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THE SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

With the demand of No. 1 committee of the city council that the board of education make a reduction of its estimates by \$100,000, in order that the city's tax rate for 1921 shall not be more than 35 mills, or else that the board collect its own taxes, comes the natural question: "How can it be done?" But before considering the "how" some consideration of the composition of the amount of money asked for by the board is necessary, and in doing this it is well to remember that this money is for maintenance and operating expenses of the schools, technical, collegiate and public, and does not include any appropriation for building purposes, the necessary financing of which phase of the board's activities being provided for by the issue of debentures.

The sum asked by the board for the current school expenses of the year is approximately \$777,223, or \$188,944 more than last year, an increase of nearly 30 per cent, and to provide it 15 1/2 mills on the dollar would need to be collected from each ratepayer in the city, even with the advantages of the increased assessment.

Of the total named, approximately \$57,000 is needed to provide the increases in teachers' salaries. Of this amount about \$28,000 covers the ordinary, automatic annual increases, while the remaining \$29,000 must be provided to meet the additional increase, which the board proposes to give to the teachers in answer to their demands for higher wages.

The remainder of the sum asked for, \$720,223, is, the board claims, needed for the proper equipment of the schools, including lighting, heating, cleaning and sanitary provisions. In this amount a certain unavoidable increase is caused by the disastrous collegiate fire.

With these facts before the ratepayers and the board, the demand of No. 1 committee means either that the amount of money needed to keep the schools up to date in equipment and in healthiness and comfort for the boys and girls of the city who occupy them daily, must be cut, or else the demands of the teachers must be denied—or it may well be that both should be pared.

A careful study of the whole economic situation at the present time appears to demand that in fairness the teachers be content with the annual increase of \$100, which becomes their automatically each year, and forego the additional \$100, which their demands have caused the board to grant.

At the same time, the board must, in fairness to the men who have the management of the city's affairs, revise the other part of their estimates and pare wherever possible. "Retrenchment with reason" would appear to be the needed slogan in civic matters at the present time. The city council appear to have made it theirs, and in fairness, the board of education must fall in line.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

"I want to say one personal word. My character may be aspersed, but it will not be damaged. I have lived here nearly eleven years. I have served faithfully in the House of Commons and Lords, and I have a warning to give this country. Your pledge is valued and esteemed in the country I was born in. Your pledge is trusted there. If it is not fulfilled, I believe the consequences will be disastrous to the prestige of Great Britain's near dominion on the American continent."

It was in these words that Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian, referred to the attacks which had been made upon him in certain of the London, England, newspapers in consequence of the stand he has made on the question of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. The pledge to which he so significantly

draw attention is that which was made to the Imperial War Conference in 1917. On that occasion the representative of this country was assured that at the conclusion of the war the embargo would be removed, and Canadian store cattle would be admitted to British ports just as they were before these vexatious restrictions were imposed.

Towards the end of the war, Dr. Robertson, the Dominion's commissioner in connection with the food supply in Europe, in bringing the matter before the president of the board of agriculture in London, reminded him of the pledge made to Canada at the Imperial Conference, but to no purpose. His efforts in this direction were backed up by deputations of representative English and Scottish farmers, but in vain. No adequate reason was given for the refusal to lift the embargo, beyond a vague reference to the influence that the removal of the restrictions might have on the breeding of British fat stock. Not a shadow of evidence was brought forward by the board of agriculture to substantiate their threadbare contention that disease existed among the Canadian herds. This excuse was exploded long ago. In fact, it was only invented in order to furnish a reason for excluding Canadian "stores," so that a source of competition with imported Irish cattle might be removed.

As the Hon. Manning Doherty pointed out at the meeting of protest held in London this week, Canada, so far as cattle are concerned, possesses a clear bill of health covering thirty years of official records, and he designated the charge of disease as one of the most unmitigated falsehoods ever promulgated.

If the restrictions were removed, the people of Great Britain would rejoice. Their feeling in this matter has put the British minister of agriculture "down and out," and they have suffered too long from the dearth and scarcity of meat not to welcome any opportunity of getting better and cheaper supplies. This is one reason why the resolutions passed by the Manitoba Legislature, and by farmers in various parts of the Dominion, in favor of sweeping away the embargo will be heard of sympathetically and expectantly by our kinsfolk beyond the seas.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT. A hopeful feature of the latest Russian revolt is that it appears to be entirely home-made, the inevitable reaction within the ranks that Lenin's terrorism was bound to produce. All other movements against the Moscow Government were more or less openly engineered from outside, and failed completely. The interference first by the Allies as a whole, and later by France, unquestionably turned to Lenin's support many thousands of Russians who otherwise would have opposed him. The Russian of every political color firmly believes that the powers would restore the old system if they could. Hence the strong front that has faced attempts to overthrow Bolshevism. But the latest insurgency seems to be an uprising amongst those who put Lenin into power. If it can gather a little more all-Russian momentum we may soon see Lenin's detestable class tyranny swept away, to be succeeded by a representative government. That would quickly lead to recognition by other nations, and resumption of trade that would go a long way towards removing the misery that communism has put on Russia. That would mean peace to Moscow, and the removal of a menace to the rest of the world.

