

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

## OUR TEACHERS.

The Standard publishes this morning a review of the organization and aims of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, which by reason of its large membership, is destined to play an important part in the educational affairs of this province. While the aims of the association, as set forth, cover various phases of the teaching profession it may be taken for granted that the prime object of organization is that of securing salary increases. And indeed almost the first definite action taken by this association has been the preparation of a schedule of salaries to which all enrolled members have given their approval and under which they propose to work, commencing with next term. It is pointed out—and this is of interest—that the Government grant is not included in the figures given in this schedule. Increases in the amounts paid by the Government may be sought later. Nor do the teachers insist that the increased salaries shall be paid to them so long as they continue in their present positions. That is, any male or female teacher now holding a position may continue in that position for whatever time he or she cares to do so, without demanding advanced salary. But no member of the association may accept a new position at less money than it is specified in this schedule.

It is clear from this proposed new scale that a great many communities in every part of New Brunswick will be compelled to pay much larger amounts in salaries than have been paid in the past. And while the association in the preparation of this new salary scale has not suffered from modesty, it can scarcely be said that in any cases are the new rates higher than are justified by the importance of the work performed, and the present cost of living. At the same time it is apparent that if the Teachers' Association is to permanently justify itself in the eyes of those who pay the money, it must give attention to those other aims specified in its constitution. If marked increases in salaries are to be made, it will become the duty of the association to encourage a higher standard of efficiency among the teachers and to strive as a united organization for the advancement of education in New Brunswick. This is not an intimation that teachers today are receiving what they deserve, but that, in order that ratepayers may be made cheerfully meet the advances, the teachers should endeavor to show a stronger desire to justify their requests.

If present promises are carried out, it is apparent that by the opening of the next school term, there will be a very general advance in salaries of that many districts will find themselves without teachers. Definite action has not been taken regarding the salaries of first class teachers in ungraded schools, but four hundred dollars from the trustees in addition to the Government grant is suggested as a minimum. In all graded schools, the salaries of first class teachers, individually named in the schedule, the minimum salary of the principal is fixed at six hundred dollars. The schedule itself specifies the grammar, superior and graded schools in all the various important centres of the province, and sets forth the salaries to be hereafter paid, which range from sixteen hundred dollars down to one thousand for principals of grammar schools, from fifteen hundred down to five hundred and twenty-five in superior schools, from one thousand down to five hundred in graded schools. These are minimum figures, which, in a number of instances, call for increases annually for four or five years. Other teachers in these higher schools are to receive in no cases less than five hundred dollars, while some of them range up to sixteen hundred dollars. This schedule, if enforced, will involve the payment of a great deal more money than has been voted in the past.

## ENFORCING PROHIBITION.

Under an arrangement made between the chief inspector and the Commissioner of Public Safety, enforcement of the prohibitory law in St. John City will hereafter rest with the police department of this city. As already pointed out by The Standard, methods adopted in the past have not been satisfactory, inasmuch as with divided authority both sub-inspectors and police have been inclined to shift the burden of their work to the shoulders of the others. And between the two the enforcement of prohibition has not been entirely successful. It is quite true that numbers of convictions have been secured, but it is equally apparent to all who care to notice, that the illegal sale of intoxicants in this city has steadily increased until now conditions are in certain respects worse than in the days of license. The present move is in the nature of an experiment. There have been employed in St. John three sub-inspectors, whose salaries have averaged three hundred dollars per month with expenses of twenty-five or thirty dollars per month additional. Effective immediately, an equal amount of money will be contributed monthly to the funds of the

city and placed to the credit of the police department. In return, that department assumes responsibility for the enforcement of the law and it is felt that this arrangement should be more effective than the divided responsibility of the past. This, of course, is an experiment, and whether it will work out or not remains to be seen. Certainly there is hope for success in the circumstance that members of the St. John police force know this town far better than it can be known to sub-inspectors brought in from outside points to do duty here for more or less limited periods. And in view of the comparatively large number of men employed on the police force there will be no cause for what The Standard believes is unsupported criticism that among inspectors previously operating here there have been some open to the charge of neglect of duty through self-interest or otherwise. The amount of money payable to the city under this experimental arrangement is approximately equal to forty per cent. of the fines collected from violators of the law in this district. And while it is clear that this is not by any means sufficient financial return for the satisfactory enforcement of the law by our own police—in view of the fact that it is merely the cost of unsatisfactory enforcement by inspectors—yet the arrangement is reasonably fair as an experiment and the matter of finances may readily be left for more permanent adjustment after the new plan has been given a fair trial.

