







Cost of Living Doubled, But
Salaries Show Little Increase — Average P a y

precaution until the time when the international force is created, and mutual action assured, concluding with the argument that it is necessary to enter into
discussions with the other countries
about the league and not only to deride \$1.300.

The American dollar has diminished in purchasing power more than one half during the last six years, according to statistics furnished John W. Prentiss, treasurer of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee with headquarters at 165 Broadway, New York Confrom tables compiled by the Carnegie Foundation, The United States Bureau of Education and the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. This decrease is proving to be the death blow to the past high standard of education in the country, in the opinion of leading educators, and threatens a further depletion of the teaching ranks to accept the more tempting remunerations of other callings. It is generally true not only in the grade schools and high schools, but also in the colleges and universities, that the teaching salaries are rapidly passing below the living level. Soaring prices naturally bring greatest havoc to the salaried man, and those occupants which have been most poorly paid, and hence pearest the danger line, are first to be have been most poorly paid, and hence nearest the danger line, are first to be submerged beneath the rising price level. This fact applies particularly to all grades of teachers.

In relation to average salaries of the 6,593 professors in the seventy-four colleges and universities on the Carnegie Foundation list is \$3,000. Of this group

303 receives less than \$1,000, while only seventy-two exceed \$7,000. seventy-two exceed \$7,000.

If, however, a distribution be made of the average salary of professors, that of associate and assistant professors and that of instructors, the medium or middle average of this group is but \$1,300. This means that the average college teacher who shall have spent some eight years in grade school, four years in high school, four more years in college for the bachelor's degree, and then at least one or two years in specialized graduate study—who shall be a man of character and force of personality, with certain qualities of leadership and mentality—who has spent a dozen years in preparation more than was spent by the average individual (who has not advanced beyond the 6th grade)—this man, who is expected to be a married man with a family, is

the 6th grade)—this man, who is expected to be a married man with a family, is offered the average of \$1,300.

The rising scale of prices from 1913 to January 1919, has reduced the purchasing value of the dollar from \$1 to \$495. This means that any individual whose salary has not been doubled since 1918 is working under an actual decrease in compensation. The average college teacher receiving \$1,300 today is no better off than he would have been at a salary of \$643.50 in 1913. Likewise, with a salary of \$1.300 in 1913, and the increase in av-\$643.50 in 1913. Likewise, with a salary of \$1.300 in 1913, and the increase in average since then has been very slight, he should now be paid \$2626 to correspond with the higher scale of prices today.

A national survey of the wage increases in thirteen of the country's leading industries from the close of 1916 to the close of 1918 shows an average increase of 65 per cent in the two years. crease of 65 per cent in the two years.
The six-year period used in consideration of the teaching profession being three times as long, it is evident that the status of wage earners is far superior to that of the college teachers' group. Salaries of college teachers, therefore, which were low in 1913 as compared with other com-parable occupations, have in 1919 come to a critical point due to the halving of to a critical point due to the halving of the purchasing power of the dollar.

One of the first questions to ask is whether these \$1,300 salaries are sufficient for a family. Studies of the budgets of 7,012 families made by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor reveal the fact that 1566 of these families, or 22.3 per cent., had deficits for the year 1918 Nearly one family in every four, averaging five to the family, with incomes from below \$900 to over \$2,500, was unable to earn enough to pay living expenses. The average cost of maintaining these families was \$1,380.16. This means that \$1,300, the average salary paid college teachers, does not permit maintenance of a family.

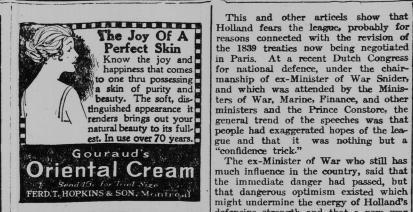
DUTCH SUSPICIOUS OF LEAGUE, SEEING DANGER FOR THEM

Netherlands Changes Policy And Press Printing Inspired Articles -Revision of Treaties

The Hague, Oct 7—The Netherlands, which up to the present had been an energetic supporter of the League has suddenly changed its policy, and now pretends to see danger for Holland. The Dutch Queen, in a speech at the opening of the States General, spoke of Holland's adherence to the league, but in spite of this speech, semi-official and obviously inspirted papers are now pointing out

the great dangers.

