

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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TEACHERS' SALARIES.

An approximate estimate of the total expenditure for public school services in New Brunswick last year, exclusive of grants for schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb, is \$1,550,355.54, made up as follows:

Grants by districts \$1,153,168.00
County school funds 99,087.07
Provincial grants 277,087.87

The average salaries of teachers for the year were as follows:

Grammar school \$1,223.27
Superior school 901.86
First class, male 1,200.40
Second class, male 606.89

Third class, male 388.72
First class, female 702.68
Second class, female 427.29
Third class, female 332.39

Chief Superintendent Carter, in his annual report, expressed the hope that provision would be made so that no teacher's salary would be less than \$500. When we consider the wages paid for any and every kind of manual labor this is surely a modest enough plea in behalf of the teacher.

The Times yesterday printed the report of the provincial committee on teachers' salaries. The committee first recommends that equal pay be given for equal work, and this should come equal to the legislature, even if it should involve, as estimated, from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year more from the provincial treasury. By doubling the county tax, from thirty cents to sixty cents per head of population, \$100,000 would be added to the resources from which salaries might be increased. The committee recommends \$500 as the minimum salary in districts with a valuation of \$20,000 or under; and as there are districts with as low as \$1,000, and others with a valuation below \$20,000, it is obvious that special measures would have to be taken in many cases to secure that minimum. A larger county fund grant is suggested where the valuation is below \$5,000. Where the valuation is from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a minimum salary of \$600 is recommended; and where it is above \$50,000 a minimum of \$700.

The committee would have a penalty imposed on trustees engaging a teacher under the minimum, and on any teacher who accepted less.

What appears to be a very wise suggestion is that of parish school boards. In every parish are found prosperous school districts and poor ones. It is in the interest of all that all the districts should have good school privileges. A parish board, by spreading the assessment, could take care of all its districts to good advantage.

The committee has made the discovery that some districts pay as high as \$7 on the \$100 in school taxes, and some as low as fifteen cents. It is found that in some poor districts the people tax themselves and provide excellent schools while in much more prosperous ones the schools are very poor. It is also found that assessment values vary a great deal in different parishes and counties. This makes it very difficult to standardize salaries. Some method of overcoming these difficulties should be devised.

One fact stands out very clearly. The salaries of teachers must be increased. The future welfare of the province depends upon its schools, and they cannot be made good while starvation salaries are paid to teachers. The problem is not confined to this province. It is continent-wide, and has also to be faced in Great Britain. Justice to the children demands well-paid teachers in the schools. A Virginian newspaper puts the case admirably as follows:

"It is absolutely a waste of money to put poor teachers in the classroom. So much money might as well be poured into a hole. With all due respect to any people who might have been hearing the cross of the underpaid teacher, a person who will work for an average of \$27 per month in these times surely lacks the ambition that ought to be standing before our boys and girls day in and day out as an example of success. We don't want anything but the real robust type of doers to be the teachers of our children, and it is a mistake to fill the schoolrooms with anything but the best trained."

The provincial legislature must deal with this problem. It has before it the report of the committee, which is non-political in its personnel. The members of the house will do well to support a progressive policy, and if necessary carry on an educative campaign among the people to enlist their hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Prof. Leacock writes to the London Times that prohibition is an "appalling disaster" to Canada and the United States. Prof. Leacock is one of the minor disasters of Canada, which he people endure with commendable fortitude.

As a fur auctioneer, Montreal is away to a good start. Since Canada is so great a fur producing country it is fitting that a Canadian city be a great centre for the auction sales which have hitherto been held in the United States.

Pennsylvania Methodists would like the ban from the theatre, the dance and the card party. Such a ban is certain to be disregarded by many people, and to become a dead letter.

TELL THE GOVERNMENT.

It is interesting to learn that the Canadian Merchant Marine is a paying proposition, as announced by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne in parliament yesterday. It is also interesting to know that five vessels of the fleet are now in St. John harbor. Two are at the government wharf wharf at the head of the harbor, where one has been for nine days. One is at the sugar refinery wharf and two are lying in the stream waiting for berths. One of these has been lying there four days.

