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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1910.

THE LATE DR. DOLE.

In the death of Dr. W. P. Dole in his 86th year, St. John loses a citizen of ripe scholarship, rich culture, and lofty character. A man possessed of gifts that would doubtless have enabled him to attain success in the more spectacular and profitable walks of life, he chose to follow the career of educationalist, wherein the rewards are chiefly made up of the satisfaction that comes of the knowledge of a life well-spent.

With the exception of a brief interval during which he practised at the bar, Dr. Dole devoted his long life to educational work, and did much to shape the minds, and develop the character, of the more fortunate classes of this community. He held several public appointments for a time, but with his habits of a scholar, he seemed to find the restraints of public office rather irksome, and finally decided to devote his time to conducting a private school.

In the intervals of his work as a teacher, Dr. Dole found time to write essays and poems, characterized by fine feeling, wide knowledge, and a striking and pleasing style. A great lover of the classics, his metrical translations of Anacreon and Horace, published from time to time in various periodicals, gained him considerable repute among scholars.

The tall, slightly bent figure of Dr. Dole until quite recently was to be seen daily on the city's streets. Many will recall his kindly face and pleasant smile. He was a fund of information upon all subjects which came within his ken during a long life. His passing removes from our midst a man who has done much to enlarge the knowledge and culture of the community.

THE REVOLT AT NEWCASTLE.

The revolt of the Liberals in Newcastle at the methods of the party machine following the report of similar dissatisfaction in St. John, would seem to indicate an unhappy condition of affairs in the Liberal party in the province.

The evils of the patronage system are coming to be recognized. The "rank and file," the "bone and sinew of the party," are beginning to realize that promises for the many and places for the few is the way the game has been played. As lookers on they are seeing most of the game, and, as is usual with spectators, are not getting any share of the receipts.

The meeting at Newcastle on Friday was nothing more nor less than open revolt. Mr. Patrick Hennessy, ex-mayor and president of the Newcastle Board of Trade, speaking for his wing of the party, did not hesitate to say they would stand the methods of the machine no longer, and emphatically told Mr. Loggie that the men who elected him would vote him down.

Having served notice on the Liberal member as to what he might expect, Mr. Hennessy, who has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Liberal party in Northumberland, left the meeting with several others in disgust. Mr. Stewart, a former I. C. R. employe, also appears to have given Mr. Loggie a very uncomfortable quarter of an hour.

Altogether the Liberal member's plaintive wail that he wished he hadn't come to Newcastle can readily be understood. The scramble for places on the patronage committee with the idea of handing out the loaves and fishes to a favored few, is quite in keeping with the methods adopted in St. John. Such a policy spells disruption, and disruption means defeat.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

At the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto the medical inspection of school children was one of the questions of public interest which came up for discussion. It was pointed out that Canada in this respect was not keeping pace with the times. While in some respects children in Canada are better cared for than in the crowded cities of Europe and the United States, there is no doubt that a medical inspection would disclose conditions which would justify its adoption.

A report of the medical inspection of British public schools, while it should not be taken as a criterion, presents many interesting features. The work of over 1,100 medical inspectors has shown that even bodily cleanliness of the children is neglected. In Bradford, only 30 of 1,000 pupils were clean, when the first inspection was made years ago. Recent inspections show great improvement, but even today nearly 200 in each thousand appear to be strangers to soap and water. In some of the rural districts many of the girls have unclean heads; and of the 900,000 pupils of London, 16,000 are verminous.

The condition of English school children's eyes is better than that of the children of some other countries, yet about 10 per cent. need the care of an oculist, while 5 per cent. suffer from ear troubles.

Tuberculosis is, fortunately, on the decline among children of 10 to 15 years. In the last 40 years the cases have been reduced half, or more. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and croup are also being much reduced under careful medical inspection.

The children's teeth are very much neglected. Thousands of the little ones are absolutely unacquainted with the tooth brush, or any substitute therefor. Of the children between 6 and 7 years, only 2 in 100 have sound teeth. Nearly 50 per cent. of those between 12 and 14 have as many as 9 decaying teeth. Of 1,000 children examined in Cambridge, not one showed evidence of ever having had a tooth filled or treated. The recent medical inspections have resulted in thousands being sent to the dentists to receive attention.

Medical inspection of the schools—thorough, systematic medical inspection—will do much to benefit the rising generation, to prevent the spread of disease, and to secure the remedying of defects which, neglected, would seriously affect the healthfulness and happiness of the children in after life.

It is unfortunately too true that thousands of parents take less interest in the health and training of their children than in the care of their pet dogs, or other domestic animals. Anything that will arouse them to a sense of their duty toward their offspring will be a good thing for the country.

ARTFUL DODGING.

