

## The St. John Standard

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## TEACHERS' SALARIES.

During the past month or two The Standard has received a number of letters from residents of this province dealing with the question of our educational system. These letters have been largely along the same line, and in all cases the statement is made that many schools remain closed through lack of teachers. It is pointed out that the attendance at Normal School of those who plan to enter the teaching profession in this province is falling from year to year, that we are not turning out enough new teachers to fill the vacancies, and that many of those best qualified are either leaving the province or entering other pursuits where the compensation is greater.

Unquestionably the time is not far distant when this whole subject must be grappled with by the government of the province. On different occasions when this subject has been brought to attention slight amendments to existing regulations have been introduced which, however, have so far failed to bring about any material improvement. When we eventually get down to brass tacks it will be found beyond doubt that the solution of this most important matter lies in the salaries paid to school teachers. That the men and women who devote their lives to this work shall be expected to sacrifice their opportunities in other lines of activity and that others continue to adopt the teaching profession for the bare living which they are able to get out of it even under the most favorable circumstances, should not be expected. The time is not far distant when the recognized importance of this profession will command for it remuneration at least equal to that which can be obtained on other work of equal importance. And the day is coming when teaching school will not be so generally regarded as a stop-gap between the high school and a permanent profession. Many young men and many young women now take up this profession as a means of earning, for a few years extra money which may be required for the period of their apprenticeship in some other line of activity. But when the profession of teaching brings of itself a sufficiently attractive financial reward, it will take its proper place in the highest scale of endeavor, and there will be drawn to it an ever increasing number of men and women prepared to devote their lives and their best abilities to its pursuit. That day, however, is far off, but in the meantime we must be prepared if the educational system of the province is to be maintained at anything like a satisfactory standard, to see that best salaries are paid to teachers of every class. The school districts must be ready to devote an increasing proportion of their funds to the salaries of their teachers, and the adoption of such a policy by these districts would inevitably mean increased government grants. There are plenty of young men and young women in New Brunswick ready to be made into teachers. The problem is to make this profession attractive from the financial standpoint.

## C. P. R. ACTIVITIES.

The address of President Beatty, of the C. P. R., given at the complimentary banquet tendered him by the people of St. John a few weeks ago, is published in The Standard today. It is well worth reading. It is the first public utterance of the new president, and it is fitting that this address should be delivered to the citizens of his home town. Apart from the general line followed by Mr. Beatty there are included in this address two features of more than ordinary interest, which have not previously been made public. One of these is the account of the activities of the Canadian Pacific steamers on the Pacific Ocean. He tells how the "Empress of Russia," a first class passenger vessel formerly engaged in the Japanese-Chinese trade, was turned into an auxiliary cruiser for patrol work in the Indian Ocean, picked up the cruiser "Sydney" after the battle with the "Emden," took off the "Emden's" crew and carried them to Ceylon. Then the "Russia" went into action on her own hook, captured a Turkish fort on the Red Sea and with the "Empress of Asia" guarded the British fort of Aden. She destroyed the port of Salat on the Red Sea, rescued Allied consuls at Hodeidah, who had been kidnapped and taken into the interior of Arabia. She burned the oil tanks at that port, rescued many women and children slaves held by the Turks, cornered fifteen German ships off Manila, and in the later days of the war had a busy time transporting coolies across the Atlantic. This is rather an extraordinary career for a commercial vessel, but the activities of the "Empress of Russia" were shared by the other steamers of the same line—"The Empress of Asia" and "The Empress of Japan."

The other interesting announcement made by President Beatty deals with the policy of farm settlement for returning soldiers. The C. P. R., he announces, is adapting all possible lands to the requirements of returning men, and is today engaged in establishing ready-made farms on the

community settlement plan in Alberta and Saskatchewan. These farms, consisting of 160 acres, are grouped in communities so that returning soldiers who desire to take up this land may commence work under expert supervision. In addition to the land each settler is given a house of four or five rooms, a barn large enough to house eight or ten head of stock, an adequate water supply, all fencing erected and the land prepared for cultivation. This plan represents an initial expenditure of three and a half million dollars and includes building one thousand houses, one thousand barns, thirteen hundred miles of fencing, digging one thousand wells and preparing fifty thousand acres of land for cultivation. This is perhaps the most comprehensive scheme of land settlement for returned men yet evolved.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A fire department is not composed of machines alone. The man power of such an organization has much to do with its efficiency and instead of hastily considering the purchase of new equipment which may not be all together necessary, St. John should give some attention to the personnel of its fire department for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not improvement should be made in this direction. An efficient fire department is composed of comparatively young men with plenty of nerve. This is not the case with St. John's organization, which includes a number of employees who are almost beyond the age of usefulness, who have grown old in the service and who, through their many years of activity in this department have won and well deserve the gratitude of the people by whom they are employed.

The permission of Mayor Hayes is necessary before any organization can hold a Tag Day. The Council should extend this condition so that no organization of any sort whatever may be permitted to solicit contributions from business houses or others until a proper request has been presented and approved. Shortly a day passed on King Street, Charlotte Street and other merchants are asked for donations of money or goods for one scheme or another and, although they object to this generally and consider it an unfair drain on them, they seldom refuse. A number of business men have recently mentioned this to The Standard, saying that they readily refuse contributions such as they would at times like to, for they feel that every worthy organization should be treated in the same way, but they are beginning to find the tax a little too much, and would appreciate some form of release.

are employed. The Standard understands that there are now in this department several at least who are unable to take an active part in fire fighting, and that generally speaking, a considerable proportion are not as young and as brisk as could be desired. This is no disgrace to them, but rather an honor, in that they have given their best years to this service.

