

Rotary Club.

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS ON EDUCATION.

Sir Richard Squires addressed the St. John's Rotary Club on Tuesday last, 21st inst., on Education, the substance of his eloquent address being herein contained.

Sir Richard congratulated the town on the organization of the Club, as the experience in connection with Rotary Clubs elsewhere was that their existence tended to the development of a better public spirit, and a more hearty co-operation in connection with business matters. He said he appreciated very much the courtesy of Major Gardner, the chairman for the day, in giving him an opportunity to be present at the Club's weekly luncheon, and to participate for a few minutes in the general cheer and enthusiasm which prevailed.

AN APPROPRIATE TOPIC.

The topic of education had been suggested to him by the Chairman, as one upon which the Club would like to hear a few casual remarks. The topic was a most appropriate one for the Rotary Club, because the Club itself was an educative organization. Its motto was a motto of service, not merely service for self, but public service. He had been struck with one of the mottoes of the Club which he had seen posted on a huge placard in large letters in Times Square, New York city. The same motto he had seen likewise prominently posted in the cities of Boston and Montreal. It read as follows: "This is our country, yours and mine. We fought for it. Now let us work for it." That was primarily an educative motto. It was a call to service. If there was one call more than another that the whole world needed at the present moment, it was the call to work. Work was infinitely harder than fighting, though fighting was very much more dangerous, both mentally and physically. The educational problem of Newfoundland was one of extreme gravity, and like other major problems, received comparatively little public discussion and prominence as compared with trifling problems. It was disheartening to a public man to see the time and effort and publicity which were continually given the trivial and incidental things, and the paucity of thought and effort in matters of great magnitude. The question as to whether a person should or should not attend a Sacred Concert on a Sunday evening is a matter upon which important and influential sections of the public occupy a very large amount of time, both their own time and that of others. If the same amount of enthusiastic energy were devoted to the consideration of such major problems as education, public health, and that class of public service which induces every labourer, mechanic, professional and public man to fill every fleeting minute with sixty seconds' worth of distance run, the burden of the grave and pressing problems of Newfoundland would be lessened and some real advancement would be made in the development of the desire of us all, and that is, to make Newfoundland a place worthy of our own lives and worthy of the lives of our children.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Our educational problem was one of extreme difficulty due, first, to the lack of funds, and second, to the isolation of our people. The Premier read a comparative statement showing the per capita appropriation of money for education in Newfoundland and that of the various provinces of Canada. He pointed out that the entire Island of Newfoundland, from the standpoint of population, amounted to only a third-rate city, but from the standpoint of providing schools it meant that there had to be about 11 hundred schools scattered around the coast line of six thousand miles. It was absolutely impossible to expect efficiency in the education of the people under such physical conditions. Necessary education in Newfoundland did not mean that which we call higher education. The number of students from Junior Associate up represented probably one hundred and fifty to two hundred only out of a total of fifty-five thousand children now going to school. Education did not mean mere ability to read and write; it meant the development of the mind. There were many people in the Island of Newfoundland, so-called illiterate, men who could not read or write their own names, who had a more developed mind and sounder judgment and were a greater asset to the country than a number of those who had what would be called an advanced education. He referred to the fact that the boy and girl sent to an isolated section of the country as school teachers at an absurdly low salary very often found it impossible to raise either the educational or social standard of the community in which they went. The duties of the teacher were far more than the mere teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic; they included the setting of a standard for the children, which would be helpful to them generally in the formative period of the development of their character.

Lecture in Methodist College Hall to-night, 8.15. Come and hear Mrs. Tronson, Secretary of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance. Men and women cordially invited.—mar23.11

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TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

SEISMIC SHOCKS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23.
A severe earthquake shock has visited Missouri and Illinois.

MAINTAINING THE RECORD.

BELFAST, March 23.
One man was shot on New Lodge Road, making twenty-one dead, forty-seven wounded since March 11.

A BARGAIN.

NEW YORK, March 23.
The steamship Javary, labelled by prohibition officers for violation of the Volstead Act, was sold at public auction yesterday for \$15,000 to the Garland Steamship Company. The ship was built at a cost of \$300,000.

BOTTOMLEY IN THE TOLLS.