The Rotterdamsche Courant prints an evidently inspired article, asking who is to decide which party is the assailant if two countries go to war, and that President Wilson does not appear to have given these details much attention. This means, the article argues, that Holland will have no advantage from the league and cannot think of disarmament.
The force of little countries, says the pa-



per is their facility to retire from the league and the Big Powers will use all their power to prevent small nations doing this, and thus ruining the principle of the institution. The other danger, the paper says, is that the big Powers like Britain, France and Japan will never consent to reduce their fleets and armies. The paper argues that this is only possible if the ninth article of the treaty is technically realizable, and even then treaties such as the Franco-English-American treaty of June twenty-eighth form obstacles as also the Dutch-Belgian convention which it is hoped in Paris will settle the question of Limburg and the Scheldt. The article then points out many other dangers from the league, and says it is necessary to take military precaution until the time when the international force is created, and mutual active expendicing with the arguing the principle of the treaty was not unthinkable. There have been protests because Holland still retains such a large army, larger than Germany's, as some papers that the leagues that Holland is very much on her guard and ready to defend immediately any infringement of her sovereign rights by Belgium. Relations between the Dutch and Belgians at present is extremely tense, and most Dutchmen are very willing to fight Belgium. If necessary. There are many rumors about troops being sent to the frontier and of munitions, gases and aeroplanes being brought from Germany in preparation.

Dr. Kuyper, in the Standard, points out that if Belgium is to have ambassadors in Londen and Washington, Holland cannot afford to rank lower than Belgium.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

This and other articels show that Holland fears the league, probably for reasons connected with the revision of

The ex-Minister of War who still h

was not unthinkable.

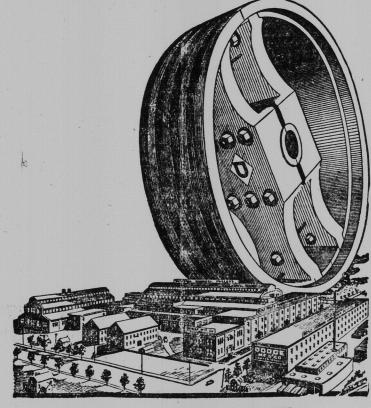


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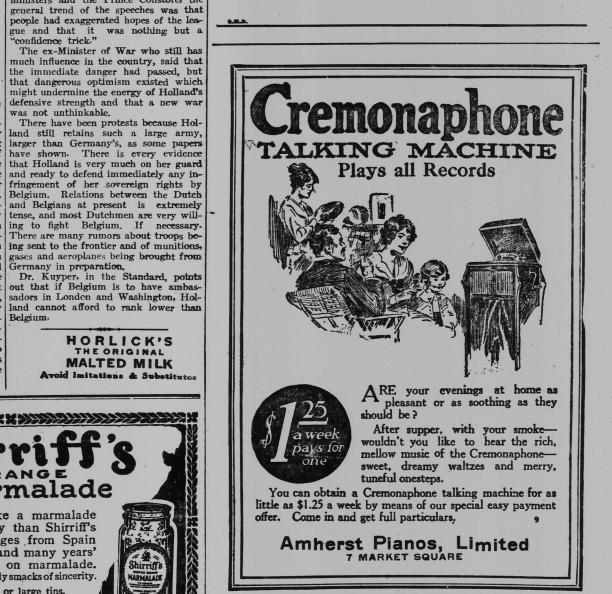
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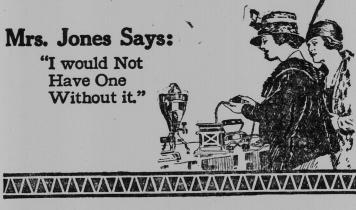
A Money-Saving

Bottle A Bottle of Bovril in the kitchen will cut down butcher's bills. It enormously increases the nourishing value of food-in fact, its bodybuilding powers have been proved ten to twenty times the amount taken. It must be Bovril.









"MY electric iron and toaster are the latest models, like these— they have this same little black switch attached to the cords, so I never have to fuss with the connector plug and burn

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