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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

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A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

In England they are preparing in a business-like way to bring into effect the provisions of the Fisher Education Act of 1918, which contemplates the training of all children up to the age of eighteen, either in the regular day schools or continuation schools. Of the latter, Mr. Herbert W. Horwill writes in the New York Evening Post:

"Within a short time an obligation will be laid upon every young person between fourteen and sixteen years of age, who is not receiving equivalent education elsewhere, to attend a continuation school for 800 hours in the year—a minimum, however, which during the next seven years the local education authorities are empowered to reduce to 260. At the end of seven years not only will 800 become the minimum all over the country but pupils will be required to attend up to eighteen. The hours of teaching must be after 9 a. m. and before 7 p. m. and employers may be required to suspend employment of a pupil not only during the period when he is in attendance at the school but for two hours before and after the school hours, in order that he may be in fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from his attendance. The date at which these sections of the act are to become operative will vary in different parts of the country, according to the decision of the local authority that has the responsibility of putting them into force, but nowhere will it be later than the autumn of 1921. The London County Council has fixed next New Year's Day as the date when the scheme will come into effect for the populous area which it administers. The earliest body in the field is the Warwickshire County Council, which brought a compulsory continuation school into being at Stratford-on-Avon on April 12, and thus gave Shakespeare's home town a new title to fame. By this time the most dilatory or indifferent of the county education authorities have at any rate got to work upon their plans—and such as have already been published show a real determination to carry out the act in the spirit as well as in the letter."

It was found in English experience that evening schools would not meet the needs of the case, and so there are to be continuation day classes for young working people and they must attend, Mr. Horwill says of the evening classes under the old law:

"Every year hundreds of thousands of boys and girls leave the school at the age of fourteen—that is to say, before the time at which they have begun to appreciate knowledge for its own sake and to understand its value as a preparation for life. Evening classes have done excellent work as far as they go, but their contribution toward filling the gap has been almost infinitesimal. The boy who has been spending nine or ten hours in monotonous and tiring labor in factory, shop or office has only an hour or two, apart from Saturday afternoons and Sundays, in which to satisfy his natural cravings for pleasure and excitement, and it is not surprising that he should be unwilling to surrender that margin to dull study. Not more than 30 per cent of the boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen have attended evening schools and out of this small number a considerable proportion have failed to complete the absurdly small minimum of fourteen hours of attendance during the session. Many of those on the roll of the evening schools are found to have delayed their entry until they have forgotten a great deal of what they have previously learned. In the elementary schools there has correspondingly been the more difficult."

The new experiment, however, has its difficulties and these are serious enough. It is estimated that when the new system is in full operation it will mean the employment of thirty thousand additional teachers, and these must obviously receive special training. As the present teaching staff is very inadequate the problem of getting thirty thousand teachers for the continuation schools is not easily solved. The aim of the continuation school will differ from that of the elementary school and, as Mr. Horwill points out, the human material will be different. The Kent Education Committee has shown its appreciation of this fact in an advertisement which says:

"These schools will be centres of many-sided interest. Their aim will be to provide the means for the working boys and girls who attend them to obtain a fuller measure of education, both in their individual and their social capacity. These young persons will be engaged in a variety of occupations, and consequently experience gained in social work or in occupations or professions affording an insight into the problems which affect young wage earners will be of great value to teachers in day continuation schools. The aim of the continuation schools will be to take the practical life of boys and girls in the workshop, the office and the farm and endeavor to give it a new social value and a new meaning, leading them to participate in it more fully and more worthily and helping each to make the most and best of himself or herself. The curriculum must be one which will embrace their interests, widen their outlook and enrich their understanding of life."

both during their working hours and during their leisure time at home."

Clearly a teacher might succeed in an elementary school, or in a college, might be wholly unsuited to the work of these schools. In order to stimulate interest, exhibitions are offered providing a year's training, together with a maintenance allowance, to successful applicants, who should be not less than twenty-five years of age. The dual equipment, educational and social, calls for a special course of preparation.

But there is another difficulty to be overcome, and that is the provision of school buildings. It is suggested that the Sunday school rooms of churches might be offered for use. Pleasant surroundings and adequate equipment are essential to the success of the schools. The new system will of course affect the employers of persons under eighteen years of age, and there will be many difficulties of one kind or another to overcome; but the country is settling itself down with a desire to make the system effective. And Mr. Horwill significantly adds:

"If more elastic and 'human' methods are found effective in the continuation schools, it will not be long before the routine of schools of other types also becomes less rigid and academic than at present."

