

# The Porcupine Advance

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## A CENTURY OF SERVICE

It appears to The Advance that too much emphasis has been given, even among newspapermen, to the "power" of the press and too little consideration allotted to the "influence" of the newspaper. It would be well for the world in general, and newspapermen in particular, to keep constantly in mind the distinction between this power and this influence. Any power any newspaper may have is transitory. It reflects no credit on newspapermen because it is inherent in the business. It arises simply from the fact the newspaper has a direct audience of thousands, and an indirect audience of almost equal scope. It is there ready to be seized by any newspaper, and it may be used or abused. The power, however, is always more apparent than real, and once abused it is liable to vanish overnight. Newspapermen who lay too much stress on the power of the press are taking a selfish viewpoint that is not in the best interests of the people or the press. Those who see in the power of the press an opportunity for the undue advancement of their own selfish interests or a chance for the oppression of others will finally wake to find that the only real and permanent power that any newspaper can hold is the influence built up by earnestness, effort, intelligence and faith. It is an odd fact that those who see only the power of the press think in terms of circulation. To them the power of the press is in direct proportion to the number of subscribers. They overlook the proven fact that The London Times with a circulation of a few thousands has had more influence, and so more real power, than other London newspapers whose circulation figures even ran into millions. They also forget that William Allen White, of Emporia, Kansas, a town of three thousand population, had more genuine effect with his country newspaper on the real thought of the people of the United States than the supposedly powerful metropolitan journals of Chicago or New York. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson once phrased the thought of the difference between the vaunted "power of the press" and the "influence of the press," when he wisely and wittily described "a certain or uncertain newspaper" as the newspaper with the largest circulation and the least influence of any newspaper in the country.

The influence of the newspaper is a much different and a much nobler thing than any boasted "power" could be. That influence has to be won by toil and struggle. It has to be built on effort and sincerity and loyalty and faith. It is the growth of years, but the years add to its strength. It is something in which newspapermen have full right to take pride, for the influence of the press is earned laurels and enduring reward. One of the finest examples of a newspaper with influence is The Globe and Mail of Toronto. Last week that national institution completed one hundred years of honest and earnest and able service to this Dominion, starting the new century with the same high principles and the same firm faith of a hundred years ago.

For a hundred years The Globe has served the people of Canada and kept the faith in which it was founded. The modest way in which the notable anniversary was observed was in the true traditions of The Globe. Had The Globe and Mail turned on the "power" there would no doubt have been a monster issue full of advertisements from all sorts of firms congratulating The Globe on its century of service. Instead, there was but brief reference to the occasion, with only one important advertiser devoting space to well-earned tribute to the newspaper. It seems to be the apparent fact that even this one congratulatory notice was unsolicited. The Globe and Mail, realizing that there is a desperate war in progress, followed the old Globe rule that first things should come first, and the interests of the people and the country should be the foremost consideration. Profit and praise in The Globe tradition, might well wait for a more convenient season.

Community newspapers might well unite to-day in paying tribute to The Globe and Mail and congratulating the newspaper and the country alike on a hundred years of service such as has been rendered by this worthy journal. The Globe through the years has shown a special understanding and sympathy toward the community newspapers and has never failed to recognize the effort these humble newspapers strive to give to the service of the people. On many an occasion The Globe has thrown its mighty forces behind community newspapers seeking to right some wrong or achieve some benefit for the people. It may be truly said that during the years there have been many times when the community newspapers differed with the views of The Globe and The Globe and Mail, but never has there been reasonable doubt of the honesty or sincerity of the newspaper itself. The record is there for all to read and there has never been a time when The Globe did not appear ready to venture profits and popularity for what it believed to be the right. Above all, for its never-falling and far-seeing loyalty to

the great Empire, The Globe deserves the esteem of all. In its opening announcement George Brown, the founder of The Globe wrote:

"Firmly attached to the principles of the British Constitution, believing the limited monarchy of Great Britain the best system yet devised by the wisdom of man, and sincerely convinced that the prosperity of Canada will be advanced by a close connection between it and the mother country, the editor of The Globe will support all measures which tend to draw closer the bonds of a mutually advantageous union."

To-day, after a hundred years, that thought is just as dear to The Globe and Mail as it was to the first issue of The Globe.

