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## Terrible Tragedy In Lunenburg County.

### Demented Man Shoots Whole Family, and Suicides--League of Nations Becomes Useful--Mayor of Cork Must Serve Full Sentence.

**POLISH SUCCESS CONTINUES.**  
WARSAW, Sept. 18. Polish forces continue to advance and have occupied towns south east of Brest-Litovsk, taking one thousand prisoners, says an official statement.

**IMPERIAL CABINET FORECASTED.**  
TORONTO, Sept. 18. The formation of an Imperial Cabinet was forecasted in the address of Right Hon. Lord E. Desborough, K.C.V.O., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, at the opening of the Congress of that body which opened in Conversation Hall Saturday. Lord Desborough said that the information had now been received that but of the war cabinet an Imperial cabinet is to be formed, and Mr. Lloyd George has stated that a conference will shortly be held to decide more precisely what form this cabinet shall take.

**STILL ALIVE.**  
LONDON, Sept. 18. Terence MacSwiney passed a somewhat better night in Brixton jail, having two hours sleep which seemed to have refreshed him slightly, says a bulletin issued by the Irish Self Determination League at noon to-day, otherwise the bulletin adds, MacSwiney's condition is much the same today as yesterday. He is extremely weak, but not quite so exhausted and still is conscious.

**SHOOTS FOUR AND SUICIDES.**  
HALIFAX, Sept. 18. In a fit of demented rage, resulting from a long standing dispute as to the location of a mill dam on his father's property, at Hemford, Lunenburg County, Arthur Veinott, aged 40 years, this morning, at that place, shot and killed three men, including his father, and one woman and then himself. The victims of the tragedy are, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ritchie, Abner Snyder, and William Veinott, father of the murderer. The father was the first attacked, but receiving only a flesh wound tried to give warning to the others. He failed to get warning or protection to them in time and the son, having killed his father at their home and Snyder at his father's house, and then went out into the barn and shot himself.

**PUTTING THE LEAGUE TO USE.**  
PARIS, Sept. 18. For the first time since the organization of the League of Nations, the Council is asked to arbitrate between two nations in an endeavor to avoid war. The Council deliberated yesterday on the Polish-Lithuanian dispute. Lithuania is not a member of the League.

**AGREE TO WORKERS' DEMAND.**  
MILAN, Sept. 18. Masters in the metal trades have passed resolution, accepting the proposal that the workers participate in the management of the concerns.

**DIVIDING THE SHIPS.**  
PARIS, Sept. 18. An agreement has been reached between France and Italy in the matter of the disposal of surrendered German and Austrian warships. France receive five cruisers and nine torpedo boats. Italy four cruisers and nine torpedo boats.

**NEW TRADE ROUTE.**  
MONTREAL, Sept. 18. (By Canadian Press.) A new trade route to India, from Montreal in summer time, and from a Maritime Province port in winter time, to be operated jointly between the Canadian

**Government Merchant Marine, Limited,** and the British India Steam Navigation Co. of England, was announced Saturday by R. B. Teakle, General Manager of the former company.

**LOWER RED FLAG.**  
NAPLES, Sept. 18. Workmen in the great Cirio factory, where fruits are preserved, have reached an agreement with their employers and lowered the red flag.

**BALTIMORE WINS PENNANT.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Baltimore won the International League pennant race which ended to-day, leading Toronto a margin of one and a half games.

**JOHNSON GOES TO JAIL.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 18. John Arthur Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion pugilist, to-day decided to drop his fight for release from conviction under the Mann Act, and prepared to leave to-night for Leavenworth prison to begin his sentence of one year. He failed to file an appeal.

**BELIEVE WILL ROUND UP ANARCHISTS.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Confidence that the American Anarchist fighters, who are believed now to have caused the disastrous bomb explosion in Wall Street last Thursday, would be brought to justice, was expressed to-day by Wm. J. Flynn, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

**NO HOPE OF RELEASE.**  
BELFAST, Sept. 18. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has informed the magistrates of County Louth that he can hold out no hope that the British Government will reverse its decision in the case of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, on lunger strike in Brixton Jail. "I can hold out no hope of a reversal of the decision of the Government in the case of the Lord Mayor," he said. "I can assure you the Government is desirous of granting the fullest possible measure of self-government to these people, and would welcome an expression of moderate opinions directed to the unfortunate state of affairs."

