MINIMUM SALARIES FOR TEACHERS GIVEN CONSIDERATION BY THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE

Interesting Discussion Followed, Several Being Opposed to Act as It Now Stands and Would Cut Out "Minimum Salary" Clause—Majority Opinion Would Give Act Another Year's Trial.

Fredericton, April 5—(House of Assembly)—The committee took up consideration of the bill to amend the act respecting schools.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the section relating to minimum salaries for teachers had been allowed to stand. The original act had been brought down in the report of a committee representing both sides of the House. Some opposition to the regulations for minimum salaries had shown itself, and an expression of opinion was desired.

Mr. Melanson said that he had forecasted remarks by himself on the question of the minimum salaries for teachers. It would be remembered that at the time the original bill was introduced it had been the unanimous opinion that steps should be taken to keep teachers within the Province. It had been practically a war measure, for it had been introduced at a time when wages of all kinds were very high. It had been thought proper to enact a measure fixing the minimum salaries for school teachers and it could not be considered a Government measure, as it had been the result of a report from a committee of the House. He believed that the House had been justified in this action. However, since that time conditions had changed materially, and there was a general feeling that school districts should not be tied down by a minimum salary regulation. They should not lose sight of the fact that some teachers worked more than others. It also was a fact that girls living at home could accept positions as teachers at a salary lower than others, but the measure to which he had referred prevented that. He understood that some agreements had been made between teachers and school boards under which, ostensibly, the minimum salary of $500 was paid, but by private agreement the teacher was receiving whatever the school board had arranged. It was his opinion that the House would be justified in removing the minimum salary clause from the bill under discussion. The grant should not be changed, nor the tax rate of sixty cents, but action of the House toward the removal of the minimum salary clause would show that the Legislature was ready to come to the relief of the people. It could remain optional with the school districts as to whether they would pay minimum salaries. He moved to strike out the sub-section making the minimum salary, $500 in school districts with a value of $20,000 and under.

Mr. Bordage said that he considered the bill under which minimum salaries for teachers ha dbeen fixed to be a war measure. Teachers should share in the general reduction of wages as well as others. In rural districts $1 a day was being paid in wages. It was only fair that this clause be removed. He seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that as one of the members of the committee appointed in 1920 to study the school situation in the Province and to report, it was his duty to speak on this motion. He regretted that Mr. Sutton, who had been a member of that committee, was not in the House to give his views. The committee had gone exhaustively into the matter and had held meetings over a period of three months. He had made the statement at the time the report of the committee had been made that if the recommendation should not work out satisfactorily and caused hardship, a change would be in order. The act had been in force scarcely a year. The trustees were not yet able to get a proper grasp on its operation. He knew the mover of the amendment had received numerous complaints. He himself had received them from his own county, and from all parts of the Province, probably because of the part he had taken in the proceedings of the special committee. He had considerable data on this matter and had found that, in many cases, the law had been misinterpreted and misapplied. There had been an instance within two miles of his own home where the school assessment had been $350 in excess of what it had been previously, and where the people had told him they had to close their schools. He had investigated and had found that the increase in assessment should have been only $202. They had not considered the double school grant and other matters, and had overassessed themselves $148.

He found in another district that the teacher was being paid $500 without the cheque for $100 from the Province being considered. The Minimum Salary Act had not been a war measure. Peace had been declared more than a year before. It had been generally recognized that the teachers should get more salary. While he defended this regulation, he wished to say that, unless the Teachers' Association would take greater interest in the matter and see that all teachers treat school boards fairly, the day would come when the Legislature would be only too ready to change the system. He had information that teachers had taken advantage of school boards, which were ignorant of new measures, by so drawing their contracts that they received their Government grants in addition to the minimum salary. He had spoken to the officers of the Teachers' Association concerning this matter, and had been assured that it would be taken up and offending teachers punished by being stricken from the list of membership. The end of the school year would come in June, and by that time the school districts which had misapplied the act would find that they had over-assessed and would be in pocket. He would like to have the act stand for one year more, then if the people should claim that there still was injustice, a change could be made.

He knew that there were instances where larger districts had to pay more than they would have without the act. Bathurst, his own town, had received a grant of $1200 instead of $600 and had to assess higher, but what hardship was it in a district with a valuation of 3 or 4 hundred thousand dollars. It was a matter of fact that with the exception of one Province, New Brunswick paid the lowest average teachers salaries in Canada. He could not support this amendment. He had had extensive experience in regard to school matters, and considered this regulation a good one which worked no hardship if properly applied. If after another year hardship should exist he would be for a change.