And equally British was the motto that adorned the first page of the first Globe and still is featured on the editorial page of to-day's Globe and Mail:—"The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

Canada to-day needs a revival of this broad patriotism. It is the enlightened patriotism that Burns expressed in his verse:

"Who will not sing 'God Save the King,'

"Shall hang as high's the steeple.

"But while we sing 'God Save the King,'

"Let's not forget the people."

There is too much silly sectionalism, too much petty parochialism, too little realization of the truth that all we know of freedom was won by British pluck and valour and defended through the years by British strength, that everything that buttresses the Empire adds to the power and happiness of the world, and that all that makes for division and disunity is a threat not only to Canadian prosperity but a menace to world safety.

The world needs more newspapers like The Globe and Mail. May it live and thrive throughout the centuries to come!

## "THE SCOTSMEN'S BIBLE"

The fact that The Globe and Mail last week observed the hundredth birthday of the founding of the original "Globe" by George Brown tempts a local Irishman to recall the fact that for something like a generation The Globe was commonly known as "The Scotsmen's Bible." Of course, being Irish, this local Irishman is not content with simply remembering the fact; he has to ask why The Globe was so called: why the Scotsmen thought so highly of The Globe, and also, if not, why so? It is enough to answer a couple of such questions once every hundred years, so that the last Irish question will have to wait for answer until the next centenary of The Globe.

Any Irishman who lived before the Ontario Temperance Act can remember when Canada had lots of Scotch. There was no rationing of the Scotch those days. Indeed, it was unusual in yonder days to find a citizen who didn't have some Scotch in him. Even some of the Indians in the Hudson Bay territory were eligible for any Caledonian Society. Tradition says that at the time of the flood while all the animals and the other ordinary people had to use Noah's Ark for safety, the Mac-tavishes and the Macdougals and the Maccorinis had boats of their own, so why should not the Scots in Canada have a bible of their own? And where could the Scots look for the truth if not in literature edited and published by a Scotsman born and bred? It was George Brown, a Scot, who founded The Globe, and his brother Gordon, who carried it on after George was shot by a half-shot printer. This printer was probably the last Canadian printer to get half-shot. Most of them since that have gone the whole way, with the result that no further editors have been known to get shot. In other words the Brown tragedy was followed by an era when it was editors who got half-shot and the printers who were completely shot. All of this apparent digression is still keeping close to the spirit of the Scotch. In any event with all the Scots naturally reading The Globe and believing all they read, it was no wonder that soon The Globe became known as "The Scotsmen's Bible." The natural result of all this reading was that finally all Scots in Canada seemed to read The Globe and all the Scots apparently were Grits. Even history does not pretend to know whether the Scots in Canada were Grits because they read The Globe, or they read The Globe because they were Grits. If there is any question that should be asked, it would be, "Why isn't The Globe still called 'The Scotsmen's Bible?'" That name would be much more fitting and polite than some of the names The Globe has been called in recent years. The Globe, for all its many incorporations and additions has kept its good old Scottish flavour. The third editor of The Globe was John Cameron, a Scot. Later on, there were other Scottish editors like Rev. J. A. Macdonald, and others with Scottish names like Harry Anderson and Stewart Lyon. The present editor is A. A. McIntosh and if the McIntosh is not Scottish enough surely nobody else could be. Of course, there was a noted editor of The Globe, John A. Willison, who was English. That makes one Englishman to six Scots, which any Scotsman will tell you is a fair enough proportion to maintain the highest moral and intellectual standards.

It is a pleasure to answer questions—especially when the Irish cannot answer back.

## SOME POINTS IN LAW

An interesting point in law was raised by Dean Kester, K.C., in connection with a police court case this week. In the case of a man charged with being drunk in charge of a car, Mr. Kester emphasized the fact that the police called a doctor to

examine the accused with the purpose of deciding on the man's sobriety. The accused man had not asked for a doctor, nor did the police or the doctor explain specifically to the accused the purpose for which the doctor was called. Mr. Kester held that because the consent of the accused had not been given, the evidence of the medical man was not admissible. In support of this contention, Mr. Kester quoted from The English Journal of Criminal Law in which it was stated:—"It is a well-established principle of English law that an individual charged with a criminal offence cannot lawfully be examined by another person by methods involving personal contact with the suspect, unless permission be given for such an examination. It is presumably also unlawful to request a suspect to perform certain acts with the object of securing evidence, unless the suspect is aware of this object." Judgments in some English cases were referred to in support of this theory.