Although Quebec harbor is under a commission it gets so little business that the Union of Canadian Municipalities adopted a resolution calling upon the federal government to use every means to have Canadian goods shipped through Canadian ports. The government has spent many millions on Quebec harbor, but has not required interest and sinking fund charges to be a burden on the harbor revenue, as is proposed in St. John. St. John should be in no hurry to give away its best asset.

Premier Hughes of Australia reiterates his assertion that Archbishop Mannix does not represent Australian sentiment "on the Irish or any other question." Meanwhile the Archbishop is approaching the coast of the United Kingdom, and the government must soon decide what it will do regarding his proposed visit to Ireland.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. Dr. De la Roche will speak at a Liberal picnic in Toronto on Aug. 14. This following Premier Meighen's coming speech in Ontario, will somewhat clear the political atmosphere and give the country a better knowledge of the situation as between the parties in relation to matters of policy.

General Booth regards antipathy to work as one of the serious developments of the time in all countries. That view is confirmed by reports such as that from an English industrial center to the effect that though factories are working full time, production is much below that of pre-war days.

Drastic action is to be taken in Manitoba against land sharks who "No dupe soldiers. The Soldier Settlement Boards in all provinces have had to keep a sharp eye on these gentry, and some interesting stories could be told of attempts to make large profits at the soldiers' expense."

President Hanna says that eighty cents out of every dollar earned by the C. N. R. goes for wages, and that it costs more than a dollar to earn a dollar. Which means a further advance in freight and passenger rates.

The success or failure of the effort to enlarge trade between Canada and the West Indies is a question of transportation, no matter what terms are agreed on. Without an adequate steamship service the trade will not grow.

Today's cables express fear that Warsaw will be captured by the Russian Bolshevik army before an armistice is declared. This would greatly complicate the situation.

Sir Thomas White announces that for business reasons he will resign his seat in parliament. He was one of the strong men of the Borden government, and will be missed in the parliamentary debates.

Reports from the chief industrial centres in England indicate a tendency of trade to fall off, and some predict a period of trade depression.

PREACHES IMPERIAL PREFERENCE
Wellington, New Zealand, Aug. 4.—(By Canadian Press).—Speaking at luncheon to the British Trade Commissioners recently, Premier Massey said the New Zealand tariff would be revised next year, as many anomalies had crept in since its revision thirteen years ago.

Continuing the premier said imperial preference was now part of the British government's policy. The principle had been adopted and a wedge driven in, and he hoped the wedge would be driven farther and that New Zealand would give fuller support.

Europe had relied upon Germany for sugar, Mr. Massey said, which should be raised within the Empire. It should never again rely upon a foreign country for anything that could be produced in the Empire. England had to give up according to preferences to all peoples and confine it to the British Empire he said in conclusion.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams)

CAR REPAIRS.

I have had my auto mended, had its valves and dooms ground, and too it's running splendid, with no harsh or jarring sound; but my heart is in a panic, and my roll is also-ratic, for the heavenly-but me-cha-nic touched me for my bottom pound. Oh, the sun is shining brightly on the meadow and the sea, and the birds are singing lightly, but they bring no joy to me; there is sorrow in my gizzard, for the greasy auto he fixed the carburetor and he made the starter start, and he rubbed his greasy sweater over the cushions, rich and smart; all the busted parts I owned him, and I had a broken heart. I had planned to save some money for the winter years ahead, so in age I might have had some money for my loved; but I see 'twill keep me busy paying up that wizard wizer, who repaired my old tin lizzie—keep me digging till I'm dead. O! I wonder what the wizards do with all the coins they make; do they throw at the lizards? Do they dump it in the lake? Do they live in regal splendor on the wall of legal tender, that, for fixing my off fender, from my pocketbook they take?

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE HURON HOMES.

