

QUESTION OF MILITARY DRILL

School Trustees Give It the Six Months' Hoist.

High School Regulations to be Revised.

Many Subjects of Interest Discussed at the Meeting.

Toronto, April 15.—The Ontario Educational Association's meetings yesterday, which opened with wars and rumors of wars, ended with the spirit of amity triumphant. The trustees' section, which had been the scene of a heated debate on the question of military training in the schools on the previous afternoon, adjourned its discussion to the afternoon, when the question was given a six months' hoist, but not before some spirited speeches had been made.

The high school principals and teachers who went in a solid body to air their grievances over the new high school regulations before the Minister of Education in person came away satisfied with his answer. Dr. Pyne heard all the speakers had to say, thanked them for their outspoken expressions of disapproval and assured them that the department would take steps to revise the regulations objected to.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

At the general meeting held at night in Convocation Hall officers for the ensuing year were elected. The choice for president fell upon Mr. Henry Ward, B. A., and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Ward is the principal of Church Street School, Toronto.

For the two other offices Principal R. W. Doan as secretary and Principal W. J. Hendry as treasurer were both re-elected.

The principal address at the general meeting was given by Prof. Chas. De Garmo, Ph. D., of Cornell University, upon "Some Modern Ideas in Education." The lecture was a plea that the pupil be given less to learn and more to do.

MILITARY DRILL.

"I move that the whole discussion on the resolution and amendment be adjourned for six months," was how Mr. L. E. Merton expressed himself in the terday afternoon before the school trustees' section. The proposal was seconded in a large majority and it carried by a large majority after a very keen and at times warm debate.

At Tuesday's meeting Mr. S. Truman, of Kirkfield, read a paper strongly condemning all attempts at compulsory military drill in schools.

Mr. Truman in his paper took the stand that there was no need for compulsory drill in Canada, that the burden would be heavy and unnecessary, and that "should serious difficulty arise between ourselves and the United States have we any reason to suppose that England would not sacrifice Canadian interests to imperial peace?" Why, then, should we arm for a hopeless contest which would end in inevitable disaster?

I contend that Canadian interests will be best served by our teachers attending to their legitimate work, by the people of Ontario refusing to countenance this scheme, and by the pressing within narrower bounds of our excessive military expenditure.

Continuing, he urged that the foreigners who came to Canada came to escape the military burdening of central Europe, and had been told this was a land of peace, but it was proposed to place on them again the grievous burden of that service. The proposal of the military men for compulsory service was a palmed deception, a disavowal of conditions, and should not be adopted.

He had many a time looked over from Lakes Ontario and Erie, but said Mr. Truman, "no hostile fleets were there and no smoke from hostile guns has been seen for nearly a hundred years. Turning from the North American continent to the south, we could see upon a peak of the Andes a figure of the Christ beneath, under whose outstretched arms was signed a few years ago a treaty of disarmament and perpetual peace between two nations of one blood, and when we read that among the forces which combined to bring about this result our own Edward the Peacemaker, the noble son of a noble mother, was not the least influential, we may well wonder whether the statesmen of nations who would scorn to learn lessons in other matter from the despised republics of the south might well consider whether the most extensive and splendid boundary in the world between two nations might not better be kept forever unpolled by war."

"I believe it can and should be done, and I believe that a principal factor in the accomplishment of that end will be to leave our teachers in the future, as in the past, in the useful and statesmanlike duty of teaching our children that the heroes of peace are greater than the heroes of war."

WARM DEBATE.

There were many head-shakes over the purport and words of the paper, but the discussion was finally adjourned till yesterday afternoon, when Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Artur, moved that "the section approve a provision looking to the introduction of physical training in schools, but is opposed to compulsory military training in the same, and believes that this matter should be left optional with the trustees of each school section."

Mr. H. Laughton, of Parkhill, seconded the motion.

An amendment was submitted by Mr. J. R. Lumby, of Fort William, and seconded by Mr. W. L. Armistage, declaring that the section was in favor of the introduction of some form of physical and military drill in training in the schools of this Province wherever practicable.

The chairman and later several speakers pointed out that so far as they knew there was no intention of having compulsory military drill in schools, the whole subject being entirely in the hands of the trustees.

Mr. Henry, of Collingwood, believed every citizen was ready to defend the country, but he was opposed to compulsory drill.

