attention was provided. Mr. Bradette gave due credit to the Government for the back-to-the-land plan and other methods adopted. He urged, however, the replacement of direct relief by an extended plan of employment. He urged the extension of work on the Trans-Canada highway and the completion of the road to connect Sudbury and Porcupine camps. "The people of Canada to-day want work and not charity," said Mr. Bradette, and in this he will have the hearty approval of all. Employment is the only cure for unemployment. It seems to The Advance that if all the members of parliament approached questions with the same degree of fairness and evident desire to secure betterment that is usually displayed by Mr. Bradette, more would be accomplished in the interests of the country. So long as Mr. Bradette confines his efforts to his own riding he appears to be on ground with which he is familiar, but he is not so happy sometimes when he goes farther afield. For example in his reference to an item in a Northern paper in reference to the distribution of relief in a neighbouring riding, Mr. Bradette leaves the impression that politics has played a part in the administration of relief. Mr. Bradette says that he believes that the federal and provincial authorities in this section of the country has tried to be absolutely fair to all sections of the population. The chances are very great that the same thing could as truthfully be said about other districts. It has been one of the few cheering things about the administration of direct relief that both the provincial and federal authorities have seemed to avoid all suggestion of party feelings and prejudice. It would be well to make this plain. It is to the credit of all concerned that no effort has been made by those in power to use relief for partizan purposes. It would, indeed, be regrettable if it appeared that others unjustly imputed partizanship where none such existed. To those in charge of relief the one consideration seems to have been to decide whether or not a man needed relief. If he needed it, it was given irrespective of party or any other consideration.

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A movement has been started across the boundary line to the south with the slogan, "A radio for every room." That would be satisfactory to the neighbours if every room were a sound-proof room.

* * * *

At a Burns anniversary at Galt, Ontario lemonade was served as the liquid refreshment for the occasion. Word from Galt recently gives the information that nearly everyone attending the Burns banquet was quite ill after the event. That seems like an unnecessary statement, but it may be added that likely everyone was quite sick when the lemonade was served. Lemonade and haggis! Shades of Bobby Burns!

HARRY FINE SHOWS SKILL IN BINDING-UP WOUNDS

Those who know Harry Fine, barrister, formerly of Ansonville, now of Kirkland Lake, will be ready to admit that speaking metaphorically he is good at "binding-up wounds" and mending things that may be broken. Harry has the necessary patience, the sympathy and the skill to do all this in metaphorical fashion. That he is equally good in literal and physical way in binding up wounds—giving first aid—may be gathered from the following paragraph in The Northern News last weeks:—"Harry J. Fine well known local attorney, discarded legal tomes the other day to show his proficiency as a first aid expert. It was at the curling rink, and Mel. Charron, vice-skip of the victorious local rink, headed by Jerry Abrams, came into the office to get his wrist doctored up. It was a sprain, or something, and was causing the curler some trouble. The lawyer at once volunteered his services and with the aid of Bill Devenney, or maybe it was Dick Thompson, Mel's wrist was properly and adequately dosed with liniment and bandaged up. The job proved to be a good one because in subsequent curling tests that followed the youthful vice-skip held his end up in commendable fashion and the Grand Aggregate and the historic George W. Lee trophy were won by the Abrams crew, and in handy fashion."

February Report of Schumacher School

Standing of the Pupils in the Various Classes at the Schumacher Public School for the Month of February.

The following is the report of the Schumacher public school for the month of February, 1933. Names in order of merit.

Sr. IV Class—A. E. Murphy, teacher—Eric Arnott and John Todhunter, equal; Harry Harris, Ida Duxfield, Jean Lochrie, Meta Moore, Miriam Laine, Earl Lampkin.

Hoor 2—Junior IV—William K. Wylie, teacher—Maisie Eldridge, Katherine Bucklar, Jessie Bell, Walter Zudorozny, William Cripps.

Room 3—II Class—M. G. Bristow, teacher—Doreen Wells and Clara Butkovich, equal; Francis Cencich, Billy Fairhurst, Alfred Summerell, John Sisik, Lillian Cummings, Margaret Innis, Louise Delich, Billy Welt, Dorothy Hoffman, Steve Potocny, Paul Laine, Doric Turcott, Jean Loughren, Beverley Kitchen, Ellen McCain, Ethel Fowler, Boyd Prentice, Bobby Boyce, Willie Hunter.

Jr. II—H. M. Lee, teacher—Jean McWhinney, Barbara Sangster, Amy Prentice, Rosa Bojtos, Margaret Hegeduis, Lawrence Tomlinson.

Room 5—Jr III—Catherine McDonald, teacher—Mary Zadorozna, Jean McGrath, Jenny Boissonault, Irene Slezak, Edna Fraser, Annie Innarelli.