LONDON, March 23.
Horatio Bottomley, member of Parliament, and former publisher of John Bull, now on trial, charged with having misappropriated 5,000 pounds sterling, belonging to the Victory Bond Club, had two additional charges preferred against him yesterday. One relates to the purchase of the former German submarine Deutschland, for which Bottomley is alleged to have taken 15,461 pounds from an estate of which he was trustee. The other allegation is that he fraudulently converted to his own use 100,000 pounds with which to purchase bonds for the Victory Bond Club.

A HUGE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.
More than 730,000 railway employees have already entered the alliance of railway and mine workers.

GENERAL STRIKE IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.
Thirty Danish Trade Unions have voted to declare a general strike on April 1, in relation to the general lockout of February 15, affecting nearly all industries and 150,000 employees. The situation grows steadily worse with all public works closed, and soldiers have been ordered to protect voluntary workers.

THAT IS THE REASON.

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 22.
Notification has been received from Washington that United States Government will permit entry into United States of General G. Semenov, Siberian Cossack leader, and his wife. Semenov proposes to negotiate a loan for the Siberian Regime.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

LONDON, March 22.
The situation on the border, between Ulster and Southern Ireland, is going from bad to worse, and is such that some trifling incident might draw the rival forces into a conflict, which would shatter all prospects of peace in Ireland, says the Dublin correspondent of the Times. "The tragic irony of the situation," he added, "consists in the fact that the vast majority of Irishmen of all parties deplore the situation, but seem unable to avert it. Each side takes daily some measure of defence which they regard as legitimate, but which produces prompt retaliation from the other side, with the result that political passions are intensified, and pleadings of common sense fail to find hearing."

AFTER THE SHIPWRECK.

NEW YORK, March 22.
The campaign to exterminate the shipworm now said to be threatening the Eastern Seaboard, after boring its way through millions of dollars worth of marine property in San Francisco

CONTRARY TO ORDERS.

DUBLIN, March 22.
If the Irish Republican Army Convention is held Sunday, as announced yesterday, it will be "contrary to orders of General Headquarters Staff," declared Richard Mulcahey, Minister of Defence in Dail Cabinet, when questioned last night. He said nothing, however, of any intention of trying to prevent this meeting, which was recently forbidden by Arthur Griffiths.

VATICAN REPRESENTED.

LONDON, March 22.
The Rome correspondent of the Daily Herald understands that the Russian Government has granted a request from the Pope that the Vatican be represented on the internal commission for relief in Russia, headed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Seven Papal delegates are going to Russia shortly, he adds, and the Pope may also send a personal mission to Volgarion.

VENICE INUNDED.

LONDON, March 23.
A Central news despatch from Venice says a tidal wave, last night, inundated the city, water rising to a depth of more than three feet in some of the public squares.

PEACE WEEK DESIGNATED.

CHICAGO, March 23.
The City Council, to-day, designated the week from April 2 to 8 as a Canadian Week, to celebrate the one hundred and seventh anniversary of peace and uninterrupted social and business intercourse.

BRITISH SUB GOES TO BOTTOM.

LONDON, March 22.
The British submarine H-42 has been lost with all hands in the Mediterranean, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Gibraltar to-day. The sub collided with a destroyer during maneuvers. The ordinary complement of the submarine was twenty-two men. She was built under the war emergency programme of 1918-19, and displaced upwards of 500 tons.

STEAMER SINKING.

MARSEILLES, March 23.
The United States freight steamer West Caruth is reported sinking, this morning, seventeen miles east of Cherbourg, said a wireless asking for help.

Latest Sealing News.

SEAL DID NOT LOCATE PATCH—ONE SCHOONER CLEARS.

Messrs. Baine Johnston & Co. received a message this morning from Capt. Jacob Kean of S.S. Seal stating that following the direction given by Major Cotton he has steamed 21 miles to the S.E., where he came up with some hood seals. As these would be on the outside of the whitecoats it was useless to proceed further, so the ship steamed inwards. Major Cotton reported spotting the patch on the 16th inst., and it could scarcely be expected that the seals would be still in the same position.