One of the inspectors now on duty here is being discharged at once. Another will confine his attentions to the county, while the third has not yet been disposed of. It is a difficult matter to secure satisfactory men for work of this nature and those charged with the administration of the law are very often puzzled as to what should be done. Incidents have occurred of late detrimental to the interests of prohibition, but capable of satisfactory explanation, and while there has been dissatisfaction with certain phases of the administration of affairs in this city it should be remembered that conditions at best are difficult and that the support and encouragement usually given to officers of the law should not be withdrawn by reason of an occasional weakness in the application of available methods.

JOHN I. ROBINSON.

In view of information from men whose lives he saved, The Standard feels that the press of this, his native city, should place on record its tribute to John I. Robinson who gave himself that others might live. Mr. Robinson's death in the Sydney Hotel fire was the result of his deliberate disregard for his own safety and his determination to rescue at all hazards those who as guests in his hotel had entrusted themselves to his care. Realizing the danger which threatened all those men and women when fire was discovered, and at the same time appreciating the risk assumed by himself, he entered the burning building not once, but many times, on each occasion bringing out someone who had not been for him, would have perished. When almost overcome by smoke and the exertion of helping others, Mr. Robinson was apparently persuaded by friends to remain outside the building, while others went in to assist the few then left behind. But in spite of the entreaties of those who could see that he was almost exhausted by his previous efforts, he quietly slipped away and went into the burning building again, determined to find one remaining guest whom he believed was confined to his room, but who, as it turned out, had been assisted by others. In the dense smoke, after answering friends who had noticed him in the light of a burst of flame, Mr. Robinson disappeared, perhaps overcome, perhaps through collapse of some part of the structure, but at any rate in such a place and such a manner that others who chanced to be not far distant were unable to render any assistance and in fact were unable to ascertain just what had become of him.

His sacrifice in what he regarded as his duty was a deliberate one. He knew the danger surrounding him, but he ignored it and gladly offered himself in the effort to save others. His conduct in the hour of death was just what those who knew him best would, through that knowledge, be led to expect, and his defence of fate for the good of others has made his name one that St. John, his native city, should be very proud to honor.

Whether the boys arrive tonight, tomorrow morning, or any other time, let the whole town be on the job and give the members of the Siege Battery such a welcome as will make them feel how greatly their service to Canada has been appreciated. Already some of the streets have taken on a gay appearance. The decorations, however, are nothing to what they should be when the train comes in. If everybody will help we can make this home-coming something worth while.

## WHAT THEY SAY

**Nationalize the Railway.**  
Kingston Whig: Canada has made a sorry mess of the railway problem of the past, and the present Union Government must be courageous enough to straighten out the tangle as it finds it. Judging from the speech of Sir Thomas White, that is just what the Government proposes to do.

**British Colonial Rule.**  
Philadelphia Record: The Egyptian maicoists have been warned that the United States recognizes the British protectorate. No question of popular government arises in the Nile country for generations. "Egypt for the Egyptians" means "Egypt for the British," who are mostly Turks with a few Arabs. The British are not self-government out of them. Their lot is infinitely better now than it was under the overlordship of Turkey, and the British are not engaged in an effort to secure the rights of the people.

**Slandering The Liberal Press.**  
Toronto Globe (Lib.): Mr. Lemieux sneered in the "pill-box" of Parliament to gratify his malice by attacking the Liberal Press. The member for Gaspé professes to think there is no honest explanation of the support given by Liberal newspapers to the Military Service Act and Union Government. It would be underrating his intelligence to say that he believes his own slanders. He is trying to gratify his malice by insulting those who were guilty of independent action, a species of treason in the eyes of rule or ruin politicians.

**Boishevism.**  
Savannah News: The corner-stone of Bolshevism has inscribed upon it "no state, no schools, no church, no God, no law, no family institution, no business, no right to property, no God—nothing but chaos as a preliminary to perdition."