Mr. Little, of the Dufferin County School Trustees' Association, strongly opposed all attempts at military compulsion, for that was what it meant. Every citizen had the chance to join a local corps and could do this of his own free will. A number of the men now calling for compulsory drill had no children of their own, but were ready to have other people's children in the service. Lord Strathcona appeared

to be anxious that everyone should have a gun, but he (the speaker) had not heard of Strathcona doing any fighting.

Mr. Todd, of Meaford, reminded the previous speaker that Lord Strathcona had shouldered a rifle before Mr. Little was born, and he (Mr. Todd) had been ready with his own rifle to tell the long, lean, lantern-jawed individuals to clear out of this Province.

Mr. John Anderson, Arthur, claimed that military drill meant cleanliness and manliness. They should be prepared to fight for one country and one King.

Rev. Dr. Eby, Toronto, urged that they should prevent the thin end of the military spirit getting into their schools, for that was what compulsory military training meant.

Dr. Ramage, of Durham, stood for military drill and the complete protection of Canada.

Mr. Laughton, in summing up, in favor of the resolution, said there was no question of loyalty, but a question as to whether trustees and scholars should be dragged into having compulsory military drill in the schools. They were all loyal and would fight like the very dence for their country.

Mr. Morrison, Mr. Truman and the mover and seconder of the amendment also spoke briefly, and then came Mr. Merton's motion for the six months' hoist, which, as stated, carried by a large majority without debate.

BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Dr. J. E. Hett, of Berlin, in a paper on the "Benefits to be derived from physical training and medical inspection," endeavored to show how far-reaching and beneficial such inspection, properly carried out, could be.

Col. Maxwell, of Windsor, read a splendid paper on "Material for Canada and Provincial history," and Prof. Butt, of Guelph, delivered an illustrated lecture on how to prepare and keep beautiful school playgrounds.

ONTARIO'S TEACHERS.

"From the report if the Education Department for 1907, the latest available, it was seen that in the public schools 359,000 pupils as against 30,000 in the high schools." This was how Mr. R. McKnight, of Owen Sound, President of the school trustees' section, began an interesting address before retiring from the office which he held last year. He believed that the excessive use of the scribbles was responsible for the bad writing, and the use of so much white paper injured the eyesight of pupils. There were found in Toronto schools last year 752 pupils with glasses, and 2,035 cases of defective eyesight.

Another danger to the schools, or at any rate a curious condition, had arisen in the number of female teachers now in charge of schools. From the report already quoted he found that out of a total of 9,137 teachers in Ontario no fewer than 7,278 were females, and during 1907 there had been a decrease of 91 male teachers and an increase of 135 female teachers, and the male teachers being largely in urban districts it follows that rural schools were almost entirely under control of female teachers.

A STRONG RESOLUTION.

"The members of this section are unanimous in feeling that in the interest of the secondary education it is necessary to call your attention to the encroachments upon the freedom of the initiative of the masters and teachers which have recently been developing in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the regulations of your department. This feeling is as strong and so general that we think it is only just to you that you should be made cognizant of it."

"In place of the additional freedom in the conduct of the schools which the department expressly stated it desired the principals should have in the changed conditions recently introduced, we find that the opposite has arisen, our freedom of action is curtailed in the apportionment of time among the stages of the course, in the distribution of the work among the teachers of its staff, and in the event and character of the details of the various courses prescribed."

"We are convinced that the method of determining the character of the teacher's work by examination of note-books is at variance with sound educational principles and cannot fail to lead to mischievous results."

"Any modifying of regulations or interpretation not manifest in the language used should be made known at the beginning of the school year, not deferred until the inspector makes his annual visit."

"Matters of detail which may be proper subjects of discussion between inspectors and principal, and which are either questions of judgment or which depend on local conditions, should not be made subjects of condemnatory reports."

"In view of the repeated statements by yourself and the Premier that suggestions will always be welcome from those engaged in the work of education, we have every confidence that we have only to call your attention to these conditions in order to secure improvement in these respects."

SAW THE MINISTER.

The above was the resolution presented to Hon. Dr. Pyne, the Minister of Education, by a deputation of high school principals and teachers, about one hundred strong, at the Parliament buildings yesterday afternoon, and which called from the Minister assurances that the alleged grievances will be looked into and remedied.

Dr. Seath, the Superintendent, and Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, the Deputy Minister of Education, were present.