**Personal.**  
Miss Mary Casey, of Witless Bay, left by Sunday's express for Colorado, where she will study nursing for the next two years. On her return here she will practice her profession.  
Mrs. Smith, of 135 New Gower Street, also Mr. S. Smith and son left by S.S. Rosalind on Saturday for New York to purchase goods.



**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

## Education.

### 5.—PROPOSALS.

The Educational experts, after reviewing the whole situation here, decided that the feature which was most important and required the earliest action was that of the Elementary Schools. The Interdenominational Committee agreed with the experts in this. Not only was it necessary to provide buildings that were suitable for the work and not inimical to the health of the children, but it was absolutely essential that something should be done for the accommodation of the 1,000 Protestant children for whom there was now no school accommodation whatever. While the question of Higher Education was of importance, it was held that first action should be of the good of the children, who would otherwise grow up without educational advantages, and who would to a large extent, be a drag upon the body politic.

In this city, which is two miles long and less than a mile wide, the cost of adequately maintaining fourteen Protestant schools in which children are being taught in the elementary fields, in a prohibitive one. The School Boards of St. John's have accordingly found it impossible, under such conditions, to maintain the plan quietly. In the same degree, it is unreasonable to expect a city of this size to maintain more than one plant of secondary rank or of the rank of the present colleges in St. John's. The cluster of schools in the central part of the city is condemnation enough of any educational program in a community which includes the offering of like opportunities to all children, the buildings in which children are being taught in the elementary grades are clustered within a radius of 1,000 feet. The overhead cost of maintaining quietly such a battery of schools within such a small area is such that no business man would tolerate it for a longer period than was involved in making the change.

In view of the conditions here and the time that would be required for the carrying out of an advanced educational policy, the Educational experts recommended that the present buildings should be made as habitable as possible, but that no expenditure for alterations in the buildings be incurred, except those which are necessary for safety and sanitation. The following standards should be observed in this connection.

1. Each child should be given 18 square feet of floor space and 200 cubic feet of air space.
2. The best possible provision under the circumstances should be made for ventilation of all classrooms.
3. All class-rooms and corridors should be thoroughly cleaned every day of the year. Soap and hot water are much needed in many of the schools on the floors, walls, desks and windows.
4. The toilet conveniences should be much improved, and where possible, new fixtures should be installed, such fixtures to be later utilized in any new construction which may be undertaken. A maximum of labour, hot water and paint are much needed in connection with the toilet systems.
5. Provision should be made for safety of children in cases of fire.
6. Suitable desks and seats for the children of various ages should be provided; where possible, additional windows, properly placed, should be provided; teachers should be given modern desks, so that they may work with ease and have desk room for storage of papers, etc.; Educational equipment such as maps, etc., should be provided; there should be taken that the text books used by children, especially in rooms adequately lighted, should have large type; the heating arrangements in a number of the schools are very primitive and badly placed.

The experts recommended the adoption of a new, up-to-date educational program to be commenced at once and to be completed within, say five years if possible. The program which they recommended involves the construction of two elementary school buildings, (one in the West and one in the East), a Junior High School Building and a Senior High School Building. The Elementary School Buildings should house, approximately, 1,200 children each, and with such number of children it would be possible to carry out a proper system of classification in grading. They recommended the first building to be erected in the West End of the city, as the children of that section are in most need of improved accommodation, and have had very little consideration in the past. The facilities which they recommended should be provided in these elementary schools were, kinder gardens, play rooms, auditoriums, a Lunch Room, Science Rooms, Rooms for Domestic Science and Manual Training, a Library, Rooms showing model home conditions, and provisions for Medical and Dental Service.

One matter which engaged the attention of the Interdenominational Committee was the question of religious instruction. Under the present system of denominational schools, it might be thought that the best opportunities were offered for religious instruction. As a matter of fact, how-

ever, the denominations are deploring the laxity in this respect, and the Superintendents of Education, while endeavouring to cure conditions, have not had a large measure of success. The Interdenominational Committee unanimously hold that definite religious instruction should be given in every school in St. John's. That does not mean the opening of a school with religious exercises only—it goes beyond that. A resolution was carried that a definite number of hours each week should be given to such work, when the children of each denomination would be gathered in separate rooms to receive the instruction to be imparted by the persons appointed by the respective denominations. The resolution also provided that the clergy of the respective denominations would have right of entry. The committee held that this matter is of the first importance, and decided that so far as the Protestant schools in St. John's are concerned, it could have a definite place in the program of a new educational policy.