S.S. Diana, Capt. John Parsons, reported to-day as 40 miles S. East of Cape Bonavista in swelling ice. It is not known what ship will go to the disabled steamer's assistance. The motor schooner Port Union, Capt. D. White, cleared and sailed for the sealfishery from Port Union yesterday.

Death of James Goldie.

LONG IDENTIFIED WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Messrs. Rothwell and Bowring, Ltd., had a wire from Lincoln Goldie, Esq., of Guelph, yesterday, announcing the death of Mr. James Goldie, formerly the senior member of the well-known flour milling firm of James Goldie, Co., Ltd., Guelph, who have been shipping flour to the Newfoundland trade for some forty years. Mr. Jas. Goldie was the son of the firm's founder and one of the pioneers of Guelph City. Of late years he had lived with his brother Roswell Goldie, and niece, Miss Frances Goldie at Guelph, after he and his brothers had sold out all their interest and good will in the old mill, to a new corporation organized by the Morrow interests. The late Mr. James Goldie always took a keen interest in any Newfoundlanders visiting Guelph, and after the big fire of 1892 in St. John's his mill contributed a generous gift of flour to the fire sufferers. Lincoln Goldie, Esq., formerly of the Canadian Wheat Board and a member of the Royal Commission appointed recently to investigate the wheat trade and commercial circles of Canada, have altogether too few of this high type of business men as was personated by the late James Goldie and whose passing is universally regretted.

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Shipping Notes.

S.S. Rosalind reported at noon yesterday giving her position as 5 miles West of Cape Race. The ship is encountering heavy slob ice and is obliged to steam slowly.

S.S. Sable I. arrived in port at 9.30 a.m. The ship sails at 9 a.m. to-morrow for Halifax.

S.S. Mapledawn has put into Bay Bulls on account of ice conditions. S.S. Sisto has not reported since leaving port.

Schr. Over the Top left Barbados to-day for here with a cargo of molasses to Bishop & Sons.

Schr. Carl S. has arrived at Gaultois from Rose Blanche fishing grounds with 450 quintals codfish.

Schr. Laverna has arrived at Grand Bank from Boston with a cargo of coal and small merchandise.

S.S. Wynocote, which was to leave Glasgow for this port enroute to Boston, will not come here, it is learned, but will go direct to Boston.

Sable I. Arrives.

S.S. Sable I., which arrived in port this morning, reports meeting dense fog and heavy ice on the passage from Halifax. The ship on several occasions was obliged to stop for hours owing to ice conditions. Fog made navigation difficult and land was not sighted until the narrows was reached. The ship brought the following passengers:—Mrs. W. J. Naufris, Mr. W. A. Munn, Jerome Kelly, W. H. Taylor, N. Snow, Geo. Nicholas, J. C. Andrews.

Foreign Exchange.

(As Published by Hawes & Co.)
The Portuguese escudo is now worth 454, and the Greek drachma has suffered a decline, 106 now being required for the pound sterling. The low value of the drachma may be judged when this rate is compared with the par value of 25 to the pound. The Italian lira and the Spanish peseta have not fluctuated recently.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR GARGET IN COWS.

New Job Wall Papers!



We have just opened a large shipment of
Amreican Job Wall Papers,
all NEW PATTERNS, Wonderful Values,
worth from 25c. to 60c. per piece, which we
now offer at one price. YOUR CHOICE for

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time—only four weeks. Take time by the
forelock. PREPARE FOR YOUR SPRING CLEANING.

Marshall Bros.

Norwegian Fisheries Depressed.

The Fisheries have had an extraordinarily difficult year. Costly ships and motor boats were acquired during the war, as well as expensive apparatus. And as the selling conditions have been poor for many years, it is understandable that their position is precarious. During the war the State guaranteed the sales, and the losses were transferred from the fishermen to the country. Now the difficulties have descended over the fishermen without their having the means to ward them off. The most regrettable thing is that, just when markets were needed more than at any other time, the prohibition policy of the Government has forced us into a trade war with our best fish markets, Spain and Portugal, and for this season big lots of stock-fish are lying unsold. An arrangement has, however, presumably been arrived at with Spain, and the position may thereby be eased a little, but not a great deal, as the agreement only lasts until April 1st, 1922, and, besides, Spain has the right to put on 25 per cent. to its minimum duty tariffs.

