

"Pinecrest" Finer Than All P. Q.—Why? Why?

Letter To Mr. Martin

The Hon. Paul Martin, Min. of Wel. House of Commons, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Martin: There is a school here in Timmins, named "Pinecrest." Yesterday the writer observed it to be one floor only, 1 1/2 in. commodious; windows so large as to take up almost entire walls, on one side only, of each room, of course. The school is high up on a hill inside, in each room, it is bright as day; and great long blackboards are upon embedded concrete. At one end of the building is a sort of rotunda, very high-windowed, parts of the walls being of glass bricks. It is unquestionably the finest school building the writer has ever seen. To look at it, simply to look at it, his impression is that it would be a delight something to anticipate, to attend such a building each day.

Birch Street School
There is another school here, Mr. Martin, Birch Street School, almost as magnificent in building and equipment—built 13 years ago.

Never attending school in Montreal, working throughout that city, Quebec city, the shores of the St. Lawrence for 600 miles on both sides, the Laurentians, and throughout the Eastern townships—never in 23 years has the writer seen anything in Quebec which even approaches these schools in Timmins.

Living in Quebec many years, it was scarcely noticeable. Moving suddenly here to a comparatively "poor" town of 30,000, the contrast appears tremendous. It is still difficult to realize. Now, after a little research, with regard to education, it was found that illiteracy in Quebec is 6.1 as against 0.8 in Ontario (Males over 10 years of age, illiteracy and School Attendance, census no. 5) that it is a generally known fact that Quebec is the most backward province in the country in education; and that it incepted compulsory education last, and only a few years ago.

In consequence the writer was flabbergasted and ashamed of his own "home" province. It seems so utterly unfair to all Quebec children, so impeded, so held back, as against these magnificent schools, equipment and low illiteracy in Ontario. Why, oh, why, sir? Quebec is just about as rich, and its children certainly just as important.

It is appreciated, Mr. Martin, that this is a provincial rather than a federal matter. It was obvious that in Hansard (22.5.50) you stressed that fact that you, and justifiably, it seemed, also stressed the fact that provincial rights should not in any way be encroached upon; but that when a bill concerned with the advancing of money, federally, for the purpose of equalizing opportunity in education for all children in all the provinces—purported to be carried out by each province wanting, in its own way—a bill which most certainly would, it seemed, at least alleviate this flabbergasting and shameful disparity, you, sir, the chief and most important minister concerned, stood pretty firm against the bill.

Of course there may be very feasible reasons about which you know everything and others know nothing. But the writer knows that these children in Ontario, speaking generally, have far superior facilities and equipment, much more unlimited opportunity, than do their brothers and sisters in Quebec. And the contrast in illiteracy is shameful indeed.

Any explanation, any prediction of improvement, sir, would be most gratefully received. For this paper firmly believes that democracy, primarily, is the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people; and that only if we throw wide the doors so that all the boys and girls can bring out the best that is in them, will we get astonishing results from unlikely sources, fine fresh leaders for all fields, greater with each generation.

To illustrate this it might be mentioned that Shakespeare himself was the son of a bankrupt butcher and a woman who could not write her name. Beethoven was the son of a consumptive mother, herself the daughter of a cook and a drunken father. Schubert was the son of a peasant father and a mother who had once been in domestic service. Faraday, one of the greatest experimenters of all time, was born over a stable, his father an invalid blacksmith, and his mother a common drudge. Surely, sir, such facts as these underlie democracy.

THE PORCUPINE ADVANCE
Timmins, 10.6.50 (mailed).

THE MINISTER REPLIES
Office of the Minister of National Health & Welfare, Ottawa, 13.6.50
To The Advocate: Sir,
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter and the enclosed article

("Trouble in Quebec" which appeared in "Life" magazine in October, 1942.
Since I was first elected to the House of Commons in 1935, I have on many occasions spoken in favour of assistance in the field of education. When I spoke on Mr. Knight's Resolution on May 22 (Federal Assistance to the provinces) I tried to make it clear that I objected, not to the intention of the Resolution, but to its wording.

(Mr. Knight's Resolution: That the government should take into consideration means of expanding and equalizing educational opportunity across Canada, by the granting of financial assistance to the various provinces for that purpose.)

Mr. Martin (Minister of Health and Welfare): Under no circumstances should this parliament do anything which would give any section of the population the impression, rightly or wrongly, that we intended to adopt functions or policies that would violate one of those entrenched rights—education.