What stronger proof is required to convince the government that it must spend the money to provide more accommodation for its own steamships at St. John? Our representatives in parliament should be given this information so that it may go before the government along with the appeal from the western members for increased provision at this port to handle national trade.

Two things are urgently needed. One is the extension of the breakwater, and the other is the construction of enlarged facilities on the east side of the harbor for steamers of the government line, which cannot be operated at a profit if they must lie around waiting for a loading berth.

A JOKE THAT REACTED.

Hon. Manning Doherty appears to have made what is termed a bad break in the Ontario legislature last week. The Toronto Globe report of a session of the house says:

"Hon. Manning Doherty made an apology for his statement in the house on the previous day to the effect that probably Hon. Dr. Cody, in resigning his seat, had had in mind the receipt by the churches of \$14,000,000 and 'wanted to keep where the sledding is good.' He said: 'In my remarks referring to Dr. Cody, it was furthest from my mind to cast any aspersion upon the gentleman's character or his intentions. It brings home to me the realization that as a humorist I am a failure.'"

Mr. Doherty's apology did not satisfy one of his critics, who in the course of a speech later in the session described the original remark of the minister of agriculture as "a direct attack upon the clergy of the country." This view, however, was not shared by the House, which accepted Mr. Doherty's explanation and insisted that the incident be considered as closed.

As an illustration of what one county in Ontario is doing to improve its roads we quote from a Windsor letter to the Toronto Globe: "Accepting recommendations contained in the report of the Roads and Bridges Committee, Essex County Council today authorized the expenditure this year of \$250,000 for road construction and \$20,000 for maintenance. An extensive program of road building planned by the county will involve an ultimate expenditure of more than \$2,000,000, it is thought. The work will, however, be spread over five or six years, and when completed Essex county will, it is claimed, have the best county road system in the province."

Friends of the Y. W. C. A. in St. John will be interested to know that last week in New York a campaign was begun to raise \$1,500,000 for the work of the Association in that city. Business and professional men and women, consuls of all foreign governments represented in New York and leaders in the social world were present at the meeting at which the campaign was formally launched.

THE SANATORIUM

AT KENTVILLE, N. S.

(Halifax Recorder.)

The Nova Scotia Sanatorium, situated in Kentville, has had a successful career of fifteen years and in his latest report Dr. Miller presents some interesting statistics. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1919, there were 57 civilian cases treated and 697 military patients. Of the cases treated, 46 were readmissions, 62 were found to be non-tubercular, 24 were incurable, 217 were moderately advanced and 28 were far advanced. Of those discharged from the institution the disease was arrested in 41 or 14.4 per cent, apparently arrested in 22 or 18.5 per cent, quiescent in 68 or 24 per cent, improved in 64 or 22.5 per cent, unimproved in 37 or 13 per cent, while 22 persons, 7.8 per cent, died. It is a pathetic thing not to find the word "cured" in the list of discharges. Possibly that may yet be as the methods of treatment are improved. An explanation of terms used in the report is given. "Apparently cured" means absence of all constitutional symptoms and expectation with chancet have been absent for a period of two years under ordinary conditions of life. "Arrested" means the same as above a period of six months. "Apparently arrested" means absence of all constitutional symptoms for three months. "Quiescent" means practically the same as above for two months.

The sanatorium now comprises an extensive plant of twenty or more buildings and its annual running expenses reaches the great total of \$228,792, or \$2.74 per patient per day. The income from the patients comes to \$211,840.71, while the provincial government pays \$21,658. Per cent the most valuable part of the work done by this great institution is that of teaching the patients how best to live, so that when they return home they may be able to keep their general health in the best possible condition, and thus preserve the benefits received while patients in the sanatorium.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

CHERRIL TALK.