The resolution was read by Mr. James Davidson, of Guelph, after which several members of the deputation made addresses, pointing out the particular grievances they complained about. The first speaker was Principal A. E. Burt, of Brantford College Institute. He said the trouble had recently arisen because of the new interpretations put by the inspectors on



Edna McNaughton



Ursula McNaughton

LITTLE VICTIMS OF AUTOMOBILE.

Edna McNaughton, 4 years old, was killed at Fifty-second street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, recently, and her sister, Ursula, 2 years older, was injured. Frederick Heaney, the chauffeur, was held in \$2,500 bail pending the inquest.

certain regulations, and that he was not alone in his complaint.

Mr. James, the Minister, who he had never known a time when the principals of the Province were so united in feeling deep-seated irritation and disapproval. They felt that their initiative was being taken away from them and that they were lowered in their own self-respect and in the respect of the community when a stranger could come in and by venturing a few not books condemn the work of a whole school.

Principals J. W. Bell, of Paris, and J. H. Jamieson, of Morrisburg, also made strong speeches.

DR. PYNE'S REPLY.

In reply, Dr. Pyne referred to his statement, made at the general meeting last night, to the effect that if regulations were found not to work properly they could be and would be done away with. He assured the deputation that the regulations had been altered with the best of intentions. Education was a matter in which finally could not be attained. The school system was on trial, and he asked everyone present to join in evolving a worthy school system for the Province. He thanked the speakers for the candid way in which they had brought their complaints before him, and invited those who had specific grievances to submit them to him in writing so that he could confer with the inspectors and see that the regulations were altered to fit the circumstances.

The deputation then withdrew, evidently well pleased at the result of their interview.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Several joint meetings were held by the various sections yesterday. One of the largest met in the east hall, composed of the trustees, inspectors, hygiene training and public school sections, and discussed features of compulsory attendance. The report on the whole strongly endorsed the act, saying that it had worked well in the Province, the chief difficulty being to find officers to properly enforce the law.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

Principal Hutton, of University College, and his colleagues before the college and high school department that science as a subject of examination should go. Mr. Ellis, of Kingston College Institute, stood up for science, and a general discussion followed in which many divergent views were expressed on the subject. Eventually the retention of science examinations was approved by the meeting, but the science required by that of the middle school, and that elementary science be made obligatory on all high school students of the lower school.

COMMERCIAL SECTION.

Mr. J. P. Wildman, in the commercial section, dealt with "Commercial Assets," in an interesting manner, submitting in the main points in his address in a series of abstract statements or questions as if submitted by someone engaged in commerce. These questions included such subjects as "Trade follows the flag," "Dignity of business," "Brilliant men who have failed through lack of their commercial qualities being developed," "What business has done for the cause of education," and so on.

Mr. P. McIntosh, dealing with the bank act, said in part that no reserve was required by the act to be kept behind either deposits or note issue. The banks hold cash reserves, and while the act says that not less than forty per cent. of its reserves shall be in Dominion notes the act does not in any of its sections order the holding of reserves.

Mr. McIntosh quoted Mr. Byron E. Walker's list as showing that since Confederation eighteen banks had failed. Eight paid in full, three paid depositors nothing, one paid 57 1/2 per cent., another 66 1/2 per cent., another 10 1/2 per cent., another 92 2/3 per cent. The proportion of bank failures in Canada in 1908 was 8.82, that is, three failed out of thirty-four, whereas in the States the failures were in national banks 1.2 per cent.

In the public school inspectors' section Inspector Brown, of Dundas, urged the raising of standards of efficiency,

especially that of the second-class teachers.

The officers of the section were elected, and are: Mr. T. W. Standing, Brantford, Chairman; Mr. C. B. Edwards, London, Secretary, and Mr. H. H. Burgess, Owen Sound, Director.

Several of the teachers who are interested in spelling reform formed a branch of the British Simplified Spelling Society yesterday.

KINGSTON WEDDING.

Hamilton Guests Present—14th Child—Not Drowned.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Kingston, Ont., April 14.—Dr. and Mrs. Webster, Hamilton, were guests at the society wedding this morning of Miss Mildred Cooke, daughter of Rev. Canon Cooke, to Mr. James Farand Pringle, Cornwall, Mrs. Webster, Hamilton, was dressed in a handsome navy blue rajah silk dress with gold trimmings, wearing a hat to match.