This ingenious defence did not secure the acquittal of Mr. Kester's client but it did bring very illuminating reply from both Crown Attorney Caldwell and Magistrate Atkinson. Both of them pointed out that one of the constables had told the accused that a doctor was being called, and the constable said that the man under arrest had replied, "O.K." The accused had made no objection to the examination and had been co-operative so far as his condition seemed to permit. The magistrate was of the opinion that the doctor's evidence was quite admissible in this case, but pointed out that even without that evidence, there was enough testimony to fully warrant a conviction for the offence charged. Another very interesting note was made by the magistrate in regard to the matter of the consent of an accused to such an examination. He pointed out that the English judge referred to by Mr. Kester had held that the police had no right to put a man through tests without his consent, and then the judge had added:—"If they say he is able to give consent, then they have no business to come here and say he is drunk, because drunkenness destroys consent." That would mean, the magistrate pointed out, that no man could be convicted of drunkenness through medical evidence.

There was a touch of humour to the comment of one of the police officers after court. It is well known that the police have often been scored by the lawyers because they did not call doctors to examine men accused of drunken driving. "We get the devil if we don't call a doctor," said this

officer, "and now we're getting the very beelzebub because we did call one!"

Mr. Kester explained in court that his chief reason for bringing up the matter was to emphasize the British rights of accused persons. He found no fault with the police in this case, but argued that the rights of accused persons should be fully guarded. In reply to this, Magistrate Atkinson agreed fully as to the desirability of upholding all the rights and privileges of persons under arrest. He advised the police to let accused persons know the charges on which they were being held, and then they would have no reason for not understanding any tests that might be necessary. He pointed out that accused persons always had their remedy at law for any unlawful act by police or others. They could not be assaulted or otherwise improperly interfered with, even though under arrest.

## GRAVEL AND SAND—AND PLACER

Still stands the motto of the King:

"Put into your task whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshakable. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high and with God's help we shall not fail."

The Ontario Legislature is threatening to pass an act to make it an offence to publish anything discriminating against any race or creed. That will be the day! when an Irishman can be fined \$25 and costs for telling one of those shopworn jokes on the Scottish.

The saddest time of the year! Income tax time!

Prof. Geo. D. Strayer, Ph.D., of Columbia University sees what he calls "a new day for schools"—a day when the schools will serve not only the children, but the adults of the community, seven days and nights a week, instead of five days. In many communities there was some approach to this plan twenty years ago, but the depredations of adults made it more or less impractical.

It was announced in the House of Commons last week that there are 11,000 deserters from the Canadian armed forces. Ten battalions! Lost battalions.

## Local and Personal

- Miss Janet MacMillan returned to town on Sunday, from Toronto.
- Captain J. Lappen, of Monteith, was a week-end visitor to town.
- Pte. E. Griffen, of Monteith, was a visitor to town last week.
- Captain C. Ramsay, of Monteith, visited friends in town last week.
- Miss Johnson, of Iroquois Falls, was a visitor to town during the week-end.
- Mrs. J. A. Parkes has returned from a vacation to Montreal and other points.
- T. Wilkins, R.C.N.V.R., stationed at St. Hyacinthe, Que., is spending a leave at his home, Floral avenue.
- Len Lumb, Canadian Army stationed at Toronto, was a business visitor to town this week.
- Miss A. Chesser, of Haileybury, was a week-end visitor to town, the guest of Mrs. H. Darling.
- Peter Harrower, R.C.N.V.R. is spending leave visiting friends and relatives in town.
- A.C.I. R. Parent, R.C.A.F., left Monday after spending a furlough visiting relatives and friends in town.
- Cpl. Charlie Keen, of the R. C. A., left on Sunday to report back to his station, after spending week-end leave in town.
- Mrs. Russell Bentley, left on Sunday for Woodstock, where she will take up residence.
- Mr. Elmer Hopkins, of Porquis Jel., is in St. Mary's hospital where it is expected he will undergo an operation to have one of his eyes removed, having had the misfortune while at work at the Alexo Mine, on Sunday night, to have it pierced with a piece of steel.
- On March 18th, the Boy Scouts will again have Fats Collection Day, so be sure to save all fats.
- L.A.C. L. Parent and Mrs. Parent, left on Tuesday for Yarmouth, N.S., after visiting relatives and friends in town.
- L.A.C. Rejean Perron left on Monday to return to his station at Lachine, Quebec, after spending a leave with relatives on Queen St.
- Faratrooper Lionel Pilon, stationed at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, spent leave this week at the home of his sister, 7 Wilcox St.
- Pts. Richard Lalibert has returned to his station at Camp Borden, after spending leave at the home of his parents, 117 Hollinger Lane.
- Mr. T. Marriott is recovering from his recent illness and is at present visiting his daughter Mrs. A. Quemy, in Bracebridge.
- Bandsman Harry Bobbie, Canadian Army stationed at Camp Borden, spent leave visiting at his home, Birch St. N. this week.
- P.O. J. B. Macdonnell, R.C.A.F., stationed at Ancienne Lorette, left Saturday after spending a leave at the home of his wife 66 Tamarack Street.
- A.C.2 Jules Baderski, R.C.A.F. stationed in Toronto, arrived yesterday to spend a leave at the home of his parents, Tamarack Street.
- Stoker Ben Curtis, H.M.C.S. York, Toronto, is spending a leave visiting relatives and friends in South Porcupine and Timmins.
- Lieut. Nora Dawes Boothe left on Wednesday to spend a leave in Montreal. Lieut. Boothe expects to visit in Kirkland Lake on her return early in April.