Mr. Peck said the trouble had arisen through the law being not properly understood. He agreed with the opinion expressed by the Hon. Minister of Public Works and wished to go on record as favoring the maintenance of the minimum salary regulation.

Mr. Fawcett said he did not often agree with the Hon. Minister of Public Works, but he did in this particular. He did not agree with the general principle of minimum salaries, as he believed that the natural law of supply and demand should be allowed to govern freely. But in regard to school teachers in this Province, conditions had become so bad that action had to be taken. Possibly at some time a change in regard to minimum salaries could be made, but certainly not now. He looked forward to the day when there would be a change in the assessment system, and agreed with the Hon. member for Westmorland (Magee) in his remarks upon that matter. He hoped that the system which he had outlined would be worked out. With regard to this amendment he wished to go on record as supporting the regulation for minimum salary for teachers.

Mr. Flewelling said that the school teachers must be retained in the province and consideration shown them. Sufficient salaries must be paid. The minimum salary provision should be tried out for another year.

Hon. Mr. Magee said he heartily endorsed the statement on this subject made by the Hon. Minister of Public Works. New Brunswick was up against the keenest kind of competition in the Canadian west in the matter of teachers' salaries. He wanted no alteration.

Mr. Richards said he wished to express his own personal views on this matter, and he believed the Hon. Minister of Public Works must appreciate the measure of support which he had received from that side of the House. As had been said, the minimum salary regulation had not been a party question.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"Not even the report from which it originated, was a party matter."

Mr. Richards said that was right, and he wished to endorse the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Public Works. He could say that he had had about twelve years experience as a teacher in the public schools of the province. He had been in all kinds, the ungraded, the superior, and finally in the grammar school, Woodstock. Teachers bore a peculiar relation to the rest of the people, and practically were a class by themselves rendering a very valuable public service. There was not very much in the pecuniary line for a teacher although the profession frequently was used as a stepping stone to some other profession or business. It was his firm opinion that minimum salaries should be given at least another year's trial.

In his own county he had heard of no particular hardship being worked on any district, though possibly his colleagues had.

The Hon. Mr. Michaud said that as this was not a Government measure he was in a position to express a personal opinion. The action bringing about minimum salaries to teachers had been taken to meet extraordinary conditions arising out of the war and then existing. For that reason he had not opposed it. However, it was his opinion that it was based on wrong principle. The remedying of the situation should have been brought about in another way. He must strongly recommend a change. The action had been socialistic in principle, sanctioning, as it did, minimum salaries for school teachers against other classes. It was class legislation of the rankest kind and was not justified on either economic or moral grounds. There were hundreds of other remedies for the difficulty. He wished to go on record as opposing minimum salaries.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said he would like to see the regulation tried for another year. He agreed with the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and this must be all right as it seems to be the first thing on which they agreed.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that if this regulation were removed injustice would be worked on some districts. He knew of one poor district which, under this regulation had to assess only $20 a year. There was another in which the assessment amounted to $48 a year. Both would pay much more if a change were made.

Hon. Mr. Mersereau said he had intended to vote for the amendment, but, after hearing the Hon. Minister of Public Works, he was in favor of giving minimum salaries another year's trial. He wished it understood, however, that if it were new legislation he would oppose it. It was taking away the rights of the people and was wrong in principle. If the Hon. Minister of Public Works had kept on presenting data he would have proven that some districts were paying nothing, or were making money. In his own parish he knew the taxes had been doubled, and he knew of no place in which that had not occurred.

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Veniot moved an amendment to make it the duty of the secretary of any board of trustees of a school district lying partially within a town or city to furnish an assessment list. It had been found in his own town and others that the situation was not explicitly dealt with, town clerks had no power to prepare lists.

The bill was reported as agreed to witht amendments.

The committee arose to resume at eight o'clock.

RED PEPPER FOR COLDS IN CHEST

Ease your tight, aching chest. Stop the pain. Break up the congestion. Feel a bad cold loosen up in just a short time.

"Red Pepper Rub" is the cold remedy that brings quickest relief. It cannot hurt you and it certainly seems to end the tightness and drive the congestion and soreness right out.

Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers, and when heat penetrates right down into colds, congestion, aching muscles and sore, stiff joints relief comes at once.

The moment you apply Red Pepper Rub you feel the tingling heat. In three minutes the congested spot is warmed through and through. When you are suffering from a cold, rheumatism, backache, stiff neck or sore muscles, just get a jar of Rowles Red Pepper Rub, made from red peppers, at any drug store. You will have the quickest relief known.

N. S. ASSEMBLY WOULD ABOLISH THEIR COUNCIL

How to Bring About Desired Result Is a Considerable Problem.