**An Accommodating Place.**  
Toronto Mail and Empire: It is an open question whether it is easier to get in or out of the Toronto jail.

**"Scraps of Paper."**  
Buffalo Courier: It is hard to decide about these pre-war bargains between nations. They were mighty important when made, and they were made to be kept. It seems, off-hand, as though the square thing to do is to keep them now.

## A BIT OF VERSE

**A Dread In Spring.**  
Mother she calls to me: "Here, Bess, sup up 't' Bazaar Farm," she says, "An' take their basket back again; An' keep an eye for 'em—wood!" She thinks the climb'll do me good, She dunno how I dreads that lane.

**"Nightshade Lane,"** as Jim an' me Did used to call Farm Lane, when we Walked out on April nights last year; For where it sang above its nest We'd stand 'longside the hedgerow, pressed In one another's arms to hear.

An' Jim he'd learned to mock the bird That naterd you ever heard; Four long high notes he used to give.

Ten "jug-jug-jug," until, maybe, "would sing him answer, seemingly." There, I shall hear it long's I live!

An' Spring nights, when he'd pitched his fold An' moonlight was all daisy gold, He'd whistle for me like that—low; An' I'd steal out to see him, no one 'ud see me go to him, Only our nightshade 'ud know.

First of we cared nought for the war; But, before April came once more, Jim he had gone, an' fought, an' died; Yes, when he'd heard an' thought on it, It seemed as he must do his bit, For love o' me, like—love and pride.

I durstn't never go that way, Up our old lane, 'cause any day The nightshade may get back there; An' sudden, maybe, he might sing The call Jim whistled me, an' bring My poor heart worse'n I could bear.

## A BIT OF FUN

**Sure Proof.**  
Magistrate—You are found guilty of knocking down the plaintiff and robbing him of everything except a gold watch.  
Defendant—Did he have a gold watch?  
Magistrate—Yes.  
Defendant—Then I put in a plea of insanity.—Siray Stories.

**Self-Defence.**  
The cost of living's mighty high, There isn't any doubt of that; So steaks are things she will not buy Until she has her Easter hat.

**A Questionable Compliment.**  
She—This is a portrait of my grandmother at 73.  
He—What a strong family resemblance!

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

This afternoon in school Miss Kitty was telling the class about the war and everything, saying, I wonder if anybody in the class can tell me what war means? Everybody all over the world, people are repeating all over the world, which Benny Martin raised his hand, saying, I know—can you tell me what it is?  
I said a noble expression, said Miss Kitty, Benny Potts, can you tell me what it is?  
Down with the Dutch, I said.  
Nonsense, said Miss Kitty, the expression I mean is Making the world safe for democracy. Now who can tell me the meaning of Making the world safe for democracy?  
Which Leroy Shooter raised his hand, saying, it means that anybody that gets fresh with this country after this is going to get licked even worse than Germany was.  
Not at all, it means just the contrary, Edward Wernick, what do you think people mean by Making the world safe for Democracy?  
They mean just the contrary, said Ed Wernick.  
Well, go on, I please, said Miss Kitty.  
It means that the only countries we are going to lick after this are the ones that start to get contrary, said Ed Wernick.  
Such a chick, let's persevere to the language lesson, said Miss Kitty.  
Wich we did.

blanche! It might be taken for you—Nashville Banner.

**As to How.**  
The Brute—I think that women are much better looking than men.  
The Brute—No, artificially.—Tribune.

**Suitor Lacked Devotion.**  
"No, Herbert," she said, in a low tone, "it is impossible. I fear to trust my future with you."  
"And why?"  
"I have watched your conduct very closely. It lacks the mark of such devotion as my soul craves."  
"Do I not come to see you four nights in the week?"  
"Yes, but I have detected a calculating selfishness in your nature which I fear."  
"What do you mean?"  
"You have never yet failed to leave in time to catch the last bus."  
"But that is only common sense."  
"I know it is, Herbert, and therefore it is not love."—Chicago Journal.

**Doubtful.**  
Mr. Romd Talner was a loquacious magistrate, but had the unfortunate habit of letting himself down, through foolish mistakes, which speeded liberally his flow of oratory.  
It was his pleasure and privilege to sentence a man for sheep stealing, and this time he had sentenced a man for this same offence twenty years ago, you would have been hung tomorrow morning.—Answers.