(See other Locals on page three)

## Wife of Rev. Canon Sims Dies at Kirkland Lake

Mrs. Annie Sims, wife of Rev. Canon Sims, rector of the Anglican church at Kirkland Lake, died in the Kirkland Lake hospital on Sunday. Born in England she came to Canada with Rev. Mr. Sims in 1908. They were at mission work first in Manitoulin, and later Rev. Mr. Sims had charge of parishes at New Liskeard, Cobalt, Fort William, and North Bay. In 1937 Rev. Canon Sims and Mrs. Sims came to Kirkland Lake. The late Mrs. Sims was active in Girl Guide work and in various church societies. Funeral services were conducted by Rt. Rev. G. F. Kingston, of Algoma, interment being made at North Bay.

## Sells Shares of Labrador Mining Co. for \$150,000

McKay (Quebec) Exploration, Limited has sold 150,000 shares of Labrador Mining and Exploration, which it held for \$150,000 cash. Meeting of the Directors will be held on March 10, 1944 at which time the question of winding up the company and distributing the assets, consisting of cash and shares of other mining companies will be considered. Company has 600,000 shares of Scott Chibougamau Mines and a few other interests that could be distributed to stockholders.

Capitalization of McKay (Quebec) Exploration is 10,000 shares of \$10 par value all of which are issued and outstanding. Company was organized in 1935 as a prospecting and exploration company.

Toronto Telegram: With investigating committees the vogue in the post-war era, there is going to be a big demand for whitewash.



**JUMBO CABBAGE**  
Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some over 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. (Pkt 10c) (oz 80c) postpaid.  
FREE — OUR BIG 1944 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Best Yet!  
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Mrs. Harvey Hopkins, and little daughter, Gale, who have spent the past few weeks visiting with relatives and friends in town, left on Sunday for South Porcupine and Golden City.

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM



## War-time THRIFTY Borrowing



For example...

## TO KEEP UP YOUR INSURANCE

It is just as important in war-time as in peace-time that you keep up your life insurance, but it may be harder to do so. If you need cash to pay premiums, do not hesitate to talk over your requirements with the manager of our nearest branch. We make loans also to help pay taxes, to provide for education, to pay doctors' bills, hospital charges and other emergency expenses, or to take advantage of business opportunities.

Our policy in making personal loans is to help Canadian citizens — salary-and-wage-earners, professional men and women, business executives — to keep financially fit. The cost is low and our terms are fair:

\$3.65 per \$100—repayable in 12 monthly instalments.

Ask for our folder on Personal Loans

## BANK OF MONTREAL

FOUNDED IN 1817

Up-to-date Banking for Canadian Industry and Workers

Timmins Branch: G. C. CAMPBELL, Manager

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ROYAL YEAST Cakes

ROYAL YEAST CAN'T BE BEATEN!

Makes Bread that's rich, delicious, light-textured, tasty, more digestible! ALWAYS FULL STRENGTH, ALWAYS DEPENDABLE