Mr. Gillis: Entrenched is right; dug in solid. (in P.Q.)

Mr. Martin: My hon. friend may take that view, but the fathers of confederation laid down the dogma, if you will, that education was a matter for the provinces. Anyone who would interfere with that would be doing (Continued on Page Six)

The Future Is In The North—Renison

"We are just beginning. I mean we are just beginning up here, it is slow. It is hard. But the future is up here in the North. And we will make it somehow."
"There are great resources, unlimited in electricity, lumber and ore. It is natural to expect the resources of the North to be left to the last, because they are the hardest to get at. And it stretches right across to Alaska, to Russia."
"The British people have been great explorers in remote places. What they have acquired has been acquired through personal initiative—Gibraltar, Eden Suez, for example. It was done by little groups of people who broke away from the hearthside, from their own home towns and stepped out in the world, some of them in little groups who felt it their duty to go to preach the gospel of the Church."
(Bishop R. J. Renison)

Careless Cochrane Couple Breakfast With Dean 6.00

At half-past five on Tuesday morning a car swung around the end of Fifth avenue at Hemlock. It didn't stop turning. It crossed the sidewalk and did a little bulldozing over Dean Robinson's front fence and bushes, breaking the fence in five places and shearing all greenery from the bushes. The police arrived. They reined Mr. Robinson at 6.00 a.m. He invited the driver and his wife—unhurt but nervous—for a bite of breakfast, which they certainly had not had, told them not to worry and wished them well before leaving for Cochrane.
That happened on Tuesday, June the 26th.
Neighbors, upon viewing the bulldozing job, have since been asking the Dean just what evening it was when he came home so late...

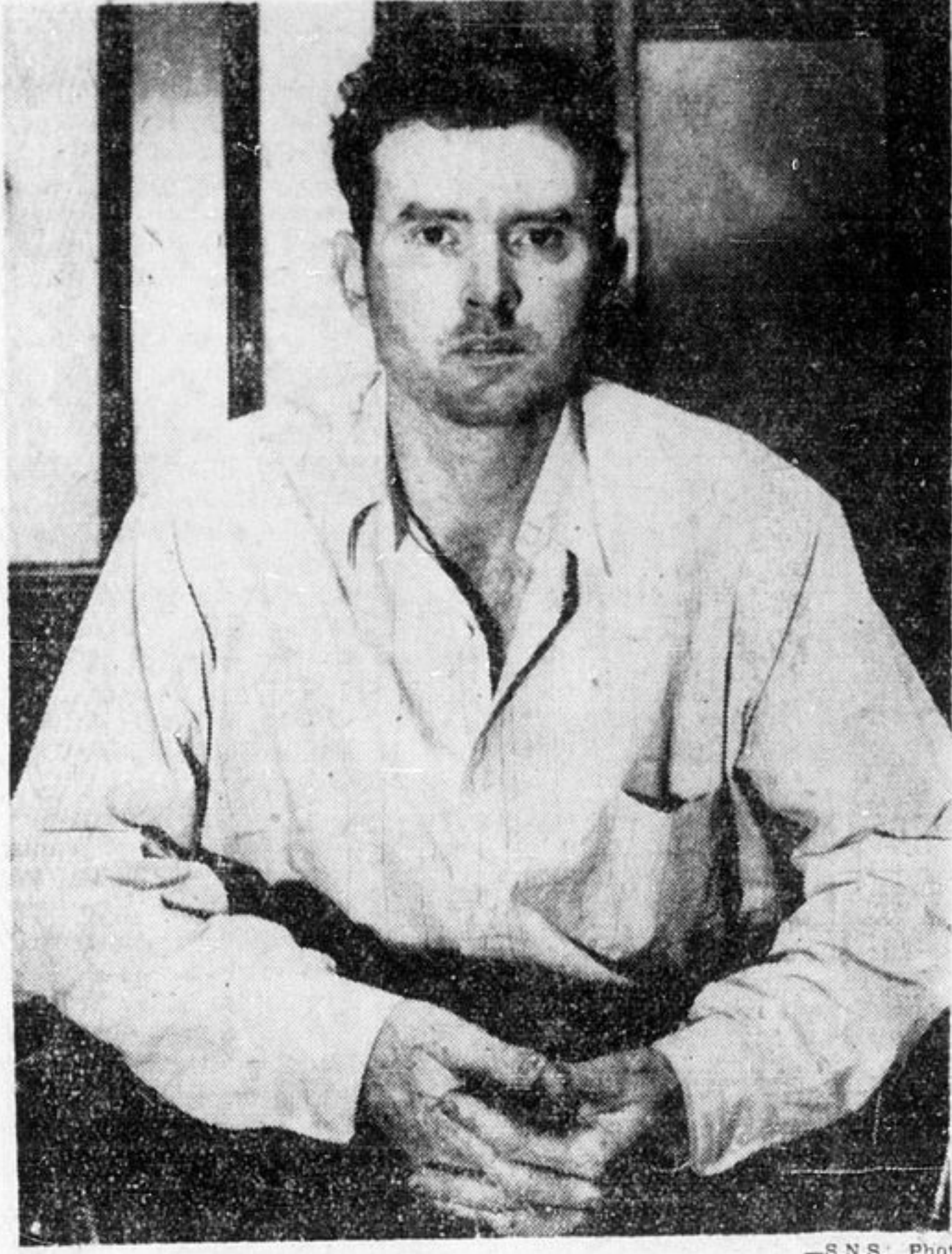
Seven T. H. & V. S. Teachers Resign; 2 Leave for Year