Room 6—L. B. Smaill, teacher—Donald Weber, Emile Drahuta, Leonard Taylor, Mike Muzdika, Douglas Denny; Ronald Montigny and Hilliard Greer, equal; High Wharton; Earle Cowden and Steve Mulanchuk, equal; Burnet MacDonald, Samuel Pataran.

Room 7—W. B. Sparks, teacher—James Waite, Allen Cripps, Arthur Gray, Aldo Narduzzi, Fred McNaughton, John McDonald, Stanley Robson, Alastair McNaughton, Leslie Halliwell, Arthur Quine, Nicholas Popovitch.

Sr. III—Girls—Agnes V. Coleman, teacher—Bette MacMillan, Olive Miller, Jennie Wallace, Muriel Fulton, Ann Jacksic, Phyllis Gregulski.

Room 9—First Class—Jean Bruce, teacher—Kirby Joyner, Alta Fisher, Eda Battiagelli, Rachel Pietila, Remeigo Pyzale, Jean Urquhart; Jean Lafferty and Laura Bombardier, equal; Ruby Prentice, Ruth Matson, Elizabeth Sandul, Ladislav Katashion.

Room 10—Book I—M. A. Curran, teacher—Katie Pecanic, Norma Halliwell, Peggy Robson, Catherine Byron, Katie Kovich; Vera Jenkin and John Gjaric, equal; Mildred Gerovac, Lucille Tisdale, George Deflice, Delia Innarelli, Muriel Hicks, Helen McQuarrie, Agnes Rubic, Bobby O'Donnell.

Room II—E. M. Bush, teacher—Norman Cripps; Nellie Robson and Eileen Joyce, equal; Bizzallai Sylvania; Clara Zanchin and Walter Brozowich, equal; Bobbie Shaw, Roland Buisonault, Bobbie Fulton, Raymond Taylor, David Graham, Eric Prentice.

First Class—M. K. O'Keefe, teacher—Lorraine Fournier, Eldorf Berezoski.

Sr. Primer—Annie Augustine; Mary Dasovich and Margaret Lascaren, equal; Gerv. Sutherland and Charles Carr, equal; Ante Beligariri, Julia Popovich, Lawrence Rubick.

Primary—N. M. Vernier, teacher—Dan Armstrong, Alma Frigonese, Johnny Sangster, Norma Cretney, Evelyn Mackey, Kenni Poukkunen, Margaret Gjarec, Dan Bjorkman, Annie Kraznaric, Mellia Fabello, Crawford Clark, Jean Mackey.

Pr. A.—L. Dube, teacher—Patricia Barker, Ruth Sky; June Asselstine and Beverley Turcott, equal; Milma Arimini, Alice Cowden, Carl Mongotic, Steve Gettler, Freda Palz.

Pr. B.—Christie Joyce, Ferman Turcott, Cecelia Johnson, Gerald Stevenson, Betty Heath.

Christian Science Monitor:—Canada looks back upon 1932 with pride. The nation retained world leadership in the export of wheat, printing paper, asbestos; was second in gold, platinum, cobalt; was third in wheat flour; fourth in automobiles and wood pulp; fifth in rubber tires. Canada winds up the year with a favourable trade balance of $50,000,000, contrasted with an unfavourable balance of $10,000,000 in 1931. There have been troubles, but they are being surmounted. Canada is a huge country, with only about 10,000,000 population—but the Canadians are an exceedingly hardy handful.

Premier Defends the Purchase of Canyon

Assets of Ontario Power Service Corporation Acquired for Benefit of North, Premier Tells the Legislature. Other Matters in the House.

In defending the purchase by the Province of the Abitibi Canyon power development scheme, Premier George S. Henry in speaking in the debate on the adoption of the Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature, laid down the flat challenge to stake his reputation on the purchase. Premier Henry, along with W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal Opposition leader, and H. C. Nixon, Progressive leader, led off the debate on Tuesday, the Prime Minister concluding his remarks on Thursday.

This purchase, the Premier declared, was with a view to acquiring the assets for the benefit of the North Country. Difficulties had arisen in the purchase, he admitted, that the failure of the parent Abitibi Company itself had created indirectly the danger of the entire Canyon development stopping and falling down. With the proposed sale of all its power to the Hydro, he declared the set-up of the Ontario Power Service Corporation was an admirable one. Nothing would have been heard of the situation had the corporation been able to go through with its plans, but when they were forced to quit, the Government naturally became concerned about the possibility of the whole project going to ruin and waste. Such an undertaking could not be left very long unhandled, without suffering severe and costly deterioration.

"There is no hole-in-the-corner agreement in connection with the purchase at which the Opposition hint," declared Premier Henry. "All the information is available for everyone to see. It will be all brought out and nothing will be kept hidden."