If possible, each of the above elementary buildings should be located on a site of not less than four acres. The experts, from the spirit shown by the people of St. John's in the Educational Campaign, felt sure that the inhabitants of this city are desirous of providing for their children the housing conditions which will give them a reasonable opportunity for an adequate and essential education. Both of these elementary school buildings are as necessary to the welfare of the City of St. John's as light and air and water are necessary for the actual existence of its inhabitants.

The new High School Building, to house approximately 1,200 children should be begun during the second or third year of the development of the building program. This building should provide, beside the equipment outlined for elementary buildings, the facilities which will give opportunities for vocational outlook as well as University preparation. There will be shops for both boys and girls and the school work will begin to correlate with the industries of the country, so that the boys and girls may begin to appreciate the opportunities which lie dormant in the large, undeveloped resources available in Newfoundland.

The Senior High School Building to accommodate from four to six hundred scholars would take up the work below the Senior Associate year, which is at present being done in the Colleges. It might be possible and advisable to plan one building for both Junior and Senior High School work, which would lessen the cost in the building and prevent much duplication of equipment. The High School should provide opportunities for University entrance, for Normal School entrance and for the highest possible training in the commercial field (so badly needed in Newfoundland), for a maximum of training in preparation for scientific work, for the training of girls in all of the household sciences and the training of boys in all forms of hand work involving a knowledge of machinery.

In St. John's to-day, three different institutions are attempting to give to the boys and girls the first year of University work. The result is not very large discounts, the result, and the comparison of the opportunities offered here with those given the boys and girls in their first collegiate year elsewhere may be considered as nothing less than pathetic.

No one Educational Institution in St. John's has provided an adequate and up-to-date laboratory for the teaching of chemistry and physics; there is no institution equipped to give a complete course in commercial training; there is no adequate provision for the teaching of Manual Training in the Department; a full course in music or art in all their branches can be obtained, and no adequate provision for the teaching of Domestic Science to the large numbers who should be taking such study. Each denomination is unable of itself to provide these things, which are really necessary in the education of the present generation of children. In the opinion of the experts, in order to do the first year of University work successfully in a community as small as St. John's, it will be necessary to consolidate all of the interests involved—the Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant—and to build one institution which would take care of boys and girls for a longer period than is being done at present. Newfoundland should endeavour to keep its best intellects within its own borders. Boys and girls training for collegiate work in Newfoundland, will tend to remain in their own country to a far greater degree than boys and girls who are given all their University training elsewhere. The best intellects under a properly organized educational system, tend to go to the University. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the people of St. John's with the aid of the Government, develop an institution of University rank which will adequately provide for young men and women who are desirous of continuing their study beyond the High School period. The number of boys and girls who would avail themselves of this opportunity would be considerable if they could remain in Newfoundland to continue their training.

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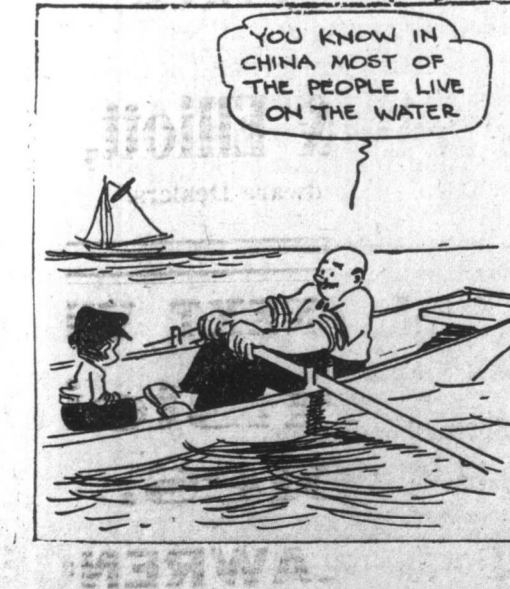
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