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NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1910.

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Mobs Wreck And Rob Lisbon Churches

Outrages Against the Clergy Reported and Many Arrests are Being Made

Lisbon, Oct. 10.—The revolutionary leaders having overthrown the monarchy are now confronted with the scarcely less serious task of putting an end to the excesses on the part of the rougher element of their own followers, who, having had a taste of mob rule, are prone to continue lawlessness.

The decree of summary banishment for the religious orders gave excuse for brutal outrages against the clergy.

The provisional government has now recognized the seriousness of the situation, and today the police took severe measures to prevent the population sacking the religious establishments and to check the demonstrations against the religionists pending their expulsion.

Reports that the clerics were carrying on a guerilla warfare from the windows of their establishments inflamed the public resentment against the religionists, many of whom were chased from their churches and convents. The mob which battered down the doors of the convent in the Rue Do Quelhas was led by fascists and a gang of ruffians who, seized the occasion to destroy everything in sight.

Images and statues were wrenched from the niches in the chapels, altars were wrecked, furniture broken and the vestments were carried off by the rioters. Later the police recovered the greater part of the vestments. The district in which are located Santos Church and the French legation, was startled by the crack of rifles and at once a report was started that the religionists were firing from the windows of their church. The crowd flocked to the scene, but the military arrived in time to protect the church and the legation from possible violence.

MANY ARRESTED

Arrests of disguised and fleeing religionists continued today. The discovery of secret underground subterranean tunnels set afloat the story that many monks were hiding underground waiting a favorable opportunity to emerge and fight against the new regime. To satisfy the crown the military started subterranean search and in one instance went so far as to dig a trench to locate the suspected tunnel. As was the case at the Barcelona riots the popular feeling seems to be restricted to the monks and nuns and does not manifest itself toward the secular clergy.

With doubtful expediency the bodies of Prof. Bombarda and Admiral Reis, the revolutionaries remain exposed at the city hall. The republican flag hangs from the eaves between which a best typifying the republic is draped in black.

Throughout Sunday the city was in festival garb. Thousands came in from the country districts and visited the scenes of the recent fighting. They wore medals in the form of republican emblems and carried improvised republican flags. The bands played the republican hymn and the members of the ministry and other leaders of the revolutionary committee, who drove from place to place amid the cheers of the populace.

Lisbon, Oct. 10.—The transformation of the country into a republic manifests itself on every hand. The word royal in connection with public buildings, theatres and other establishments, has been entirely suppressed. Official documents begin "in the name of the republic" and end with "greeting and fraternity." The privileges of nobility have been abolished, and the equality of religious sects proclaimed.

The British cruiser Venus and the United States cruiser Des Moines are here again today.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 10.—The government of Brazil has authorized its minister at Lisbon to enter into relations with the provisional government on current business and the protection of Brazilians in Portugal, but has declared verbally that this does not mean the recognition of the establishment of the new regime in Portugal. This recognition cannot be accorded until Brazil is certain that the new regime has the support of the majority of the Portuguese people.

SPAIN THREATENED

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 10.—A state of increasing excitement reigns in Barcelona. The success of the revolution in Portugal appears to have fanned the fire of rebellion that has smoldered since the furious outbreak of a year ago. There was the greatest animation in the streets today. The people pretend not to notice the patrols and civil guard which are being strengthened gradually in preparation for eventualities on October 13, the anniversary of the execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the director of the modern school of Barcelona, who was convicted of having incited last year's revolutionary movement.

General Weyler, captain general of Catalonia, admits that the strike of miners here is taking on a revolutionary character, he says that his orders are to suppress any active disloyalty with a firm hand.

Ten thousand stern faced miners marched to the cemetery in the suburbs yesterday and placed wreaths upon the tombs of Ferrer and the revolutionist Mara, who were executed in consequence of what has become known as "bloody week."

Violent speeches were made by leaders of the miners, who flayed the clericals, charging them with responsibility for the execution. The military and police forced the manifestants to return to Barcelona in small groups.

TO GO TO ENGLAND

Gibraltar, Oct. 10.—King Manuel of Portugal and Queen Mother Amelia, decided today to proceed to England. They will leave probably within a few days, but are undetermined whether they will travel by land or sea.

The Italian warship Regina Elena arrived here today to take on board the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, who will go to Italy.

Northumberland Co. Teachers Institute

The 33rd Session of the Northumberland Co. Teachers Institute Was Held Here on the 6th and 7th inst., Pres. B. P. Steeves in the Chair.

The 33rd session of the Northumberland Co. Teachers Institute was held here on the 6th and 7th inst., Pres. B. P. Steeves in the chair. Inspector Mersereau was present, delivered an able address and discussed each paper, giving many helpful suggestions to the teachers present.

81 TEACHERS ENROLLED

President Steeves, after extending a welcome to the teachers, pointed out that there were two movements above all others conspicuous in American schools. (1) Tendency to emphasize study of "practical" subjects and (2) Tendency to give language the most prominent place in all grades. Mr. Steeves treated the matters and at the close introduced Inspector Mersereau.

