

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922

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DR. CARTER'S ADDRESS.

The address of Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, delivered today before the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute, is published in full in this issue of the Times-Star. It will repay a careful perusal. There are some very satisfactory features in his review of the progress of the last few years. The number of teachers, which had been unequal to the demand, has substantially increased, and there has almost been a record of attendance this year at the Normal School. Salaries have been increased in recent years, although not in proportion to the advance in the cost of living; and pensions are higher, with special provisions for teachers disabled after twenty years' service. The provincial trustees convention has been introduced with good effect, and greater co-operation between trustees and teachers and the department is anticipated. For the purpose of taxation for school purposes Dr. Carter contends there should be uniform standards in the counties and parishes, and that the whole province should be the unit of taxation, and the principle that the richer districts should help the poorer ones be fairly applied. No doubt this policy will ere long be adopted. While the county fund rate has been increased from thirty to sixty cents on the \$100, Dr. Carter would make it one dollar, as in Nova Scotia, and so make better provision for poor districts.

It is gratifying to note that teachers' salaries have more than doubled in ten years, and it certainly cannot be said that an average range from \$877.00 per year for a third-class female teacher to \$2,007.69 for a grammar school teacher with the remuneration paid to persons in far less exacting and responsible occupations. Dr. Carter truly says that if we in New Brunswick fail to compete in salaries with other provinces our further educational progress will be hopeless. It is at least gratifying to know that this province probably has the most liberal teachers' pension act in Canada. That is one feature which will tend to keep teachers in the profession.

Dr. Carter is not satisfied with our school text-books, but points out that as war prices for book production still prevail it would not be good business to enter into contracts until price conditions are more favorable. As to changes in text-books and in the course of instruction he is disposed to be somewhat conservative, although he points out that the war has rendered some books obsolete and they must be brought up to date. The chief superintendent apparently does not agree with those who contend that the course of instruction is overloaded, or that there should be longer holidays, shorter school hours and abolition of home study. With regard to the last at least, there is room for difference of opinion. Dr. Carter agrees with the St. John high school officials that a four year high school course is desirable. A point to be noted in making comparisons with other provinces is that pupils are admitted to school in New Brunswick at the age of six years, instead of five years as in some other provinces, and that in country districts we have five standards of a year and a half each instead of eight grades of one year each.

Dealing with the summer schools, Dr. Carter would widen their scope, to take in more than the vocational and agricultural departments, so that they would appeal to a wider range of teachers. He favors one large provincial summer school to cover all the grounds, and would prefer one such school for three provinces. No doubt his suggestion will receive careful consideration. He would have commercial courses in high schools, and suggests in larger cities one other optional subject suited to local needs. It will probably be found that vocational high schools will meet this need, and this is a subject which must receive more attention hereafter.

Dr. Carter declares the compulsory school attendance act is not satisfactory, and few will have the hardihood to disagree with him. He favors free text-books, and consideration of the question of continuation work and part-time schools. His contention that more training for teachers is necessary will not be disputed unless on the mistaken ground of economy. The appeal for better opportunities for children in small and weak districts ought to be met by adequate provision for the support of all schools, and adopting consideration where it is desirable. Dr. Carter has always favored the school as a social centre, and would have a parent-teachers' association to ensure a more effective use of the school buildings, and a better school.

The question of mental tests is discussed by Dr. Carter, rather with a view to directing attention to this important matter than to offering suggestions; and he very properly points out that there are super-normal as well as sub-normal children, whose needs call for consideration. We make provision for the needs of the average child and neglect both those who are above and those who are below the average. Some quotations made from an article by Mr. Arthur Pound on the education of the future are worthy of thoughtful consideration. Mr.

Pound sets forth very clearly the change that has come about in the world as a result of the growth of industry, the spread of democracy and the introduction of the machine, and insists that cultural values must not be lost sight of in the race for efficiency or the pursuit of gain or pleasure.

In a concluding paragraph Dr. Carter sets forth in an entertaining way some of the things expected of the school teacher, and in this way very effectively establishes the value of the enlightened teacher to the community. He addresses a devoted body of men and women, who are heartily welcomed to their convention in St. John, and upon whose shoulders rests a burden of responsibility too little recognized by the rest of the community. That their deliberations will be of benefit to the cause of education in this cause is assured, and that those who come from other parts of the province may also find enjoyment in the visit to St. John is the earnest wish of the citizens at large.

ABOUT HIGH SCHOOLS.