Champlain, in his visit to the Huron lands in the Georgian Bay area in August, 1615, was surprised to find the Huron living in comparative comfort much better homes were found than he had ever seen in savage villages before. The villages, which were built, were composed of houses, not of skin wigwams. Those that were situated nearest to their enemies were strongly fortified with palisades and so located that food, water and fuel was easily obtainable. Some of the houses were of large size, ranging from fifty to 250 feet in length. They were built in a strange style. Rows of sapling were planted in the earth; then the tops were bent inward until they left an opening a foot or two in width along the ridge of the house. They were then lashed together to form a shade about twenty feet in height. Other poles were tied to the firmly fixed poles on the side and top, over these and to these were fastened the bark for the wall coverings. On the two sides of the house were the bunks where the Indians slept in their piles of furs in warmth. Under the beds was the granary of the house where they stored the grain, fish and sundrivers of which they were so fond. On the upper pole in the house were hung the implements of the chase, farm and the warfare in which they so delighted. The houses were built on the ground were the huge fires that kept the place warm. The smoke poured out through the opening at the ridge where the roof was incomplete. The Hurons possessed in Champlain's day nearly 100 of these great comfortable homes for their people.

The family life of the Hurons was not so different from that of the white men as the houses prevented any privacy. The men were lords—the women were slaves of their masters. The men were deeper gamblers and whiled away the time when they were not fighting or hunting in the feasting and playing the games of chance. This was the life the great Frenchman discovered the mighty Hurons living when he came to them.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER.

I know a place where the sun is like gold, And the cherry blossoms burst with snow; And underneath is the loveliest nook, Where the four-leaf clovers grow. One leaf is for hope and one is for faith, And one is for love, you know; And God put another in for luck; If you search, you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope and you must have love, and you must have faith; If you wait, if you wait, you will find the place Where the four-leaf clovers grow. —Ella Higginson.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

(Associated Press). Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—The proposal to connect Detroit and Windsor by a bridge across Detroit river has moved nearer today by a meeting of representatives of twenty-five prominent capitalists here at which \$10,000,000 was guaranteed for such construction. It is estimated the bridge would cost about \$28,000,000 and would be of the suspension type. Negotiations are under way to obtain the remainder of the sum needed.

Tentative plans call for a bridge about 2,000 feet long carrying two seven-foot sidewalks, two street car tracks, and four railroad tracks. The bridge would be 110 feet high at the centre and 100 feet high at each end. This would be in line with an agreement with the Great Lakes Carrier Association. An inquiry into the needs of vessels that would use the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway has shown that no wireless masts more than 100 feet high will be required on ships.

TO REORGANIZE AGENCIES.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, soon will go to Europe to re-organize Canadian immigration agencies there, it was recently announced here.

Except for inspection of British war veterans for land settlement and the bringing in of domestics, little has been done to procure new settlers from Europe since the war began. Immigrants now must be \$250 or produce proof that they are going to work before being admitted. Under the re-organization plan special effort will be made to obtain farm and domestic help, it was said.

No Shocks at Asbury.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 4.—There isn't a single shock or a mild thrill to be gotten out of all the thousands of women's bathing suits that decorate the beach. A letter had been received by the chief of police that "the decent women are kicking about the shameful way the others dress." He investigated and found there were no grounds for the complaint.

Makes Wife Pay His Fine.

London, Aug. 4.—A woman, whose husband had recently been fined \$25 for assaulting her, complained to the Willesden police magistrate that her husband was stopping the fine out of her housekeeping money, so that she was having to pay for the assault committed on her. The court could give her no redress.

LORD ATHOLSTAN ENTERTAINS THE NEWSPAPERMEN

Banquet in Ritz-Carlton, Montreal — A Notable Gathering.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—Four hundred men from every English-speaking country in the world assembled in the banquet hall of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here last night as guests of Lord Atholstan, who greeted overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference with lavish hospitality and invited to meet the delegates a score of prominent United States writers and newspapermen. The latter was acclaimed by Lord Atholstan as a distinguished addition to the ranks of newspapermen. Sir Lomer acknowledged in a brief speech.

Telegrams were read from His Majesty the King, David Lloyd George, Lord Milner, colonial secretary; Lord Northcliffe and Lord Riddell. The keynote speech of the conference was made by Lord Atholstan, who welcomed the delegates to the Second Imperial Press Conference, which he hoped would be the greatest success as the first in London, eleven years ago.

Sir John Willson, Toronto, made an eloquent speech on national aspirations of Canada. Stephen Leacock, professor of political economy of McGill University, made a brief and witty speech of welcome.