Inspector Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., complimented and agreed with Mr. Steeves. Practical subjects are best. The course of instruction is getting overloaded. Many subjects must be co-related. There is an undue tendency to make the country teacher do High school work. With 50 pupils in 5 grades she should not be compelled to do extra work. Many break down under the strain. Candidates for Normal school and college should go to High schools. Farmers are able to pay for sending their children there for higher education. Health of teacher is of importance. He contended also, that Latin and Algebra should be left out of the common school grades and begun in grade IX. He endorsed the action of Manitoba and Alberta school boards in putting less time on Number in grade 1 and more on language. One hour of the teacher's influence is worth many of that of outsiders. But the three courses of the present day school are Cigarettes, Penny Dreadful Novels and Moving Pictures. Parents must be persuaded to keep children home from such places, on school days, at least, for lessons were being neglected. Children are not being taught in school to use their own minds. What is taught must be taught well.

In the course of a paper, C. J. Mersereau treated Expression. He said life is the response of an organism to its environment. Education is the teaching of expression. Oral expression is practically confined to human species. Traditionally language holds the highest place in education. Some of the crudenesses of expression found in public schools are: (1) The habit of using rising inflexion at end of sentences, (2) Faulty articulation, (3) Monotonous tone, (4) Faulty co-ordination and subordination of clauses, (5) Lack of vividness and originality in expression. Several of these had numerous headings sub-divisions. Mr. Mersereau advanced means of meeting the cases.

Thursday afternoon the first paper was a well written one on The Life and Labors of Pestalozzi, by Miss B. Marion Fraser. It was a thorough resume of the great Educator's theory and work and was listened to with much interest.

Inspector Mersereau endorsed Pestalozzi's idea of short lessons, and his idea that education was for the masses. A country's security depends upon its education. It is cheaper to educate than to rule by force. Best brains are often found in lowest walks of life.

The next paper was on "Some Ways of Improving Our School

Jury Disagreed in Connolly Trial

Moncton Man Charged With Manslaughter, Let Go on His Own Recognizance

Hopewell Cape, Oct. 7.—The second trial of Thomas Connolly, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Jas. A. Powers, which was begun yesterday, was finished this afternoon and resulted, as did the first trial, in a disagreement of the jury. The jury retired a little before noon and after being out two hours and a half, returned and through Foreman Geo. W. Barber announced a disagreement. In reply to his honor, it was stated there was no possibility of further deliberation changing the situation, and they were accordingly discharged. Connolly left for his home, beginning, and emphatically said that the subject must be taught—that the pupils could not be left to learn it from books or models, but must be taught to draw by the teacher—the teacher must draw in the presence of the children. Any teacher, he held, could learn enough drawing to do this. He traced the progress step by step, showing how to use the books and models. Drawing, he said, is a child's natural expression, and copying at the beginning is fatal to the development of the learner's success in drawing. The child should draw dogs, cats, anything and everything, in its own way, so as to acquire facility with the pencil. When it finds itself, recognizes the crudity of its efforts and becomes dissatisfied with them, then teach it to draw carefully. Set it to drawing triangles, squares, circles, and more complicated figures till hand and eye became trained to accuracy. Brush drawing, a much higher form than pencil work, comes next. Then colors, crayons. Drawing is taught to develop the child's power to see clearly and represent accurately, to cultivate hand skill, to develop the aesthetic faculty. It was useful in all the walks of life.

Friday afternoon's paper was on School Management by Miss M. Mabel McGregor of Harkins Academy. Teachers must be naturally qualified to govern. The ability is not easily acquired. Disorder prevents study. Order is necessary to building of both knowledge and character. Teacher should have few rules but see they are enforced. Teacher should see everywhere, should love her profession, and seldom resort to corporal punishment.

An interesting discussion followed, chiefly on corporal punishment; which Inspector Mersereau condemned as almost wholly unnecessary. More than two-thirds of the Institute admitted having already used corporal punishment this term.

A number of important questions were answered by Pres Steeves, Inspector Mersereau and Mr. Hagerman.

Following officers were elected for next year. Pres., C. J. Mersereau, Chatham; Vice Pres., Miss Jessie Fowle, Chatham; Sec. Treas., H. H. Stuart, Douglstown. Additional members of Executive—Norman D. Cass, Chatham Head; Miss M. Mabel McGregor, Newcastle.

On recommendation of the committee on resolutions—C. J. Mersereau, Miss Agnes G. Wilson and H. H. Stuart—the following resolutions were adopted:

(1) That in the opinion of this institute the teaching of Latin and Algebra should be eliminated from grades VII and VIII and the time saved thereby devoted to English and Arithmetic, the latter study to be finished in Grade VIII.

(2) That in the opinion of this Institute the Compulsory Education Act should be revised so as to become obligatory and effective in all districts, and that any clauses of the Factory Act conflicting therewith should be repealed.

(3) That in the opinion of this Institute Consolidation of schools in rural districts should be made obligatory in all cases where practicable.

(4) That in the opinion of this

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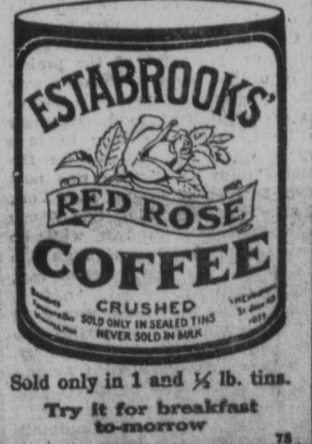
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