Seven T. H. & V. S. teachers have resigned. Two others have been given one year's leave of absence.
Helen Albright, resigned, is engaged to be married.
W. Downes, resigned, will teach at Beal Technical and Commercial High School in London.
Don Monroe, resigned, will join the staff at North Bay Collegiate.
Noreen Kingsley, resigned.
Joyce Lee, resigned.
Mrs. K. Chomko (Doris Fenner), resigned, will teach in Sudbury.
Norma Rouliffe has been given one year's leave, she will live in Toronto.
Glenis MacKenna has been given one year's leave; she will live in France, studying on a scholarship.

\$10,000 EACH

The two men charged with stealing gold at Delnite have requested trial by judge and jury. The request has been granted. The case will come up in Cochrane in November, 1950; Gregory Evans for the defense; S. A. Calbiak, for the crown. Meanwhile, the two men charged, Morley Latham, 20, and Edward Clement, 20, are out of jail, each on \$10,000 property bail.

Farm Boy Captures Bandit-Slayer Suspect



Short, sallow-complexioned Frank West, 37, above, is in jail at Simcoe, Ont., charged with murder. Provincial police allege he is the man who robbed a bank in nearby Langton and shot to death two men who pursued him. The double killing touched off a vast manhunt climaxed when West, haggard and hungry, was captured by nery Graham Haggerty, 20, of Vienna, Ont., hiding in a rickety shack three miles northwest of the slaying scene.



Haggerty, above, and his two pals, Tommy Neville and Carman Buchanan, all of whom were in hunt from the beginning, agreed to split any reward they received.

AN M. P. WRITES TO MAYOR FAY

House of Commons, Ottawa, 23. 6. 50.

To The Advocate: Sir,
May I ask you a little space in your valuable paper in which to convey a sort of open letter to your Mayor, Mr. Philip Fay?
It is reported to me that the Union Jack which Timmins has kept flying some time has to be taken down through an unavoidable development also, that Mayor Fay is taking steps to put up a new pole of which that flag will continue to wave.
In case Mayor Fay has not happened to read certain facts pertaining to the Union Jack, I thought he might be interested in the following, since I have the highest degree of admiration for our French Canadian compatriots.
Akin to French
This is only part of the evidence, Mr. Fay, which reaches back into the pre-Christian times, tending to show that the Anglo-Saxons, Israelitish in their origin, are closely akin to the French-speaking citizens of Canada.
So the three crosses—St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew, which make up the Union Jack—are just as precious and meaningful to French-speaking Canadians as they are to English-speaking Canadians.
Let us contrast the Union Jack with the Hammer and Sickle, the mundane emblem which stands for materialism pure and simple. Contrast it as an emblem under which to fight, under which to live, under which to die, and under which to lie in your grave—with any other flag on earth today.
JOHN H. BLACKMORE, M.P.