St. John does not need a new classical high school building or any extension to the present structure. When the city is provided with a vocational high school building there will be such an exodus from the classical as to leave ample room for some years to come. We are now providing high school facilities for a fraction of the pupils of the city. It is time the others were considered. It is passing strange that this should have escaped the minds of the gentlemen who yesterday pleaded for more room for the classical high school. There is some danger that we may become so wedded to a system and so enamored of a course that the real needs of pupils will be subordinated. The classical high school in this city is doing splendid work as the city. It will continue to do splendid work, for a fraction of the young people of the city. The much larger number who never enter its doors, or who leave in the first or second year, have an equal right to a consideration they have never received. When the report of Mr. Rutherford is received by the Times-Star has no doubt whatever that the citizens will be aroused to a sense of responsibility which will not be satisfied until the city has a thoroughly equipped vocational high school. They will be the more willing to embark upon the enterprise because the federal and provincial governments will pay half the cost.

Mr. MacKenzie King has got through his first parliamentary session as premier in a manner highly satisfactory to Liberals and greatly to his own credit as a prudent leader and tactful politician. Without a clear majority in the House, he faced a somewhat difficult problem, although the two other groups were so widely separated in their views that the co-operation between them could be expected, even to embarrass the government. The prime minister has been firm where firmness was needed, but conciliatory always, and he comes through the session with added prestige as a leader. The tribute paid to him by the Liberal members on the eve of prorogation was well merited and the spokesman was Hon. W. S. Fielding, whose wise counsel must have been of the highest value to the premier throughout this arduous session.

"An occasional" writes in the Halifax Recorder:—"Replying to a correspondent in regard to a Goldsmith family who lived in Halifax in the early decades of the nineteenth century: Henry Goldsmith, a Deputy Commissariat General, was on this station in 1808. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, brother of the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith, a famous English author. He was born in Blowers street. He was afterwards removed to St. John, N. B., where, I think, he died. His sons settled at Annapolis, N. S. Oliver, Henry's son, published a poem, somewhat after the manner of his celebrated uncle, named 'The Rising Village.' Is there any record in St. John of Henry Goldsmith?"

In a letter to the Times-Star, Dr. R. E. Woodhouse of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, referring to the recent Health Congress in St. John, says: "The scientific success of the conference was outstanding, the delightful hospitality of the people of your city is thought not to have been equalled by a previous Health Congress. The delegates were delighted with the arrangements provided for the Congress, and have most pleasing and lasting impressions of their visit to your city."

The Irish provisional government has given notice that disorders in Southern Ireland must cease. It will meet with opposition from extremists, but since it is assured of a popular majority a gradual improvement in conditions should be possible.

President Harding has taken a hand in the miners' dispute in the United States with the result that plans to make the strike absolute have been held up pending a conference.

GETTING SMALLER EVERY DAY



—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

"THERE'S ROSEMARY—THAT'S FOR REMEMBRANCE."

Again the solemn days return
When, round the graves of brave and true,
We wreath our gallant soldiers' urns,
With rosemary and rue.

For thirty-three long years have seen
Visit to St. John is the earnest wish
No other banner 'er our dead—
No brighter stars their canopy.

Since last the Stars and Bars came down,
When hostile cannon ceased to roar,
The stars that glitter 'er our dead,
Once thirty-six are forty-four!

And "Round the flag"—we rally still,
The veterans brought by maid and wife
To wreath the shrines where brothers lie,
Who gave our land each precious life.

They held their breast to battle's blast,
That we might live in peace, today;
And, as our country's songs we voice,
We brush the bitter tears away.

Flowers for the Brave! And Love's fond wreath,
Lie lightly on their gallant breasts!
For tender maid and gallant youth,
Mourn where the silent hero rests!

Raise high the song! Lift up the hand!
Beside the soldier's flower-decked sod,
Be ours today, to keep the oath
They kept—to Country and to God!

The myrtle and the laurel twine
Around the rosemary and rue!
Let children's voices raise today,
Hosannas for the brave and true!

These crumbling graves on mossy stones
Recall the void in aching hearts,
But all the pride our country owns
To us a newer fame imparts!

The patriot here,—the hero there,
Deep hidden from our mortal eyes,
Unite today in grateful silent prayer,
Where every silent soldier lies!

The ranks grow thin we must remember,
For comrades gather up above;
And take their places once again,
In blue lines, golden linked in Love.

—Richard Henry Savage.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Inquisitive Woman.
He had been lucky enough to get a foreman engineer's job in Egypt and this was his first leave. Naturally the vicar's wife, a somewhat circumstantial lady, was deeply interested to know how he was getting on.

"Do they pay you well on the Nile, Mr. Potts?" she inquired.

"Well, not exactly, ma'am," he replied. "We have to wait till the end of the month."

Regular Inhabitants.
"Are your summer boarders popular with the regular inhabitants here?"

"None," replied Farmer Corcoran; "only 'topins' with the mosquitoes."