The Government, the Premier further explained, has stepped into the place of the Ontario Power Service Corporation, having prior security in the property in the sale of the bonds by the Hydro. The property will ultimately belong to the Province, while its advantages will be dealt with by the Premier at a later date.

In connection with the proposed amendment to the Mortgagors and Purchasers Act, which will give relief to small house owners who find themselves in difficulties, Premier Henry pointed out that the Government had been inspired toward the legislation by the number of reported foreclosures. Consequently the Government had made a statement prior to Christmas with a view to offsetting these.

"We sought to have mortgagees hold off from foreclosing because any action they might take might be rendered null and void by any legislation which we might pass later," declared Premier Henry. "There was no intention of interfering with ordinary loans. We felt that something should be intimated to the public, leaving the Attorney-General to prepare details of the bill, because of the difficult situation obtaining among mortgagors."

Premier Henry expressed pleasure with the English people who had come out from the Mother Country to establish their own homes here, working to build up a substantial equity in property that they would ultimately call their own.

"When people like that found themselves in difficulties," declared Premier Henry, "naturally it gave me some concern. Their whole thought, from letters I received, was to stay proceedings."

Mr. Sinclair based an attack upon expenditures of the Department of Education, which he declared should be cut. At the same time, he moved an amendment to the motion for adoption of the Speech reading: "This House deplores reductions in grants to Ontario schools without the repeal of regulations requiring expensive standards of equipment so that the taxpayers might absorb such reductions through other economies in education."

Mr. Nixon moved an amendment to the amendment asking that the Government complete only routine business and go to the country at once.

In moving adoption of the Speech from the Throne, Harry I. Price, West York, supported adoption of unemployment insurance, nothwithstanding the fact that it is a federal question, while he criticized the economic system whereby employers are permitted to let a worker go after he ceases to be efficient, with no regard to his future. Mr. Price supported the stand taken by Premier Henry at the recent interprovincial conference at Ottawa on unemployment insurance, and contended it can only be successful on a contributory basis.

More stringent supervision of tourist camps was urged by A. C. Burt, Norfolk, who seconded the motion. Mr. Burt stressed the rapid growth of the tobacco industry in Norfolk County, now standing as the most important crop of that section. Revenue from this crop in 1932 amounted to more than $3,500,000.

Seeking to restrain publication and distribution of discriminating matter against any religious sect, creed, class, denomination, race or nationality, Argue Martin, Con., West Hamilton, introduced a bill. Mr. Martin aims to correct what he believes to be the prevalence of unjust situations in certain sections of the Province where posters and bill boards and signs indicate on industrial, tavern, tourist and office building properties that people of certain nationality are not wanted; that people of a certain religion need not apply for jobs; that unless one belongs to a certain order they can "keep out."

Attorney-General W. H. Price, introduced a measure putting teeth into the legislation passed at the last session by which collection agencies in the Province are to be regulated and controlled under the Ontario Securities Commission. The bill brings all such agencies under the commission, for applications and regulation as to fees, and also provides penalties for non-observance of making monthly returns of all monies kept in trust funds and collected by them. This matter of collection agencies is one that has been before the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, with recommendations made something along the line of the legislation now introduced by Hon. Mr. Price.

NEW FEATURE FOR PARK AT KIRKLAND LAKE RESORT

The Roving Reporter of The Northern News last week says:—"Benny Atkins, manager of Culver Park, popular summer resort, is planning a surprise for his patrons next summer when the park opens again. He proposes to erect a sort of chute-the-chutes at the bathing beach out there, and figures it will become a real attraction for the young—and those who like to stay young. It will be a moderately high slide, leading directly into the water, and will be so set up that the slide will deposit the sliders in comparatively shallow water, so that the element of danger will be entirely eliminated. But the descent into the lake will be rapid and thrilling enough to satisfy most thrill-seekers. Last summer Benny developed a new beauty spot at the park—Bear Rapids—and he plans to carry out further improvements there this summer, if all goes well."

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:—When the agent for the life insurance company paid Mrs. Brown the amount of insurance her husband had carried, he asked her to take out a policy on her own life "I believe I will," she said, "my husband had such good luck with his."

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GIVE US A TRIAL

Mrs. Walter Richardson left last week for Quebec to visit Mr. Richardson and upon her return will stop at Montreal to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. Pinder, Sherbrooke street, west.

Kirkland Lake council has passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a permanent game warden for that district.

Cobalt has been doing a lot of worrying over its financial affairs as the bank had told the town officials that no credit would be forthcoming until the town got its finances into better shape. Recently in striking the estimates the council at Cobalt was able to lop off $16,000.00 from its expected expenditures. The bank is now satisfied and agrees to grant the year's credit, so the Cobalt municipality's worries are partially over for the time.

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