Closely Related?
Notwithstanding the fact that they speak languages widely different, French-speaking Canadians and English-speaking Canadians are of a very close blood and racial relationship. French-speaking Canadians in the main can trace their ancestry to the Bretons whose name suggests the name of Brittany borne by a portion of France—the Bretons belonging to the same race as the Welsh who have descended from the ancient Britons who occupied Britain in the days of Christ. And the ancient Britons were definitely Israelitish.
Hence I thought Mr. Fay might be interested in the meaning and derivation of the Union Jack. What is the meaning of it? Well, the expression "union jack" means the union of Jacob; it means Jacob's flag, the flag which would be flown by the Israelites, by the descendants of Jacob.
The Three Crosses
What does it consist of? Three Christian crosses. First take the cross of St. Andrew of Scotland. This flag, alone, consisted of a white cross on a blue background with the traverse cross shaped like an X. Where did it come from? What is this traverse cross that the Scottish people love so dearly?

ANOTHER LEAVES
Miss MacKeracher, the only qualified librarian in the Timmins Public Library, is leaving at the end of this month. She has secured a job on the staff of the Galt Public Library.

Winnipeg Clean-Up In Full Swing



Tons of plaster and wood are being carted out of Winnipeg homes as citizens concentrate on repairing flood damage. Water destroyed walls and foundations as well as flooring and furniture. This pile of wallboard, plaster, furniture and miscellaneous household equipment came from one house, that of George Gilmour in the Wildwood Park area.

K. Eyre Tells Canadian Story To Kiwanis Club

Timmins Kiwanis Club paid fitting honor to the birthdays of the two great nations on this continent at the weekly luncheon at the Empire Hotel on Monday. The members were greeted by an array of booklets at every table. These booklets, distributed by Past President E. H. King, dealt with the resources, the advantages, the beauty and the promise of every province in the Dominion. Many members were so interested that they not only carried away the brochures at their own tables, but asked for booklets about other provinces that might happen to be omitted from any particular group of booklets.

Decorations for Dominion Day, July 1st, and Independence Day, July 4th, included flags of the two countries. Altogether, Chairman, Dr. J. T. Brill, and the program committee did a splendid job in the arrangements. Dr. Brill led the community singing, with Secretary W. H. Wilson at the piano, the songs for the day, "The Maple Leaf Forever," "America the Beautiful" and "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," honoring the two nations.
The speaker for the day, Karl A. Eyre, M. P., was introduced by Past President F. A. Woodbury. Kiwanian Eyre, in his opening remarks explained that Jos. A. Bradette, Member for North Cochrane, at the last minute found that he could not be present. Mr. Bradette sent his sincere regrets, his place being taken by Mr. Eyre.

A Review of Canada's Story
Past President Eyre summarized the highlights in Canada's story, starting with the discovery by John Cabot in 1497, and the early explorations of Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain, the latter being the founder of Quebec. The name "Canada" was said to come from an Indian word, signifying "a collection of huts." In the days when the Indians roamed the land this was a fitting name. Later, however, British and French settlements developed the "collection of huts" into a "collection of communities," and eventually into a "collection of colonies." Today, the speaker said, that collection of colonies had become a great and united nation.

Struggle for Responsible Government
Reference, concise but effective, was made to the struggle for responsible and democratic government and the plans for unity and co-operation. The Halifax conference in 1783 had been planned with a view of some form of union between the colonies along the seaboard, but Upper Canada then had urged a wider union. The Fathers of Confederation had a still wider vision, seeing a Dominion that would stretch from sea to sea, as the Dominion of Canada does today. The Canada founded in 1867 had many problems to face and solve, and today to the national problems are added world problems in the solving of which Canada may take a worthy part if

TEXT OF McINTYRE AGREEMENT

The full text of the agreement between McIntyre-Porcupine Mines and Local 100, Porcupine Mine Workers Union, has been released by the company and the union.
The text is reproduced below:
Memorandum of understanding between Local 100, Porcupine Mine Workers Union and McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., arrived at in the Town Hall, South Porcupine, June 29, 1950.
Parties have agreed as follows:
1. That fifteen cents (15c) of the present cost of living bonus to be included in the base rate and the Company agrees to continue the present cost of living bonus up to a maximum of seven cents.

2. That there shall be a second weeks vacation after five years. In accordance with the clause submitted by the company to the union some time ago, which sets out the basis for payment for this second week.
3. In connection with the recommendation concerning pensions, the parties are agreed that they will explore the possibility of instituting a pension plan which would provide for a minimum pension of say \$50.00 a month.
4. There shall be four statutory holidays with pay if not worked, and double time if worked. One of these days shall be July 1st, and the Union will notify the Company of their choice of the other three days.
5. To qualify for holiday pay, employees shall be required to work their scheduled shift before and after such statutory holidays unless properly excused.