CANARY SOLOIST STAR OF A BAND CONCERT.
A little canary in a cage shared the applause of the notable guests who attended the opening concert of the other day of the Fifteenth Regiment Colored Band at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

The concert was the first of a series to be held every afternoon to interest the public in the negro population of the city and support the band financially.

While the band played, a small bird, which hung in a cage on the rear balcony of the outdoor court, held a crowd of onlookers laughing and marveling.

The bird appeared to know all the tunes from "Dixie" to "Swanee River" and seemed to anticipate every variation and musical emphasis. The canary paid no attention to its audience, but attended strictly to business.

There were other canaries, eight in all, but only this one took an active part in the band. After each number the bird would flutter excitedly about its cage, as if eager for an encore. George C. Brown, proprietor of the hotel, said that the bird had attracted attention on other occasions, when a stringed orchestra played in the court, but had never before given such a marked exhibition.

The bird is to be given the place of honor in the centre of the balcony for the other concert.

THEIR LOVE NEST GONE.

Hampton Court, Eng., June 8.—(By mail)—Two thrushes at Hampton Court built a nest on the buffers of a train that ran each day to Waterloo and back. Three eggs were laid and three fledglings hatched.

EMPRESS TOOK 1,076 PASSENGERS

U. S. Travelers Using the St. Lawrence Route

Marquis of Northampton, After Canadian Trip, Talks of Agriculture and of Political Situation in the Old Country.

Quebec, June 28.—The Canadian Pacific 24,400-ton steamer Empress of Scotland, Capt. Gillies, sailed yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock, standard time, for Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg, with 1,076 passengers, 421 in the saloon, 430 second and 225 third class.

The saloon were many prominent people from the principal cities of the U. S., who have come to choose the St. Lawrence route for their trips to the European continent.

Among the passengers in the saloon were the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton; Sir H. and Lady Bray of London, England; Judge Alfred K. Nifford, Cincinnati; Shum Woon Chee, of the Chinese diplomatic service, and Mrs. Chee; Right Hon. N. W. Rowell, P. C. K. C. of Toronto; Lady Kirkpatrick, Winnipeg; and Colonel K. Perry of Kingston, Ont.

The Marquis of Northampton, who spent three days in Quebec to observe the points of interest with the marchioness, in a parting interview said he was specially delighted with his trip across Canada from Vancouver by C. P. R., and was vastly interested in the agricultural methods throughout the western provinces. He cultivates from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of land himself, the remaining 12,000 acres of his Northampton estates being let out.

"The extraordinary rate of expansion throughout Canada is what has impressed me most," he said. "The farming methods in the in-exhaustible west are entirely different from those followed in England. Everything is done on such a huge scale."

He said that the very intensive farming pursued in Great Britain before the war was not being kept up and that part of the land under cultivation had gone back. The government promises to subsidize wheat, but could not keep its word.

Touching on the political situation, the marquis said that Lloyd George was the world's sturdiest statesman. "I see that he received a big vote of confidence following the discussion on the Irish policy. The premier always chooses the right moment to take a vote, and when he makes a mistake he turns it into a success, rarely making a blunder."

The Irish situation, he said, will not right itself for many years, and the brutal assassination of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson had served to make feeling the more bitter. The majority of the Irish people desired to maintain the connection with Great Britain, and he declared that the idea of a republic was absolutely unfeasible.

ST. JOHN YOUNG LADY'S SUCCESS

Montreal, June 28.—Diplomas to students who have qualified for the teaching profession at McGill and McDonald colleges were announced yesterday as follows:

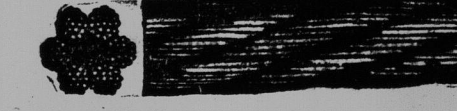
First class—High school diplomas: Miss Mary E. S. Bannell, B. A., Edw. Angus, Que.; P. R. Cole, B. A., Montreal; Miss Violet E. Foley, B. A., St. John; and Miss Shirley E. Maclellan, B. A., Cookshire, Que.

Miss Foley is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foley of East St. John, and has had a very successful career at McGill.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

(Moncton Transcript)
Fletcher Peacock, Fredericton, director of vocational education, was a visitor in the city today, making final arrangements in connection with the establishment of a cafeteria in the Edith Cavell school building to be used by students at the vocational school here which opens on July 8th. Asked about the outlook for the vocational summer school, Mr. Peacock stated that it was excellent, about one hundred to attend. The school would be opened by a three days' conference on general matters pertaining to vocational education. Among those who will take part will be Mr. Fletcher Peacock, director of vocational education for the Dominion, and M. A. Sorsoleil, director of commercial education in all provinces of Ontario, the latter of whom will supervise the survey to be taken of the city during the time the school is in session.

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An All Leather Catcher's Mitt, with Bat and Ball..... \$1.50

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