RECORD NON-STOP NAVAL VOYAGE

Part of Atlantic Fleet of U. S. Navy Travels 4,665 Miles Without Halt.

Honolulu, T. H., July 8.—(A. P. Correspondence).—Squadron Two of the Atlantic fleet, led by Vice-Admiral Hilary P. Jones commanding and carrying upwards of 1,500 Annapolis midshipmen, which arrived here recently for an eight-day visit, broke the record for the longest continuous voyage for a battleship in the history of the United States navy, according to officers of the fleet.

The leg of the trip from Panama to Honolulu, 4,665 miles, is said to be the longest non-stop voyage for a battleship in the navy's annals. Engine room records showed that an average speed of 11½ knots was maintained, as against the 10-knot average speed when the Connecticut, flagship of this squadron, led the Atlantic fleet around the world in 1908.

During their long voyage the midshipmen worked as regular sailors. They swabbed decks, shovelled coal and did everything that falls to the lot of the enlisted men. While in Honolulu officers and men of the fleet, midshipmen and reservists were guests of honor at numerous entertainments from the admiral's ball down to the private swimmy party at Waikiki.

THE DOMINION SHIPBUILDING CO. ASSIGNS

Strikes and High Wages Said to Be Cause of Failure.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—A. C. McMaster, solicitor for a number of creditors of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, of the city, which assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors under the new bankruptcy act, said tonight that the company's plant must remain closed unless funds can be had from New York, where the principal shareholders and directors are located. The money necessary to keep the concern going cannot be raised here.

The failure is attributed largely to strikes and high wages. Where Taxes Are Low. Montreal, Aug. 4.—While other Canadian provinces have greatly increased their debts, the province of Quebec, which spent \$38,000,000 in war work, has reduced its debt, and, according to the treasury department, is the lowest taxed province.

Is Your Auto Protected?

Have you thought about what would happen—or what you would do if your auto took fire? There is not much to do—if you haven't a PYRENE CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHER. Water only spreads the flames—and one can hardly have confidence in sand and it clogs the motor. In the case of fire your only efficient protection is

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Any and Every Hammock in Our Stocks		Any and Every Tennis Racket in Our Stock

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Dykeman's Mid-Summer Sale

Pretty Voile Frocks, specially priced for the Mid-Summer Sale, at only \$10.99

Dainty airy-looking Dresses for warm, sunny days, very prettily made of fancy voiles in various foulard patterns on light and dark blue grounds. Some have set-in lawn vestees, and others fancy collars.

A Great Bargain at Only \$10.99

Gingham Garden Frocks, greatly under-priced, at only \$10.90

Very attractive Dresses of sheer zephyr gingham in large brocade plaids, pink or blue. Many have fancy panned fronts and lawn collars, and all are nicely finished with large pearl buttons.

Mid-summer Sale Price, \$10.90

F. A. DYKEMAN CO.

PROFIT FROM GRASSHOPPERS. Lethbridge, Alta., Aug. 4.—If farmers in southern Alberta do not get a crop this year they should make a fortune by selling chicken feed. That is the way one farmer reasons things out in the Hillspring country. This particular farmer has a scheme on foot to catch grasshoppers and place them on the market, alive, as cheap chicken feed. He believes he can do better catching them than poisoning the pests and has invented a machine to collect them. This machine will be sixteen feet wide, hauled by two horses, and the 'hoppers will be collected in a receptacle in the rear, being carried there by the wind from a fan and the next step would be the market and then the chickens.

Wins Scholarship. Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 4.—Mrs. George Murray, of Evesham, graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, has been awarded the scholarship established by the Home Economics Department of Saskatchewan. The scholarship consists of \$300, supposed to cover expenses for a year's term at the University where the candidate will take the teachers' course in home economics. The understanding is that the holder will teach in a new Canadian school for a term of not less than three years and use her knowledge to further Canadianization efforts in the homes of her district.

WRECK TREE OF KNOWLEDGE IN GARDEN OF EDEN. London, Aug. 4.—The Tree of Knowledge in the Garden of Eden, treasured by the Moslems of Kurnah as the original tree from which the serpent tempted Eve, is no more. Some British Tom-toms, on furlough from the British army

in Mesopotamia, encased themselves in its branches to have their photos taken and the tree crashed under their weight. The Moslems claimed damages from the British government, and a court of inquiry fixed the loss at \$1,700.

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