A deliberate attempt is being made, says the Toronto News, to line up the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches and other religious organizations behind the Government at Ottawa. Liberal organs properly raise quasi-moral issues, but they improperly remain tongue-tied regarding the political crimes of which an unscrupulous Ministry is guilty. It is not necessary to impugn the motives of all the crusaders, but they do not do the whole of their duty. They seek to focus the attention of the church courts upon the awful crime of horse-racing while the plunderers at Ottawa get away with the people's money, and steal elections right and left by a corrupt allocation of public works.

This, the News points out, is an old game. In its latter days the old Ontario Government practised the most corrupt electoral methods while it talked of the evils of intemperance, and made promises it failed to fulfil. In the one case such conduct brought its reward, and it will in the other also. The people do not always sleep. They cannot be fooled all the time. They have the fate of Ministries in their hands when they choose to act. In this country they are quiescent over long periods, but when they do move something gives way suddenly. Then it is that the captains and the kings depart. The people sympathize with the efforts to put down gambling and social evils, but they want political corruption to be driven out also.

The Government is still occupied in the pleasant task of filling up the cup of its iniquity. One abuse follows another. Constituencies brazenly bought with public money! The treasury robbed for the advantage of party workers! Contracts let and supplies purchased from those whom, for obvious reasons not of State, Ministers have placed on the patronage list! Cabinet portfolios given to men whose careers in the Provincial arena have been scandalous! A Pugsley appointed to the control of the chief spending department! A Minister of Marine, who has wasted millions of dollars, continued in office, while abler men are retired because they differ from the Prime Minister in some detail of policy! Six millions of dollars sunk in the St. Lawrence with the Quebec Bridge! The new national railway costing between two and three hundred millions instead of fifty millions of dollars!

That is a long list of misdeeds, but it is by no means complete. The public domain has been recklessly squandered for the enrichment of needy partisans, and the Ministers have persistently resorted to devious courses and specious devices to maintain their grasp of power.

The people got the wool partly off their eyes in 1908. Over the whole country Mr. Borden secured within fifteen thousand as many votes as Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But for the corrupt methods employed and the interested co-operation of two great organizations the Administration would have gone down to defeat. The campaign of education is progressive and its effect cumulative. The Government was given more rope, and it is hanging itself. As Mr. Whitney touched Ontario's conscience upwards of five years ago, so Mr. Borden is touching the national conscience today.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SYSTEM.

A test of the daylight saving system recently made by the American Bank Note Company, one of the largest firms in Ottawa, has proved entirely successful both from the point of view of the management and from that of the employes. The experiment was tried for a month, the employes commencing work one hour earlier in the morning and leaving an hour earlier in the afternoon.

The experience of the company was that the employes were more punctual than under the old system, showing that they rose earlier and came fresher to their work; and the prospect of getting away earlier seemed to stimulate them to perform their duties with more alacrity. No inconvenience was experienced by the company, and the change went into effect almost automatically without causing any difficulty.

It seems probable that before many years have passed the daylight saving system will come to be generally adopted by manufacturing concerns during the summer months. There does not appear to be any valid objection why factories and similar concerns should not make the change. Most employers would no doubt make the concession when assured that it would in no wise militate against business interests. In shops and offices the change would naturally be more gradual, unless, as in the case of an early closing by-law, a practically unanimous movement would result in all shops opening an hour earlier, and closing an hour earlier. This would be a natural outcome of the general adoption of the system by the wholesale houses, manufacturers, and the trades generally.

Though at present the daylight saving is considered adaptable to the five months from May to September only, there is a probability that employers of labor will eventually find it more economical to commence work earlier during the winter months. For instance, from about February there is daylight from seven a. m. until about four-thirty. This means that when work is commenced at eight o'clock and ends at six, there is more than an hour's consumption of artificial light every day, most of which would be saved if the employes came to work by daylight, and finished an hour earlier in the evening.

If, as would seem to be the case, it makes no difference in manufacturing establishments if the hours are made earlier or later, so long as the same work is accomplished, naturally the saving of an hour of artificial light, especially in large establishments, would constitute an important item.

Twenty-one *policemen* of the health squad, the New York Sun tells us, came down on unsuspecting men who spat blindly, meditatively or blithely on the platforms of the Brooklyn Bridge recently. The magistrate fined forty-two of the spitters $1 apiece in the Tombs court. If a raid such as this were made at the head of King Street, or in the men's cabin on the ferry boat, or, in fact, in any place of public resort in St. John, it would be regarded as a nine days' wonder. But it would have a decided effect.

If the health officer of Cincinnati is to be believed, the hitherto inoffensive straphanger in a street car may lead to the spread of infectious germs. A Cincinnati citizen has adopted the method of carrying his own strap, which he slips over the supporting rod of the car, when he cannot get a seat. He is opposed to using the unsanitary common strap, which, he claims, may be full of infectious germs. The health officer of Cincinnati commends his fellow-citizen's action and hopes it will be generally imitated. Probably the common strap is as dangerous as the common drinking cup, but if people get afraid of it they are more likely to carry gloves than straps for street car use.

DISCOVERY

(To a Father's Memory.)