Do not talk of sorrow, I'm chipper, blithe and gay; and of a bright tomorrow I spring my spiel today; for folks are tired of hearing of doubting and of fearing; they long for something cheering to shoot the gloom away. As I go daily drifting along Commercial Street, no voters hear me trilling a lay of tragic fate; I do no mournful yellin', I boast the world's a joy in the world we're raising. Hail Columbia in, and say it's good as wheat. Oh, men would rather listen to silly jays like me, whose adjectives all glisten with meriment and glee, than hear the griefsmiths blowing, more melancholy growing, the while their tears are flowing in rivers to the sea. Men work and they are weary, they fret and they are sad; and hopeful words and cheery may help to make them glad; and so the sunshine grifter who strives to kick up laughter, though he seems daff and daffier, is really not so bad.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

CANADIANS AT CARNARVON.

As March was closing in 1900 several thousand sons of the Dominion were on their way to South Africa, where they were to fight great hardships on the march against the Boers. They were the men of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who had been sent there to help the empire in its war against the Boers. Some of the biggest engagements of the struggle had already been fought but there was a great amount of "mopping up." The war was called in the great war, to be done yet. The Canadians formed part of the troops to serve under Sir Charles F. Smith. They took their 12-pounders and two Vickers Maxims for the fray. On March 12 and 13 the force got under way along the dusty road leading to Carnarvon with the word that 3400 Boers lay in their pathway. But the inhabitants of the district were excessively loyal, for they had heard of the big successes of the British and the Canadians. Carnarvon was reached on March 19 the whole place was a sea of British flags, and the women of the place had baked and cakes ready for the troops. The sight of the bumpy gunners riding with the 12-pounders may have aided their loyalty.

At Carnarvon great floods of water poured down, converting the roads into seas of impassable mud. The Boers had hoped for a long drought but instead it poured steadily. The troops, however, were fairly well sheltered, many of them finding very dry sleeping places in the jail cells that were opened for the occasion. But a few days the rains stopped and suddenly as they had begun and they were off again. The road was dried up rapidly and there was little delay in chasing the fugitive bodies of Boers and in the chase the handlings by the way were forgotten in the plans for victory.

FOREST LOVE SONG.

Slim thrust the birches through the virgin forest mould;
Hushed stand the beeches in a vestal dream untold;
But glory of the primal woods and
Are these things but as once they were to me, or are they not?

Young as the green woods is your heart and wise as they;
Spell of the wildwood and your native land
Are these things but as once they were to me, or are they not?
Enchantment of blue distances at noon
No longer lies
Alone on summer tree-tops, but smoke-soft about your eyes.

Dusk of the forest and your shadowing twilight hair;
Spell of the wildwood and your native land
Are these things but as once they were to me, or are they not?
O tangle of delight—all these are no more to me but one.
—V. H. Friedlander in Westminster Gazette.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Marble Time.

Mamma—Bobby, why did you clean your shoes on this towel?
Bobby—Why, mamma, I only wiped my feet and hands on it—New York Evening Post.

With a keen eye on dramatic effect the ambitious candidate for the job of M. P. faced his audience.
"Like you, my friends," he said, "I am a home-handed son of toil, and here are the tools I use."

As he waved a trowel and a hammer in the air, he went on:
"I was a working bricklayer, and, although property has smiled on me, I still treasure the implements which brought me my bread and butter."

Wild cheers greeted his statement, and the tools were handed round for inspection.
"Brother workmen, can I rely on your support?"

"You can that!" exclaimed a man who was examining the tools with an air of awe. "A chap who can lay bricks with a gardener's trowel must be extra clever!"

Then the War Started.

Small Boy—That's mother's war bonnet.
Visitor—Why, I can't see anything suggestive of war about it.
"Small Boy—You can't? Well, you should have been here when father got the bill for it—Philadelphia North American.

Might Be Overruled.

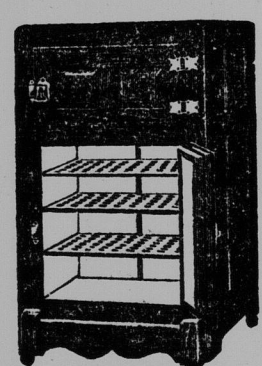
Wayne—Are you going to marry Miss Bink?
Rhodes—I really can't say. She is my objective and her mother is my objection. Quotient means practically the same as above for two months.