Staff-Sergeant Jamieson, of the 14th Regiment, is receiving congratulations today on the occasion of the birth of his 14th child, a son.

Albert Wheeler, thought to have been drowned yesterday at Big Bay, east of here, has been found at the camp.

O. AND S.

Fine Entertainment by the Orkney and Shelland Society.

The Orkney and Shelland Society held a very successful concert in the Foresters' Hall, James st., north, Tuesday evening. A very interesting program of music and recitations was carried through. The recitations and singing, along with a dialogue, were of more than usual excellence. Mr. Morrison, very creditable to all who took part. Mr. Thomas Halero acted as chairman and Miss Scott accompanied. The following was the programme:

Piano solo, Miss Scott; solo, Mr. Scott; duet, Miss Halero and Mr. Devonport; recitation, Mr. Morrison; solo, Miss Scott; solo, Miss Greig; dialogue, solo, Mr. Nichols; solo, Miss Morrison; piano solo, Miss Elsie Cuth; solo, Miss Wicks; recitation, Miss Holmes; solo, Mrs. McLeod; solo, Mr. Devonport.

All the numbers were heartily applauded.

BLACK HAND.

Chicago Grocer Shot as He Held Baby in Arms.

Chicago, April 14.—A murder which the police to-day attribute to the Black Hand Society occurred last night, when Joseph Filippoli, a grocer, was shot in front of his store by an Italian, who was caught and identified later as having left a letter demanding \$1,000 on a few weeks ago.

Filippoli had his baby in his arms and his wife by his side when he was attacked. The child was thrown to the ground and a shot fired into the grocer's chest. The wife, who was in the store, received a letter demanding money a few months ago. He failed to pay the money and was shot at from ambush.

ONE SMALL BOTTLE.

What Ten Whiskey Detectives Found in Colborne Hotels.

Colborne, April 14.—Quite a flutter of excitement was created here when it became known that a company of about ten detectives, or officers of the Ontario Government, had arrived unannounced at Colborne. They were on a still hunt for violations of the local option law, and dividing into squads, made a thorough search of the three hotels simultaneously.

It is said that all they found was a small bottle of whiskey kept for private use in one of the places.

NEW ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Planning to Build One Hundred Elevators in the West.

Brandon, April 14.—The newly-formed National Elevator Company organized in Buffalo, is expected to commence operations in the North-west at once. A hundred elevators are to be constructed right away, and the work will be given to local contractors. J. B. Brodie, of this city, who has been in Buffalo for the purpose of promoting the company, left for Brandon today, and will make final arrangements for the buildings immediately on his arrival.

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WAS IT MURDER?

Death of Man Found Lying in a Pool of Blood.

Harry Snider Charged With Murdering Dillon.

Toronto, Ont., April 14.—Joseph Dillon, aged about 40 years, who was found lying in a pool of blood outside 113 Jarvis street late last night, died at St. Michael's Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. Two hours before Dillon died, Harry Snider, his wife Eva, Harold Evans, Bessie Frayley, occupants of the house in question, were placed under arrest. The men appeared in the Police Court this morning on charges of aggravated assault, but the charges were later changed to murder. The women appeared as material witnesses.

No evidence was taken, the cases being remanded for a week, bail being granted in three surties of \$1,000 each. Dillon was well-known to the police having been arrested but a short time ago on a charge of drunkenness. He was unmarried and earned a precarious living as a coal heaver, etc. According to Snider, Dillon went to his place and tried to assault Mrs. Snider, and it was in the row which followed that the man received the injuries which proved fatal.

LORD'S ACCOUNT.

Robert G. Mitchell's Way of Giving to the Church.

Macon, Mo. — "The only way for a man to deal honestly with the Lord is to keep books with Him. We owe Him 10 per cent. of what we make, and in order to pay the obligation we have to set it down in black and white. It won't do to guess about it."

Robert G. Mitchell, United States Commissioner, who died in St. Louis the other day and was buried here, was the organizer and leading spirit of the Tenth Legion, composed of members of the Rollins Street Presbyterian Church who had pledged themselves to "keep books with the Lord." Some people didn't like the idea, said it looked niggardly to charge the amounts given; that the really generous soul would freely give and freely forget.