If I but ill deserved to bear thy name,
If I demeaned me as did ill beseem
Son to his father; if I wore a beam
In mine own eye, and yet dimmed thine with blame,
I strove to pay the debt with tears when came
The last sad parting. Turn across the Stream
The calm blue eyes and mark me, how I dream
Now, of thy courage, of thy spotless fame;

Hear thy strong heart remembered in this home,—
A new home thou hast never seen, —and hear
What through thy going I have learned to know.
There is—so late—a new adjustment come;
I could not see thee well when thou wert near;
Now I see clearly, though my eyes o'erflow.

—Roy Temple House.
Weatherford, Oklahoma.

THE RELATION OF PERSONALITY TO THE UNIVERSE.

The ruler of the universe has ordered all things with a view to the preservation and perfection of the whole, and each part has an appointed state of action and passion. And one of the portions of the universe is thine own, stubborn man, which, however little it has the whole in view; and you do not seem to be aware that this and every other creation is for the sake of the whole, and in order that the life of the whole may be blessed, and that you are created for the sake of the whole, and not the whole for the sake of you.

—Plato.

GOOD STORIES

The Secretary of Agriculture, in an address at Washington, said of farming: "The successful farmer loves his work. Every detail of it interests him. Thus 'Squire Plowlands proved himself a poor theologian but a grand farmer when he met one Sunday morning his tenant, Hodge.

" 'Where have you been Hodge?" said the 'squire.

" 'I've been to church, sir,' Hodge replied.

" 'What was the sermon about, Hodge?'

" 'It was something about Joseph going down to Egypt to buy corn, 'squire.'

"The squire brightened.

"Did the parson say what corn is worth down there?' he asked.'

THEN IT HAPPENED

JOSH WISE SAYS.

"The woman who marries the widower always fels like going to a spiritualist medium to get some pointers from his first wife."

Little Girl—Mummy! (No answer). Mummy! Are those swallows?

Mummy (deep in her book)—Yes, dear. Don't touch them.

Schoolmaster—Come to my room after school, and I'll give you the soundest thrashing you ever had!

Pupil (who suffers from lapse of memory)—Yes, sir, I'll tie a knot in my handkerchief to remind me.

Rich Parvenu's Wife—to her husband at a restaurant)—What's the good of ordering lobster up here in the mountains? You know it must be impossible to get.

Husband—I know that, but it looks well.

"What's happened to Fred these days? He's never at the club, and yesterday he wasn't at the races. They say he's going to get married."

"Shouldn't wonder. He's aging fast."

"When I am near you, adored one, my heart is in flames."

"Then for goodness sake, keep off. I've got a celluloid comb in my hair."

Mother—We would like the wedding fixed for a Wednesday.

Fiance—That's quite impossible. I always go to the club on Wednesday.

Friend—Is your play up to date?

Author—Up to date! Why, the soubrette in it uses a vacuum cleaner.

Kate—Maud said Mr. Richleigh told her some capital stories last night before he proposed.

Ethel—Ah, then that accounts for her accepting him.

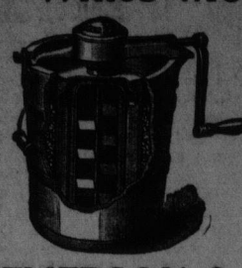
Biggs—There was a sort of fitness in that baseball player pawning his suit and going off on a drunk.

Diggs—How so?

Biggs—Three balls and a bat, you know.

Wolverhampton, Eng., June 25.—R. E. Walker, the South African sprinter, defeated E. L. Ramsdell of the University of Pennsylvania, in the 100 yards dash at the Charity sports today. The time was 10 1-5 seconds, the track being very slow.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers



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WESTWARD HAS ANOTHER RACE AT KIEL

Kiel, June 26.—In a stiff breeze today the American schooner Westward, owned by Alexander S. Cochran, of New York, won the jubilee prize, defeating Lieut. Krupp Con Bohlen Und Halbach's Germania, by one minute and forty-two seconds. Emperor William's American built Meteor, with the emperor aboard, finished third only a few length behind the Germania.

The emperor today conducted divine services aboard the imperial yacht. He choose as the theme of his sermon, "Did Jesus live?" This recently has been the subject of much public discussion.

The emperor's text was from St. Luke, 23rd chapter, 44th verse.

The imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, and other high officials were present. After the service the emperor went aboard the Meteor.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., June 25.—The sonder class race in Buzzard's Bay terday, between boats of the Beverly Yacht Club and the Scipican Yacht Club, of Marion, over the latter's course, was won by the Toboggan, owned by Robert Emmons. The other boats finished in the following order: Helen, owned by Dwight L. Davis; Seacomb, owned by J. L. Stackpole; Peg, owned by G. L. Doane; Sally H., owned by C. E. Heller; Bessie II., owned by G. C. Thomas, Jr.; Marla, owner unknown; Wachester, owned by C. H. Convers; Bessie I., owned by G. C. Thomas, Jr., and Sceeix, owned by H. Stockton.

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