MR. DOHERTY'S VISIT.

Newspapers opposed to the Drury Government continue to protest over the visit of Hon. Manning Doherty to England in an effort to have the cattle embargo removed. One of them registers its protest as follows: "In the midst of a political controversy in Ontario a British minister projected himself to swing things, say, in favor of British manufacturers, what a howl there would be."

Not if the British minister was acting in a private capacity. There could be no reasonable objection to an individual British manufacturer explaining to Ontario people that the manufacturers of England were being grossly misrepresented. Mr. Doherty is stating the case for Canada in exactly the same way. As Mr. Drury has pointed out, he speaks as an individual and an expert, not as a representative of the Ontario Government. Political significance cannot be fairly attached to Mr. Doherty's trip.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The screen production of "The Four Horses of the Apocalypse" is described as sensational. Well, it should have a "kick."

To date Howard Ferguson hasn't secured sufficient hides to provide a leather medal for the grandest bluffer the Legislature ever produced.

LETTERS

EXPLAINS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: The Advertiser of March 6 contained extracts from a memorial to the Provincial Government by the Ontario Medical Association, in which the practice of Christian Science was condemned.

It is not to be wondered at that the medical representatives did not fully grasp the Christian Science viewpoint on the subject of healing, since these two systems are basically antithetical. Moreover, they are non-competitive. Christian Science appeals largely to two classes of people: first, those who are hungering and thirsting for spiritual things, and second, those who through suffering have lost much of their confidence in and reliance upon material aids. For these, material medicine has nothing acceptable to offer.

Again, the practice of Christian Science is spiritual; the practice of medicine is material. Both systems, it is true, depend on, or require, knowledge. One calls for knowledge of the real man, and of the divine law that is available through prayer; the other for such knowledge of man as a material being, and of such order or lack thereof, as may be found by examination of the human body. Though such knowledge may be useful to a degree it could never fit one for the practice of Christian Science.

Christian Science is an interpretation of the religion that was taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, will be found by every unprejudiced reader to be based wholly upon the Scriptures. Its teaching is religious in character, and Christian in purpose, as the health, morals and spiritual welfare of its students.

But, the curing of disease is by no means the chief purpose of Christian Science. Such healing enters into the practice of Christian Science only as it entered into the practice of Christian religion centuries ago. That is to say, that the scope and purpose of Christian Science is the ideal which the scope and purpose of primitive Christianity, or to put it in other words, Christian Science is neither more nor less than the restoration in this age of the original practice of the Christian religion.

GAVIN W. ALLAN, Committee on Publication for Ontario.

OTHERS' VIEWS

EXIT MACADAM ROADS.

[Smiths Falls Record-News.] Inferential local bodies will petition the Ontario Government to resurface the provincial highway between the city of Belleville and the town of Trenton with asphalt or concrete. It is reported that the change is required "owing to heavy traffic on this section of the highway. If the highway be of the waterbound variety, as so many of the highways of the present era, there is bound to be a disintegration in a very short time. Swiftly-moving automobiles cause a suction which spells speedy ruin to macadam roads, and unless protected by asphalt, tar or concrete their day is a brief one. It is but throwing money away at the present time to build the untreated macadam road. They will not last; they cannot endure."

BETTER PAY UP.

[Kingston Whig.] A preacher says those who dodge the income tax will go to hell. And those who don't dodge will catch it here.

BOLSHEVIST TEACHERS.

[Chicago Tribune.] Freedom of conscience and of speech are as much the right of teacher as of any other citizen so far as his or her private life is concerned. But as a practical matter, the private convictions of the teacher are virtually certain to color his influence upon the immature minds committed to his charge. It is not expedient, therefore, for the nation to maintain or permit in the teacher's office men or women who are opposed to our institutions. These individuals may think and speak and write, within the liberal limits of our liberal laws, as they see fit, but they should not be given the advantage of the teacher's rostrum and be paid out of public money or direct the minds of ambitious youth against the institutions of their country.

THE IMPERIAL VIEW.

[London Daily News.] Australians and New Zealanders are large-hearted and loyal. Their point of view was admirably put by Sir James Allen, the high commissioner of New Zealand, who said that while the people whom he represents want little or no interference from the Parliament of Great Britain, they appreciate and desire such a connecting link as is furnished by the constitutional sovereign to unite them with every part of the Empire. That is the true imperial view.

EVERYTHING

LONDON SKIES.