"Yes, that's the way I used to look at it," said Mr. Mitchell once when discussing the subject, "but I noticed that most of us free givers were spasmodic givers. When we were flush we would give a pretty good sum—but a dime in the basket every Sunday and back in our own complacent conscience. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred when the periodic giver comes to foot up at the end of the year he is surprised to discover that what he has given doesn't come any way near one-tenth of his income."

Mr. Mitchell was almost a crank on the tithing subject. He wanted every member of the church to keep an account of his giving. Better do that than to hold back what belonged to the Lord.

For twenty years Mr. Mitchell found time to lead the choir and to teach a large Bible class. He was uncompromisingly opposed to raising church revenue by socials, bazars, concerts and the like, insisting that if every member would loyally give his tithe the church would have more than enough money.

It was largely due to the Tenth Legion's work that a new \$25,000 church was recently completed and that within five weeks a fund of \$30,000 was raised for the enterprises of the national church.

"It's a shame that appeals have to be sent out to church people to do their duty," remarked Mr. Mitchell. "If every professed Christian would pay his tenth, there would be more than enough money to meet all demands of home and foreign work and a large sum constantly pouring into the treasury of the church. There should be no such office as a collector of the Lord's dues."

"Suppose a man is in such dire straits that he can't spare a tenth of his income," was asked.

"Let him try it, and when he comes to me and says his family has suffered because of that tenth I will abandon my position. Now, I want you people, Mr. Mitchell said to his class one Sunday, "to make me an honest report of what it has cost you to give your tithes, and if but one of you informs me that it has worked a deprivation, has taken from your home comforts you otherwise would have enjoyed, then I will amend my philosophy."

"The very act of giving the Lord his dues makes a better man or woman of you and increases your earning capacity. For nearly twenty years I have followed this tithing principle, and my income has steadily increased."

"Here's the point: That 10 per cent. is the Lord's. It's not a gift we make. Don't flatter yourselves in that. You don't begin to give until you exceed what He demands as His rights. Don't forget that."

When asked how one should reckon his income, whether in gross or after deducting expenses, the tithing advocate replied: "That is with your conscience. His own invariable rule was when he received a fee for legal services, to divide equally with his partner, and then to place in bank to the church's credit one-tenth of his half. It was not always necessary the church got the tenth; any expenditure that seemed to be along the lines of extending the Gospel, relieving the suffering, etc., was entered as used in behalf of the principal."

The experience of the Tenth Legion has been that the rich men are harder to interest than poorer persons. When approached they would say:

"When you need any money, brother, just come around to me and I'll help you out, but to keep books like you people do would force me to employ a secretary. Really, I couldn't do that."

Sometimes the tithers' envelopes contain bills, silver and cents, showing the tithing had figured the Lord's amount down to a cent. Generally even money is given. On one occasion when Mr. Mitchell was talking on the subject to some college students one of them arose and presented this case:

"There was a small family consisting of a man, his wife and three little children. The man was a laborer, making \$12 a week. House rent, fuel, provisions and clothing cost him \$10 a week. Two of the children became sick, requiring the daily attendance of a physician, and the use of medicine. The doctor charged \$1 a visit and the medicine cost \$3 a

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DIDN'T PASS.

The Rev. Hugh Black's Brother, Archibald, One.

New York Presbytery Will Give Them Another Chance.

New York, April 14.—Four candidates for licenses to preach were examined before the Presbytery of New York at its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday. Three of them, all members of the senior class of Union Theological Seminary, were rejected, not absolutely, however. They will have an opportunity to confer with a committee of the Presbytery, who will examine them further as to their beliefs.

One of the three who failed was Archibald Black, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, the well known Edinburgh preacher, who is now professor of practical theology at Union. The two others who have got to toe the mark before the special committee are George E. Fitch and John Stern.

The meeting, which was private, is described as one of the most extraordinary ever held for the examination of candidates. Some of the elder members of the Presbytery, preachers of the old school, shed tears in discussing the answers that the candidates made to some of the fundamental questions.

Candidate Stern, it was said, was the most outspoken. He questioned the miracles and accepted the modern view of the divinity of Christ. He did not believe that Christ arose from the dead in His body. The two other rejected candidates had doubts on the theory of the divinity of Christ as advanced by the old school of Presbyterianism.

Deader Bread at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, April 14.—The bakers are contemplating advancing the price of bread sharply next week, and one of them said the condition of the wheat market made it necessary. He estimated that the citizens of Winnipeg must pay about \$850 per week into the Patten corner as a result of the rise in bread alone.

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