

The Porcupine Advance

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WHEN SICK, CUT YOUR THROAT

People have different ways of looking at their own health. There is the happy soul who refuses to believe he is really ill, and it is remarkable how much good health he enjoys through the power of his sunny, hopeful, disposition. Then, there is the fussy fellow who is forever ailing and consulting all the doctors and the soothsayers. Sometimes the very fussiness of this fellow saves him from a serious illness. Then there is the type that fairly boasts that he "does not believe in doctors." It may be said for this group that they avoid a lot of dangerous operations. In direct opposition to the man who scorns doctors is the other fellow who has a regular mania for trying anything once. He brings this ancient form of malady to the treatment of his health, and while the doctors profit little from his imaginary illnesses, the medical fraternity usually makes a little money from curing him of the distempers that come from too much quack treatment. Of course, there is the moderate man who uses common sense in the matter of health. He tries not to imagine ailments. He gives nature credit for some power and usefulness. But when he finds there is really something wrong with him, he consults a trusted and tried physician and shows a disposition to give the medical men a chance by carefully and conscientiously following out the advice given. There may be something said for the attitude of mind of each of these varying groups. All of them seem to have some chance for life. But what about the fellow who quite seriously counsels himself and his fellows:—"When you are ill, cut your own throat, and disease will bother you no more." When attempt is made to question the sanity of such treatment, the reply will be "Well, you can't be any worse than you are." Ordinary people may be pardoned for hesitating to believe that a man is better off with his throat cut than with boils or the panto. Then, of course, this new cult will solemnly point out that one of the curses of the day is the disinclination of many to make a change. The hearts of the advocates of throat-cutting are torn with a 50-50 mixture of scorn and rage because in this progressive age there are people who refuse to trade a common case of fever or mumps for a perfectly delectable cut throat, with rich red wet blood.

At the present moment the throat slitters are specializing on the body politic. "There is something wrong with the system," they say, "why not cut your throat. You will be surprised at the ease it will give you." Yet these professing disciples of throat-cutting refuse to live in a community where their doctrine is accepted. They are very fierce in denunciation of those backward people who fear that a deeply gashed neck is more to be feared than a sprained wrist or corns on the little toes. This new quack group is bitterly opposed to all anaesthetics and opiates. They are not ready to have skilled surgeons do the throat-cutting. "These surgeons have had their day," they say. "Give the worker a chance. Only class consciousness can bring the right degree of unconsciousness to a man with his throat cut of a minority vote."

Those who have deep-rooted objection to having their throats cut may argue that there is doubt as to whether a man is better off in a new country with his throat cut and in another life where the messy nature of a cut throat may militate against acceptance in the best circles. "Ah," sigh the sly cut-throat artists, "you still want your opiates. Karl Marx says that religion is but the opiate of the common people and that belief in anything or anybody is against the interests of the workers. There is no future life and if you want to be in fashion, you'll just have to have your throat cut."

Another argument the cut-throat fellows use against opiates, whether such opiates be in the form of religion, belief in the future, or liking for family life, is that any palliative spoils the true virtue of a genuine throat-cutting. "If you have your throat cut brutally, roughly, you know it is done. You have the beautiful sensation of suffering for the cause."

The advocates of the cutting of throats for the cure of all the ills that flesh is heir to, from measles to housemaid's knee, have made a few converts, chiefly among the aliens and those odd people who believe that anything foreign in idea must be superior, because Canadians and Britishers are so backward and so dull. But the average man will see little virtue in this throat-cutting mania. The average man is ready to admit that the amputation of an arm or leg may be necessary. Occasionally a little blood-letting may do good to the body politic. But that the suggestion that illness of the body may be cured by cutting of the throat can only appeal to the mind that can imagine that Section 98 of the Criminal Code has something to do with freedom of speech.