Halifax, April 5.—That all parties in the House of Assembly were practically unanimous in their desire for the abolition of the Legislative Council, was the opinion expressed today, by Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister of Mines, when the bill to abolish the Nova Scotia "House of Lords" came up for second reading. But how to bring about the desired result was a considerable problem, the Minister added. The resolution of H. L. Taggart, Progressive member for Colchester, declaring that, in the opinion of this House, the Legislative Council should be abolished by making no further appointments, and telling the council that it shall hold no more sessions, would not serve the purpose, Mr. Armstrong submitted. Unless the Council decided to abolish itself, it could only be put out of existence by an amendment to the British North America Act, made by the Imperial Parliament.

The Minister moved the following amendment:

"That this House reaffirms its adherence to the policy of this and previous governments since 1879, respecting the abolition of the Legislative Council, and that a committee of five members be appointed to submit, for the consideration of this House, such further action, if any, as can be taken to have said policy made effective."

The debate was adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Will be Offered for Subscription Today in Three Cities Simultaneously.

New York, April 5.—An International loan to Czecho-Slovakia will be offered for public subscription tomorrow simultaneously in three cities—New York, London and Amsterdam. The total of eight per cent secured external sinking fund bonds, due in 1951, to be sold in the three countries is approximately $30,000,000, part of an authorized issue of $50,000,000. A syndicate of New York bankers consisting of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the National City Bank, and Kidder, Peabody and Company will offer $14,000,000 worth at 96 1-2 and interest to yield 8.30 per cent. The authorized issue is secured by a first lien on receipts from the customs duties and on the net profits of the tobacco monopoly which together in 1921, will, it is estimated, approximate nearly $22,000,000.

COLLINS AND DE VALERA IN CONFERENCE

London, April 5—The Herald (Labor), whose Dublin correspondent yesterday reported that the situation in Ireland was approaching the explosion point, according to all indications, and few people would be surprised if it was soon brought to a test of forces, says today that a plan is afoot for a conference in Dublin between the Collins and De Valera parties, possibly during the coming week. Both sides asserts the Herald, are convinced of the need of peace.

BELFAST NEWSPAPERS TAKEN FROM TRAIN

Dundalk, Louth, Ireland, April 5—All the Belfast newspapers were taken from a train here this morning and burned. A large amount of mail, including parcels destined for Dublin and points in Southern Ulster, also were burned.

Pure Blood

Is a necessity to health at all seasons. No better time for blood-cleansing than now, and the one true Spring Medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

DOMINION PRESIDENT OF G. W. V. A. AT CAPITAL

Addressed Meeting of Veterans and Others on Work of Organization.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 5.—B. R. Maxwell, Dominion President and founder of the Great War Veterans' Association, addressed a meeting of veterans and others at the Y.M.C.A. hall tonight, as a portion of his itinerary in New Brunswick. President Maxwell proved a most interesting speaker, and discussed a great variety of topics. Among the matters which, he said, had been dealt with through efforts of the G.W.V.A. were gratuities legislation, land settlement, treatment of tuberculosis cases. The question of the disposal of the canteen funds, he said, rested with the Dominion Government, three methods having been suggested. They were distribution on a provincial basis, pensions for old ex-service men and education of children of former soldiers.

President Maxwell stated that the vote on the question had proven most unsatisfactory, as only fifteen per cent. of the eligible vote was recorded.

To Stop a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 30c. Made in Canada.

DISAPPROVE OF THE CANADA WHEAT BOARD

Montreal Corn Exchange Drafts Resolution to be Forwarded to Gov't.

Montreal, April 5.—Emphatic disapproval of the proposed resurrection of the Canada Wheat Board was voiced at a special meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association here this afternoon. It was pointed out that in order to secure the effect desired by Western Grain Growers the Government would have, through the wheat board, to guarantee a minimum price for wheat. This was considered an unsound proposition, economically, and impossible to carry out without serious injustice to the rest of the country for the benefit of one class.

Resolutions to the above effect will be drafted in conjunction with the Board of Trade with a view to forwarding them to Ottawa in order to reach the Standing Committee of Parliament on Agriculture and Colonization, who are now considering the subject before their meeting at Ottawa on Saturday.

ON THE MARRIAGE DAY.

Romance usually ceased, and history begins, and sore corns begin to go when "Putman's" is applied. It takes out corns, roots, branches, stems—no trace of a single corn left after Putman's Painless Corn Extractor has done its work. 25c. at all dealers. Refuse a substitute.

SASKATCHEWAN HAS NEW MINISTRY

Hon. Charles Avery Dunning Succeeds Hon. W. Martin as Premier.