This agreement constitutes a complete settlement of all our outstanding difficulties and is agreed to on the assumption that any minor details in the working agreement that have not yet been finalized on behalf of the Company and the Union will be mutually agreed this day. The collective bargaining agreement shall be in effect from July 1, 1950, for a period of one year.
B. NEILLY (signed)

Know This Canada of Ours

The speaker urged all to study Canadian history and gain as wide a knowledge of Canada as possible. In the story of this Dominion would be found inspiration and renewed faith in democracy and the Canadian way of life. "Service and sacrifice have made Canada what she is today," the speaker said in paying tribute to the pioneers in every walk of life who had helped to build Canada. Without this service and sacrifice there could not be continued progress, the speaker concluded, adding the ancient words of wisdom, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."
W. J. Doran extended the thanks to Karl A. Eyre, M. P., for his inspiring and informative address.
Past President R. P. Kinkel added an invitation from South Porcupine Kiwanis to attend that club in the evening, Karl A. Eyre, M. P., to be the guest speaker.

Northern Ontario Exhibition
Brian Shellen called attention to the bulletins distributed to each member of the club. These bulletins showed the notable progress being made in the preliminary work of the joint committee of the Y's Men's Club and the Timmins Kiwanis in regard to the Northern Ontario Exhibition to be held at the McIntyre Community Building, Sept. 21st to 27th. From present indications, not only will the whole community building be used, but there will likely also be space utilized behind Dr. Robson's house for midway and exhibits. Work was being carried out, Brian Shellen said, with the greatest efficiency and enthusiasm, and it only remained for every single member of the club to get behind the project with the most complete interest and effort.

Tabbed for Four Years
Treasurer, Nick Basiano was presented with his four-year tab for perfect attendance. Chairman P. T. Moiseley of the Kiwanis Education committee conducted the ceremony, with Past President A. F. McDowell affixing the four year tab. It was pointed out that Nick had perfect attendance since joining the club, and he also held the club record during that time for the number of conventions attended.

Visitors for the Day
President Geo. E. Knowles welcomed Vincent Woodbury, of the San Antonio, Texas, Kiwanis, a former president of Timmins club. The other visitors for the day were: Rev. A. P. Addison, the new minister of the First United Church, Timmins, introduced by Arch Gillis; Ernie Ward, of the London, Ont., Kiwanis, but formerly of Timmins, the guest of A. W. Pickering; and Geo. McVette of Kirkland Lake, the guest of Chester Nicholls.

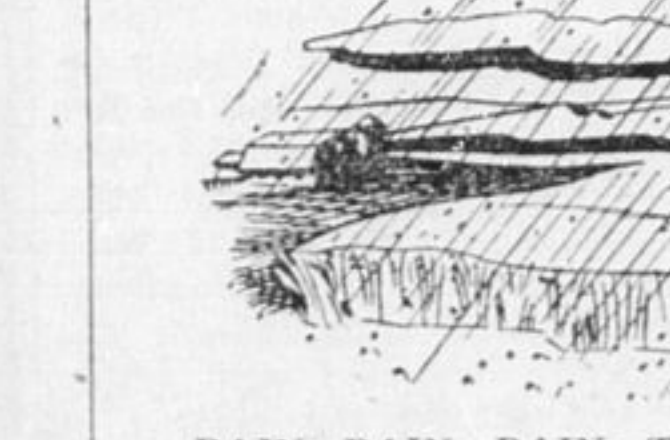
BASEBALL PLAYERS

Playground programs have begun. But more children are asked to register at TCAC office or at any playground. Mr. Sturgeon asks all interested in ball games to come forward, to assist his organizing leagues, Peewee to Midget.

NEW CHURCH PEOPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Peterson, of Walton, N. Y., will arrive in Timmins next week to substitute Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Goheen, of the Free Methodist Church, during their holidays.

Mrs. H. B. Kidd has left Timmins this week to reside in Whitby.



RAIN; RAIN; RAIN: Throughout May, June, and so far in July, an abnormal amount of rain has fallen. It is to be hoped that the farmers' crops will not be over-soaked; and that more sunshine will follow this month and next—some of those golden hours of August—when will they ever come?
B. NEILLY (signed)