GET DOWN TO DETAILS

One of the chief objections to the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth party platform is the fact that it deals only in adverse criticism and in generalities that mean nothing. The C.C.F., as the party members call themselves, offer much in the way of destructive comment, but is criminally vague as to the means and methods by which betterment would be attempted under the C.C.F. programme. Everything is wrong, they cry, but what they intend to do to introduce their new Eden is not set forth in any of their utterances. Take the nationalization of the banks, for instance. This is one of their pet promises. How could it be accomplished? Is such a thing possible without assuring other things that even the C.C.F. pretend to desire to avoid by all means. Then there is that other plank of the C.C.F.—that one so unctuously rolled round of C.C.F. lips—that one about having production for service and not for profit? What does it mean? How can it be effected? Not a C.C.F. speaker has given a hint as to how this wonderful thing might be brought to pass. "Good government," "no graft," "careful administration," "consideration for common people," these are all just phrases that mean nothing. They have been used by every party. If it is argued that other parties were not sincere, it can be replied that the C.C.F. is nothing more than just another party, and its sincerity is accordingly as much open to question as that of any other group. Indeed, considering the record of the leaders of the C.C.F., the public would be ill-advised, indeed, to treat them seriously. Ontario has not forgotten the same sort of generalities, backed only by supreme ignorance and incompetence, as evidenced by the Farmers' Government.

When the leaders of the C.C.F. expounded their supposed principles and platform in the House of Commons, at great cost to the ratepayers, the official record of the addresses was carefully scanned for a single definite, clear-cut

suggestion as to any plan or method in the minds of the C.C.F. leaders to bring any betterment. There was nothing except careless denunciation and promising phrases without one really constructive idea. It was apparent that the C.C.F. intended the complete abolition of the present governmental and economic systems, but how this big chore was to be accomplished, there was no hint. Still less was there evidence of any plan to inaugurate any new system. In other words the patient was to have his throat cut. It was to be done in very sweet and sympathetic way, with the late rev. Woodsworth at the bedside and Miss Macphail as the gentle nurse. In answer to a question they admitted the patient might die, but that would only be too bad for the patient, but the disease had been present too long, and the disease was the main thing to be considered. As the late reverend Mr. Woodsworth suggested, the operation is too serious for any thoughts of opiates, or the consideration of the life of the patient. All the comfort the patient was offered was that he would have the reverend Mr. Woodsworth's best bedside manner, and Miss Macphail's womanly presence to grace his dying moments. Like some weird detective tales, however, the disposition of the body and the future course of proceedings were left in deepest mystery.

That doughty exponent of the C.C.F., The Northland Post, of Cochrane, is as viciously vague as any of its fellow party slaves. In a column of comment in The Post, there is not the faintest approach to an idea as to how or when or where or by what means the new heaven is to be inaugurated upon earth. Only on one point is The Post at all definite, and that is that there must not be any "patches." There must be a complete change of everything. The Post is very emphatic about that. The Post gives no inkling of why or how, but there simply must be a complete change; so that's that. To hide its failure to complete its thought, The Post suggests that the amendments to present regulations and usages, as urged by The Advance, are impossible. The Post refers to the proposal of The Advance for work to be provided to cure unemployment. "But who is to provide the work, and who is to pay for it under present conditions?" asks The Post. The answer has been given in these columns so often that the old saying about being "as deaf as a Post" might be extended to the idea of the "wilful blindness of the Post." The work should be provided by the Governments. There is work fairly crying aloud to be done in this young country. Even The Post has mentioned that fact more than once, whether it knows it or not. There would be no difficulty in providing all the work that would be needed—and it could all be necessary, useful work, profitable work. Who would pay for it? Well, who is paying for direct relief? Does The Post know that the Dominion Government last year flung away over seventy million dollars for direct relief? The total spent on the vicious direct relief system would easily be double seventy million dollars. Such an amount spent in work would kill the depression in a few months. It would bring back prosperity and progress. Until there is work, there will be no betterment, and every dollar spent seems a dollar wasted. Direct relief creates no circles of employment. It drags more men on relief. Employment makes other employment, and wide circles of helpful activity stretch out from the centre of employment. It keeps men off relief. Seventy million dollars spent last year for direct employment would have made the most of the relief payments unnecessary. The present situation can not be cured by calling old tricks by new names. It cannot be helped by stopping at destructive criticism. It must be faced by definite and detailed plans, not by vague promises. The Advance still holds to the clear-cut proposition that work is the only cure for unemployment. The work is noted as necessary and advantageous. The cost may be defrayed from the same apparently bottomless bag that is now used to finance direct relief. All this seems clear and detailed enough. If it had a Russian label, certain people would jump at it. Because it is not labelled as either foreign or new, the real die-hards are afraid of it. The exponent of so-called "new" ideas is always the bitterest opponent of other plans that originate among his fellows. The Advance believes that the turn has come, and that a liberal programme of employment would hasten the better day. This is what The Advance would like to see. There seems to be no necessity for an overturning of systems and life. Changes may be necessary, but after all they are but minor ones, and may be effected without further hardship on the people in general, or the foolish upsetting of tested and tried plans that in the main have aided progress and betterment.

GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Hon. W. A. Finlayson was in Timmins last week. His visit here was like that of a Cabinet minister in the days of the Farmer Government. The time of his coming here was not known long enough in advance for people to be able to learn about it, and he didn't stay very long. The visits here of the members of the Drury Cabinet were like the wind—they came suddenly, left suddenly, but there was quite a bit of air in between. Hon. Mr. Finlayson's visit here last week was reminiscent of the Hon. Beniah Bowman. According to those meeting him, he did more preaching as to how the people should love him, than he gave in the way of assurances that he would play fair with the North. To his credit, however, it must be said that he did promise that maintenance would be carried on this year on the Ferguson highway. Had he gone further and made it plain that settlers' roads would also be maintained it would have been better. The Advance understands that Hon. Mr. Finlayson expressed the belief that the North should stand loyally behind the Government in its efforts towards economy. With such an idea no one will find any special fault, but it should be remembered that the North does not intend to be "made the goat," either in the way of standing the blame for any previous extravagance or being unduly penalized now by any false economy. When the suggestion was made that there would not be money for maintenance of Northern roads this year, there was naturally very heated protest. To sacrifice the investment made in Northern roads and to handicap the North by such an absurd policy as letting the roads go to rack and ruin is something the people can not be expected to excuse or accept. Hon. Mr. Finlayson was the cause of his own troubles in this case. He may meet further disapproval or approval just as he merits one or the other.

"Let us stick strictly to our own knitting, and bother ourselves less with what other countries may be doing," says The Cochrane Northland Post. If some people would only do that! The Advance is often irritated at the way some professing Canadians jump to accept anything foreign, just as if its alien nature gave it some peculiar value or effectiveness.

A local Irishman says he's glad that De Valera has stopped his fellow countrymen making oaths at the King.

Hoover handled the army of veterans of the war, who camped at Washington in effort to force the Government to grant them war bonuses, by driving them from the district by the use of police and soldiers. Roosevelt plans to deal with the bonus hunters by providing them with work. The result of the new method will likely prove that employment is mightier than force in handling men. At the same time it is likely that those who will not work will need some measure of force.

When your favourite political party gets into office at Ottawa, hail storms like that in the Porcupine last Friday will not be permitted. You think that's nonsense?

Hon. R. B. Bennett on Radio Question

Radio Users in Town and District will be Interested in the Case as Presented by Leader of Government in Parliament.

There has been considerable discussion here on radio matters recently, with views of different kinds expressed. The following is the report from Hansard, the official report of debates in the House of Commons, of Hon. Mr. Bennett's remarks on the question:—

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett: Does this House desire to preserve the radio broadcasting business of Canada for the Canadian people? That is the first question. If that question is answered in the affirmative, then we must select the instrumentality of government by which we shall effect that purpose. It is not a department of government; it is a business, an industry. And in the same way that provinces select liquor commissions to transact their business, so in this instance the Dominion Government selects, as shown by the statute that has been passed, the instrumentality by which we can accomplish our purpose is a commission of three persons.