[T. Bosanquet in Westminster Gazette.] The reek of London rises through the air like sacrificial smoke. Flying men swoar. That from their aeroplanes no map When London lies beneath, they know the smell. (So the sharp nostrils of the blind beggars greet. The exits from the Tube in Oxford street.)

Each loaded raindrop as it tumbles down. Washes a path clean from a cloud to lower. Mud-spattered wanderers in the street below. Might hit wet faces to the sky and know. The sudden fragrance of fresh winds. Instead. They hold impervious roofs of black umbrellas spread.

SLEEPS MARVEL.

[John A. Williams.] A marvel I looked up From waking hid. Born of sleep, and gone With the lifting lid. Was it the loveliness Of one white flower That occurred a dead princeess On a rock by a tower?

Or lit my sleeping eye On that far country Where fierce red parrots fly On a bright green sea. And, touching with ruby wings That emerald main Their passage found them slings A jeweled rain?

Or vague was the delight As the summer air That shaketh in and out of sight Yet is ever there? Ah, just as I'd win it clear. Straight was it hid. Dimmed in the mist of a tear On the lifting lid.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—The Mackenzie River, draining 682,000 square miles, is the largest river emptying into the Arctic ocean.
2—Canada has 694,138 telephones (1917).
3—The Y. W. C. A. has 21,989 members in Canada.
4—In 1954 the Canadian Legislature passed an act formally declaring the separation of church and state.
5—The epidemic of Spanish influenza first broke out, October, 1918.
6—Winnipeg comes from the Cree word meaning "muddy water."
7—The Canadian Khaki University was established September, 1918.
8—The first railway was opened in Ontario in 1826.
9—William Mulson Macpherson is president of the Molsons Bank.
10—Sir Alexander T. Gait was the first Canadian high commissioner in London.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—How many large lakes has Manitoba?
2—What percentage of our imports come from the United States?
3—How many returned soldiers were settled on the land by December, 1920?
4—Where is the point probably first reached by Lief Ericson in his voyage of discovery in A. D. 1000?
5—What is the area of New Brunswick?
6—When did Canada acquire two submarines on the Pacific coast?
7—When did the Government make its first treaty with the Northwest Indians?
8—When did the Allies declare war on Turkey during the great war?
9—Who is president of the Dominion Bank?
10—Who is the author of "The Valley of the Silent Men"?

ALL MEN IN-COUNTY MURDER SUSPECTS

At Least, They Got "Once Over" in Ohio Town in 1825.

Dover, March 10.—Murderous robbers did not escape detection and punishment in the pioneer days in Tuscarawas County.

The only execution that ever took place in the county was that of John Funston, who was convicted of murder in 1825, having killed a man he intended to rob.

In order to find the guilty person, every man in the county was considered a suspect, at least to the extent that all were required to appear at New Philadelphia at a certain time to pass before the only witness of the crime.

Funston was a young farmer of near Newcomers-town. The victim, William Cartmel, was a postboy, who resided at Coshocton and carried mail between that place and Freeport.

While traveling along a lonely road in Oxford Township, he was mortally shot by a person concealed in a thicket. William Johnston of Steubenville had been traveling with him but had stopped a few minutes before to get a drink at a spring. Hearing the rifle shot and accompanying shriek, Johnston ran forward and found Cartmel dying.

Another man, separated identified as Funston, appeared at Johnston's suggestion, separated to alarm the neighborhood. Johnston told his story but was not believed when his companion did not appear, and circumstantial evidence was against him.

He declared he could recognize the man who was with him over the dead body. All the men of the county were ordered to appear at New Philadelphia and passed in line before Johnston. No sooner had the glance of the prisoner fallen on Funston than he pointed at him and exclaimed excitedly: "That is the man."

"You're a liar," was the reply of Funston. Johnston reiterated his statement and, turning to the officer, described a scar which they would find on one of Funston's hands. An examination proved the correctness of his assertion and Funston was placed in jail.

The murdered mailboy was found to have had a \$10 note, which was found and traced to Funston, who had passed it to a gunsmith for repairing a rifle. The murder occurred September 3, 1825. The trial of Funston began November 15, he was found guilty November 18, and on November 19 sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Harper, to take place on December 30.

During the night of December 29, Funston attempted to take his own life by hanging himself with his suspenders, but they broke, and he escaped with a number of bruises suffered in the fall. During his execution, Funston made a confession. His intention was to way-lay a driver named Smeltzer, known to

body. All of the men of the county were ordered to appear at New Philadelphia and passed in line before Johnston. No sooner had the glance of the prisoner fallen on Funston than he pointed at him and exclaimed excitedly: "That is the man."

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have a large sum of money, and who was expected to pass over the road. A delay of three hours saved Smeltzer's life and made the young postboy the assassin's victim.

Post Boy, a town on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, received its name from the occupation of the victim, the mail route being near the site of the village.

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