**He Promised.**  
They were two days out and the young bride was dreadfully seasick.  
"Henry, dear," she moaned, "if I should die and they bury me here you'll come sometimes and plant flowers on my grave, won't you?"

## THE EDITOR'S MAIL

**FITTING MEMORIAL.**  
St. John, N. B. May 7th, 1919.  
Editor of The Standard:  
Dear Sir—I notice in your column this morning an article discussing "War Memorials" and I would like to use some of your valuable space to advance a suggestion along this line.

In Upper Canada and the United States the planting of shade and ornamental trees in municipalities is being recommended as being perhaps the most appropriate method of expressing the appreciation of the community to the men who laid down their lives for the country.  
The article in the paper recommends a monument in stone or bronze, but I think a much more beautiful monument, a tree is a living, breathing organism, always changing in appearance, while the monument of stone or bronze always looks cold.  
This matter could be taken up by the various patriotic societies in the city. The societies donating the trees and city authorities looking after the location, planting and care of them.  
A programme should be worked out and an expense need not be very great as it would be spread over a period of years. St. John cannot be called a beautiful city, and a programme of tree planting would do a great deal to improve the appearance of the city.  
Then, how much more attractive would the city playgrounds look if they had a row of nice trees around them beside the benefit of the shade provided.

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## BANK CLEARINGS OF WESTERN CITIES

Vancouver, \$12,402,453.  
Calgary, \$5,878,283.  
Edmonton, \$4,130,919.  
Regina, \$3,788,461.  
Victoria, \$2,296,862.  
Saskatoon, \$2,111,176.  
Moose Jaw, \$1,004,800.  
Brandon, \$682,746.  
Port William \$777,766.

## Keep the Bowels Regular And You Won't Be Sick

If the bowels do not move regularly, they will sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill-health than almost any other trouble.

The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active, you may be sure that headaches, piles, heartburn, biliousness, jaundice, floating specks before the eyes, and many other troubles will follow the wrong action of this, one of the most important organs of the body. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the bowels so that you will have a free and easy motion every day, and use only a pill a night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation. They do this by acting directly on the liver and making the bile pass through the bowels instead of allowing it to get into the blood, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles.

Mrs. Jos. Labrec, Louise Aptia, Calgary, Alta., writes—"I have been troubled with constipation for the last two years. I have tried numerous treatments, but have never been relieved by anything until I used Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills which are helping me wonderfully."

We do not claim that Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are a "cure-all," but we do claim that there is nothing better for a sluggish liver.

Price 25¢ a trial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Don't Spoil Your Hair By Washing It

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain milled coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and keeps anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Wash the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it takes out any itching, and any particles of dust, dirt and dandruff.

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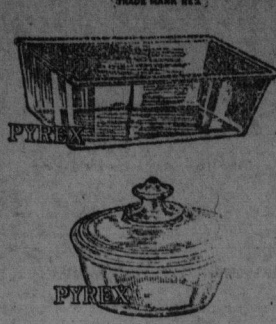
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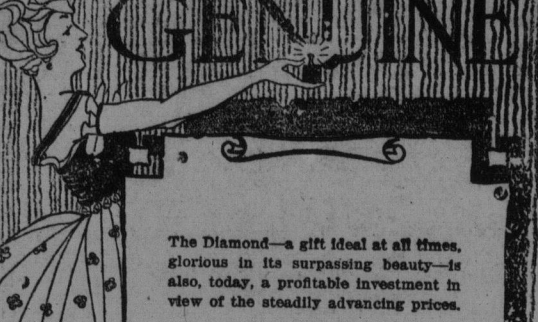
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## THE NEW SIDE WHARFAGE RATES

Old Rates of Half a Cent

Ton Were in Effect Since

1877—City Has Authority

to Raise Side and T

Wharfage Rates.

The new side wharfage rates which caused such a breeze in last year's election owing to the belief of the outside members that the commission formation government could not be trusted to make rates that would not put Port of St. John out of business, incidentally affect their constituents who might have occasion to ship lumber from here have gone into effect. The old side wharfage rates of half a cent a ton have been in effect since

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