Regina, Sask., April 5—Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, of Moose Jaw, Sask., was today called up on by the Lieutenant Governor, H. W. Newlands, to for a new Government to succeed that that of Hon. W. Martin who recently resigned the Premiership. After the Cabinet had been sworn in, Premier Dunning announced the portfolios as follows:

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Railways.

Hon. A. P. McNab, Saskatoon, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones.

Hon. S. J. Latta, Last Mountain, Minister of Education and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printers' Office.

Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Weyburn, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Hon. J. A. Cross, Regina, Attorney General and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.

Hon. J. Gardiner, North Qu'Appelle, Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Provisional Secretary and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Public Health.

The three new ministers are Cross, Gardiner and Uhrich.

REPUBLICAN ARMY REGULARS AMBUSHED

Armed Youths Entered Swinford and Recklessly Shoot Off Revolvers.

Dublin, April 5—A lorry, carrying Irish Republican Army regulars, was ambushed today near Bray, Wicklow. Many shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the party forming the ambuscade. The lorry was disabled, but its occupants escaped injury.

The Irish Independent says armed youths entered Swinford, Mayo, Tuesday during the weekly market. They ordered the market stopped and the stores closed for ten minutes. Their demands were refused and after firing shots in the air the youths left the village. Later, however, 100 of them came back and wrecked shops which still refused to close. They continued the disorders until everything was shut down. A local judge who resisted the wreckers was attacked.

TO RECEIVE WARM WELCOME.

Pietro Meyetso, the Italian gentleman of leisure, who has been a steady patron of the civic dormitory all winter, was arrested at 1.30 a. m. by C. N. R. Officer Morrisey for lying and lurking in the C. N. R. coach house at the Union Depot. Pietro was recently before the court on a vagrancy charge, and at the time was ordered by the magistrate to leave the city. His appearance in the dock this morning will doubtless entail a warm welcome from the bench.

See, Mama, There is Your Medicine

"YES, dear, that is the medicine which made mama well and I am sure neither of us shall ever forget it."

"Are you going to buy some?"

"No, darling, I do not need any more. You know how well I sleep now, those terrible headaches do not bother me any more and we are able to take our nice long walks every day."

"You never used to walk, did you?"

"Not for a long time. My nerves were so bad that I could not do anything, and I am afraid I was often very cross and irritable with you and daddy, but, thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, that day has gone by and I know what it is to be well and happy."

"Why don't all the sick people use your medicine?"

"Far more of them would if they only knew of the good it would do them. I have told lots of my friends and they nearly all have been benefited just as I was."

Clear brain, splendid circulation, ruddy complexion, sound, restful sleep, good digestion, greater strength of mind and body and better health are the results of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

RESERVATIONS MADE TO TURKS' ACCEPTANCE

Agree, in Principle, With Armistice Proposals Recently Made by Allies.

Constantinople, April 5—The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora has accepted, with reservations, the armistice propositions recently made by the Allies, the Allied Powers, representatives here have been informed.

The broad principles laid down in the reply are as follows:

Anatolia, including Smyrna, must be evacuated within four months. The armistice may be renewed an additional three months if the peace negotiations have not terminated.

The Greeks to evacuate the Eskishehere - Afeun - Kurahissar-Kutai line within a fortnight and the evacuation of the rest of Anatolia to proceed under the supervision of Allied officers.

In the event the reply is accepted the Kemalists delegates are ready to meet those of the Allies and Greece in three weeks to discuss peace.

RIGHT ARM AMPUTATED

Arthur Harrison, of No. 111 Broad street, an employee in the McAvity plant, Marsh Road, had the misfortune to catch his right arm in part of the machinery about which he was working yesterday, and was only extricated after that member had been badly mangled. He was rushed to the General Public Hospital where it was found necessary to amputate the arm below the elbow.

RHEUMATIC TWINGE MADE YOU WINCE!

USE Sloan's freely for rheumatic aches, sciatica, lumbago, overworked muscles, neuralgia, backaches, stiff joints and for sprains and strains. *It penetrates without rubbing.*

The very first time you use Sloan's Liniment you will wonder why you never used it before. The comforting warmth and quick relief from pain will delightfully surprise you.

Keep Sloan's *handy* and at the first sign of an ache or pain, use it.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

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FIRE SALE

$20,000 Worth of Shoes at Half Price and Less

It will pay you to come from out of town to attend this grand fire sale

Stock is only slightly moistured, the fire did not reach our store

Sale Starts Friday at 10 a. m.

Every sale will be final, no exchange, no refund, no fitting.

Sale hours 10 a. m. to 12. 1.30 to 6 p. m.

Open Saturday night from 7.30 to 10.30

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