It will be observed that there is a great distinction between a department of government and a commission. A department of government, as the very words indicate, is responsible to the parliament in a narrow sense. A commission is an instrumentality set up by parliament itself to accomplish certain purposes and achieve certain ends. The liquor commission of Quebec makes no report to anyone except a report as to its operations. It buys, it sells, it receives money, it pays out money. The liquor commission of Alberta buys and sells without reference to the government and turns its profits over to the province. The liquor commission of Ontario, I understand, although I am not so familiar with its operations, conducts its business in exactly the same way. Why is that so? Because being instrumentalities of government, government has clothed them with powers and holds them responsible for the discharge of the powers conferred upon them, and the government must accept the responsibility as between the people and the legislature. That is this case. Whether we like it or not, that is what we have tried to do.

It is folly not to recognize the fact that a very persistent and determined effort is being made to destroy this commission. I do not think that hon. gentlemen opposite are desirous of assisting in its destruction. We know how this commission is looked upon by private interests outside of this country. We know exactly the powers in this country that were so disappointed because the radio committee did not report in favour of private interests controlling broadcasting in this Dominion. The report that was read this afternoon by the hon. member for Dorchester (Mr. Gagnon), indicates clearly what was in the mind of that committee when it dealt with this matter.

We have determined that we will not part with our broadcasting rights in Canada. We have determined that at this stage of scientific development we are going to cling to those rights, but we are going to endeavour to give to Canadian people some reasonable service in the way of broadcasting facilities. We have charged a license fee of two dollars. The taxpayer of this country is not responsible for the moneys expended by the radio commission.

The only persons who have an interest in that matter are those who take out their licenses and every user of a radio is supposed to have taken out a license. That money we said last year, and we repeat this year, is money for the expenditure of which this commission should be responsible. It is money which partners in the enterprise have entrusted the commission to expend for them, and parliament has taken the necessary action to preserve this business for the Canadian people. If, Mr. Speaker, it is thought for a moment that this commission can successfully function if it has to come and report to this house in answer to a question as to whether Jane Smith was a contralto or a soprano, or whether she sang on a certain night, and what she was paid—it must be failure inevitably and positively. There can be no doubt about it. Every thoughtful man knows it, every observer knows it; but that is the criticism made by the opposition and private interests. We may be asked, "What is the name of the announcer at station so and so; where was he born; what size boots does he wear?" We may be asked, "Did Jane Smith, or somebody else, come from New York to sing?" If that sort of thing is to continue I say to this House of Commons this afternoon: Gentlemen, you have destroyed the thing you desired to protect. That is as certain as anything in the world, and there is no thoughtful member of the House who does not realize it.

About the Working of the "Land Plan"

Exceptions to Rule Need Not Discourage the Scheme. Some Unsatisfied to Assure Success for the "Back-to-the-Land" Plan.

When the Dominion Government's plan of putting some of the qualified unemployed "back to the land," was first broached, the Northern newspapers were naturally in favour of the plan, but at the same time saw difficulties in the way to be avoided. Some of these expected difficulties have materialized in such a way as to show the justification of the press for the attitude adopted that only the proper sort of men should be chosen if the scheme were to be saved from failure. Despite the fact, however, that there have been failures in the plan, and

despite the fact that much has been made of these failures, the press of the North is still favourable to the "back-to-the-land" scheme because it promises not only a solution for the unemployment problem but also a material form of assistance in the development of the agricultural possibilities of the country. To most thoughtful people the point will be an important one, that, though the "back-to-the-land" plan does not offer any way of getting rich quick, though the most it promises in success is independence and a comfortable livelihood, and though the measure of success must be brought about by actual physical hard work and thrift, these very drawbacks, as some might term them, are the very things needed now. It is one of the best things possible to emphasize the fact that a good livelihood rather than sudden riches is the better ambition for people on general, and that a return to work on the land and at other necessary and fundamental occupations is one of the great needs of the day.