What the final result of this commercial war will be is not known yet, but one thing is certain, and that is that the Norwegian fisheries are sustaining heavy losses as long as it lasts, as it is a difficult matter, not to say impossible, to find other markets for our stock-fish.

The herring catch has for the most part been sold to Central Europe and Russia, but the prices obtained are so miserable that they do not cover the cost of production. The prospects for the coming winter's fish is, as will be understood, anything but good. The canning industry (fish and herring) has, on the contrary had good business lately. The old stocks have been emptied and there is a steady demand at acceptable prices.—Scandinavian Shipping Gazette.

Electrical Lectures.

A series of very interesting Electrical Lectures has been arranged under the auspices of the new Electrical Engineering College. These lectures will be given by the technical specialists of this city, and will cover all phases of Electrical Engineering, from electric lighting and power distribution, up to long distance telephony. The second lecture, which is scheduled to take place to-morrow night at the Grenfell Hall will be on "Railway Electrification." It will be illustrated by means of a moving picture film depicting the progress made in electrifying a large number of the railways in the United States. Admission will be free, and it is hoped that a large number of our young men will be present as this lecture promises to prove not only exceedingly interesting, but also of great instructional value.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Horwood.)
In the matter of the petition of the Newfoundland Wholesale Dry Goods Co., praying that David Cohen of Bonne Bay is insolvent, and that he may so be declared. Mr. Curtis for insolvent moves that the matter be adjourned until May 15th. Gibbs, K.C., for the petitioner consents. It is ordered accordingly.

Weather and Ice.

Conche.—Light E.N.E. wind, with snow; ice close to land. No seals.
Flower's Cove.—East winds, with rain; ice conditions unchanged.
Gander Bay.—S.E. winds, foggy.
Tilt Cove.—Calm, very mild; Bay full light ice.
Fogo.—S.E. wind, foggy; no change in ice.
Change Island.—S.W. wind, foggy with rain; ice moving off.

Quaint Origins of Everyday Phrases.

To eat humble pie is a common enough phrase. Everybody knows its meaning. But few people know how we got it. It should be really "umble pie." The "umbles" are the heart, liver and other entrails of a stag, which, at hunting banquets, were made into pies for the hunt servants. The familiar giblet pie is a small edition of an umble pie.

To give an employee the sack means of course, to dismiss him. Formerly many classes of workmen kept their tools in a sack, which the employer minded. When the latter handed it back empty to his owner it was intended as a hint for him to pack up and begone.

Because Admiral Sir John Walpole thoroughly defeated the French fleet in a great battle fought more than five hundred years ago, we still speak of "walloping" a person.

We call a set of spirit decanters, visible but locked up in a case, a tantalus. The original Tantalus was a mythical king of Lydia, who was condemned to perpetual thirst while almost within reach of water. To tantalize, meaning to tease or torment, has a like derivation.

The game we know as tennis was formerly called bandy. Hence the phrase to bandy words, or blows.

It is usual for big firms nowadays, when paying their employees, to place each person's weekly wage in an envelope. Before envelopes were invented the money was placed in a screwed-up piece of paper. Hence the slang term "screw" for wages or salary.

The original Drury Lane Theatre was built on the site of a cockpit. Which is why we call the back portion of the ground-floor of a theatre the pit.

A penny gaff, meaning a low-class place of entertainment, is a relic of the old cock-fighting days. The gaff was the iron hook with which the cocks were goaded on to attack one another.

The saying "not worth a rush" dates back to the days before carpets were invented, and the floors were strewn with rushes. When an honourable guest was expected, fresh green ones were cut and spread—but people of little consequence had to be merely spelt and written "rushed."

Steam.

For industrial purposes may be readily obtained by the use of a gas-heated steam boiler. We have installed several steam units in the following establishments:

The Nfld. Clothing Factory.

The White Clothing Factory.

The United Can Mfg. Co. Ltd., and others.

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Sleighs,

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content with rushes that had been used, while still humbler folk got none at all.

Mad as a hatter should properly be mad as an adulter. "Mad" formerly represented the idea of remoteness. The phrase was therefore originally the equivalent of "remoteness as an adulter," the latter word being merely spelt and written "mad."