Professional Courtesy.
"Diagnose took a visitor home with him to see his little daughter, and the child put out her tongue at him."
"What a rude little thing!"
"Not at all. The visitor was the doctor."—Baltimore American.

And Lash It in its Fury.

Tenderfoot—Why do you have knots on the ocean instead of miles?
First Class Scout—Well, you see they couldn't have the ocean tied if there were no knots.—The Yale Record.

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well. For many generations it has been a favorite game in Scotland, and Mr. Mackenzie, no doubt, learned to make many a "ringer" in his native parish in Perthshire.

THE BOYS' CLUB.

H. S. Culver, U. S. consul, visited the Boys' Club last evening and after watching some of their games, told the story of the early days when there were slaves in St. John, brought here by their masters when the city was founded, but soon after given their liberty. E.

AN OLD NOVA SCOTIA WORTHY

(Halifax Chronicle.)

While the health of Hon. Monson H. Goudge had been somewhat precarious for some time, yet because of his wonderful natural vitality, it was hoped that he had still some years more to move on with his genial smile and fine old time courtesy. But it was not to be, and on full of years and honors, he has passed away. He was the nestor of our politicians, his political activities going far back into the past before many of our leading contemporary statesmen were born, and many a man long after he had entered, retired on account of age and ill health, leaving the Grand Old Windsor still "young and strong."

Mr. Goudge was a most interesting conversationalist, for he was blessed with a clear understanding and an excellent memory. He frequently told of the first visit he ever made to Halifax, the date being away back in the first half of the nineteenth century. It was, of course, long before the days of railroads, and he remembered almost every incident, the sitting beside his father in the old coach hung on straps instead of springs, the stopping to change horses and the getting of dinner at the Old Halfway House, and the great city of Halifax, then with a population under twenty thousand.

Later in life he entered politics in his own native county and was selected by the voters to represent the House of Commons. He was elected in 1868, after that statesman had so suddenly changed his mind about Confederation, and turning his back upon his friends, had accepted a position in the Macdonald Cabinet. The election was a difficult contest, probably never fought in this province, both parties bringing every resource to bear upon the event. Mr. Howe won, but it was a pyrrhic victory.

Afterwards Mr. Goudge was a member of the House of Commons, and in his later years was appointed to the legislative council, over which he presided for many years. At his best, Mr. Goudge was an excellent public speaker, with a wide knowledge of the trust and most outspoken kind, never varying, never "balancing" rarely, gold or occasionally, "There are few traces of a game resembling quills on the continent of Europe, the borderland of Scotland and England. It was one of the games prohibited in England during the reigns of Edward III, and Richard II, in favor of archery. Roger Ascham says, "Quitting he too vile for scholars," but he also left an assurance that he was "no seker after novelties." Falstaff says that Prince Hal loved Poins because he "plays at quills."

Quitting for recreation.

(Toronto Globe.)

The gentle game of quills has been brushed aside by the noisy sports of the modern world, but it was the favorite recreation of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie when he was leader of the government. In a recent address in the senate, Hon. L. O. David stated that he was living in Ottawa in 1878, and that Mr. Mackenzie used to send for him almost daily to have a game on the spot on which the Victoria Apartments are now located, and which was near the premier's residence on Wellington street. But the pleasure was not unalloyed. During the games they discussed the perplexing problems of the tariff campaign of 1878, for black care, which, behind the horsesman, followed the statesman at his quills.

Quitting figures seldom in "Who's Who" although the recreations of these listed range from ballooning to pig-sticking, and Col. Napier confesses to "ballooning rarely, gold or occasionally." There are few traces of a game resembling quills on the continent of Europe, the borderland of Scotland and England. It was one of the games prohibited in England during the reigns of Edward III, and Richard II, in favor of archery. Roger Ascham says, "Quitting he too vile for scholars," but he also left an assurance that he was "no seker after novelties." Falstaff says that Prince Hal loved Poins because he "plays at quills."

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