The Advance does not know how many cases there are of the "back-to-the-land" plan where there has been apparent failure. If it is supposed that there are hundreds of such cases it should be remembered that some four thousand families have been settled on the land under the "back-to-the-land" scheme, and that even if there are a couple of hundred failures, the proportion of successes may be considered good. Another thing to remember is that the few failures are being given a great measure of publicity and notice, while there will be little said about the ones travelling to success.

Last week an editorial article in The New Liskeard Speaker dealt with the "back-to-the-land" matter as follows:—"The Timmins Advance and the Northern News have been commenting on the fact that some of the families sent the North Land under the 'back to the land movement' are now trekking back to the cities. But some of them will remain, and those who are leaving are better away anyhow so that the North does not lose anything. Most likely these families had no idea of remaining on the land when they came here, but being up against it at the beginning of winter they adopted the back to the land idea for the purpose of tiding over the situation as it existed at the time, hoping that when the spring came they would strike work of a more congenial kind for them than tilling on a farm. And just here we quote a remark made by The Advance: 'You can get a man a job, but you can't make him work,' and we expect that the 'work' part of it is what is so objectionable to most of those who have refused to stay on farms which the Government supplied them with. Some of these families had settled in the Matheson part, and there is no better land anywhere to be found than there, while there are good roads and markets, and stores where all kinds of goods are sold. But what are these attractions to men and women who are used to the allurements of city life? With such people the present is everything, while



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the future is not worth a thought. And when hard hit for the necessities of life some of these people appeal to the ministers of the churches—and they will know how to make their appeals—and the ministers, carried away with sympathy, appeal to their congregations. And yet it is next to impossible for a farmer to get any of these men to work for him. Or if he should, the city man soon returns to city life to talk about the hard work, long hours and poor board he had on the farm.

"The Northern press certainly did appeal to the minister to send none here who would not be likely to make good at farming, but the Governments were up against an even stronger appeal. It had been said that none should starve, and what the Governments had in mind was the adoption of the most practical means of keeping this pledge. In the cities these huddled together families had to pay rent, and for water and fuel. On the farm there was no rent to pay, nor did they have to pay for firewood or for water. But there were other reasons why it were better that they be taken from the cities, and we believe when

all the facts are taken into consideration it will be agreed that the authorities did the best they could in dealing with the most difficult situation which has ever been the task of any Canadian Government to deal with.

"Those who abandoned the homes the Government supplied them with cannot look for further public help. "When the Governments first started giving relief to those in actual need there was no precedent for guidance, but more recently it appears that a fully worked out scheme has been devised, and doubtless ere long the press will be advised concerning the methods adopted."

Sudbury Star:—Some have grown so skeptical with the passing years that they doubt whether the corner which prosperity will eventually come around has even been built yet.

St. Mary's Journal-Argus:—Clerk (in private office): "As I am getting married, sir, is there any chance of an increase in salary?" Boss: "If you don't get out of here quick, we'll make you a partner and you won't get anything."

This TESTED Remedy Will Restore Your Energy

A girl who works in an office who got very little fresh air and sunshine, lost colour, became enervated, and, on November 14, 1932, went to a physician's office in a Canadian city and had her blood tested. The result was alarming. The haemoglobin showed only 60 per cent., the red corpuscle count only 3,700,000. She was surprised to learn that she was anaemic, but was relieved when told that the condition could be corrected.

The physician knew the formula of a popular blood builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and told her to take two of the pills after each meal for a month and then return for another test. The second test was made on December 16, and showed an increase to 84 per cent.

of haemoglobin (which surprised even the doctor) and a red blood corpuscle count of 5,408,000.

When it is explained that haemoglobin is the oxygen-bearing, life-supporting element of the blood and that red corpuscles are the carriers of haemoglobin it will be understood why the young lady felt renewed energy and ambition, or as she put it, "felt like working again."

If you lack "pep" tire easily, are weak, pale, have palpitation of the heart and dizzy spells, get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at your own druggist's and begin the treatment after your next meal. You take no chances. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are clinically tested.

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