There should be some better provision made for these men than mere retirement. One who has grown too old to enter actively into the duties of a new occupation should be provided for in his old age by the city which he has served so long. Those who need not depend on this occupation for their livelihood, could readily make way for younger and more active men. If the Commission of Public Safety were to see carefully over his staff it is felt that he could make such changes as would result in greatly increased efficiency without much added expense.

## WHAT THEY SAY

**Han't Paid Yet.**  
Philadelphia Enquirer—Any peace that favors Germany will be one that passes understanding.

**Life's Little Ironies.**  
Philadelphia Public Ledger—It is one of life's ironies that the saloon keeper in politics was largely the cause of the passage of the prohibition law.

**Ask a Jury of Women.**  
Buffalo Times—Chicago man was fined \$5 for calling a woman a vampire. What would be the Chicago computation of the liability of Rudyard Kipling for his metrical essay in that line?

**The Men Deserve It.**  
London Daily Telegraph—More must be done to quicken the processes of demobilization, alike for the benefit of British industry and for the contentment of the men who know that their work in the army is done, and that in civil life there is better work than ever waiting for them to do.

**Safety First.**  
Toronto Mail—Germany's attitude since the signing of the armistice has been worth watching and the Allies now have decided to put insurmountable iron and hindrances on her means of making war. The ounce of prevention method is in such case a real "safety first."

**Barkie is Willing.**  
Toronto Mail—Some Windsor doctors have shown themselves over-suspicious in granting prescriptions for

"fire water." One thousand, two hundred quarts is the amount said to have been ordered by one medicine man during the month of January—which proves that still "Barkie is willing!"

**Don't Blame Him.**  
Ottawa Journal—It is all very well for President Wilson to want the world to be made safe for democracy, but don't let us blame Premier Clemenceau if he wants to have Russian and German democracy made safe for France.

**Bachelor Tax.**  
La Presse—The Legislature has just refused the city of Lachine the right of imposing the yearly tax of \$5 on all bachelors who work within the limits of the municipality and have their place of residence outside. The same principle will apply in the case of the tax of \$10 imposed on bachelors who work in the metropolis and live here too. There is no reason why our legislators should adopt a different attitude according to whether Montreal or Lachine is affected.

**Some Money Go's.**  
Gazette—Allens are beginning to leave Canada in considerable numbers, and, naturally, are taking their generally hard-earned wealth with them. Accounts in the banks, ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, are being closed, which fact is causing thinking persons to take notice. If the exodus continues, it will not be to Canada's advantage. The country needs industrious workers now more than ever. There are two sides to this alien question.

**London's Toy Guns.**  
Westminster Gazette—London's most popular playground is now the Mall, and the battered German guns are the children's favorite toys. Children play see-saw astride of the sinister Krupp barrels and let off Chinese crackers from the muzzles of powerful howitzers! A more astonishing contrast of peace and war could scarcely be imagined. Nowhere does the war seem more remote, and it is difficult to realize that these rows of decrepit artillery are not the relics of some dead and departed century.

**The Rules of Warfare.**  
Boston Globe—Congress may announce rules for warfare, but rules will have no more force than previous ones against weapons if war breaks out again. Man went through all this argument about gentlemanly weapons when gunpowder was introduced. Weapons can be abolished—in one way. By abolishing the fight. But to talk only of restricting the use of weapons is treating the effect instead of the cause. And if the use of new weapons is not stopped, civilization will cooly proceed to destroy itself.

**Lloyd George Takes the Tiller.**  
Cleveland Plain Dealer—Four years of war dislocated conditions in Great Britain far more seriously than a year and a half of belligerency dislocated American conditions. The British problems are far more perplexing than those which are being faced by the American government. Only the most skillful leadership will prevail to set things straight and turn the nation's mind hopefully towards the future. Lloyd George has proved himself a man of consummate ability as national helmsman in time of war. The task ahead of him is more exacting than that which he has finished, but those who have watched his career believe he will be equal to it.

## A BIT OF VERSE

**ENGLAND.**  
On September 29th, 1855, the London Illustrated News devoted a page to the words and music of a song by Charles Mackintosh. It is interesting after the fall of Sebastopol, but instead of being written at the time of the Crimean War, it might almost have been written today:

Where is the slave who, of England despairs,  
Aids not her cause when she summons her sons?  
Where is the knave who, when foes are daring,  
Parleys for safety or crouches and runs?  
England ne'er grew them,  
Her soil never knew them;  
Whosoever's the earth in our isle of the sea,  
Our maidens would float them,  
Our children would shout them,  
We'd hunt them with scorn from our land of the free.

**II.**  
Poemen may dare us with haughty defiance,  
Low as Sebastopol's towers shall they fall;  
Strong in the right in immortal alliance,  
England and France shall o'er-master them all.  
Shame and perdition  
Shall track their ambition;  
Justice shall gleam in the glaive that we bear,  
And nations benighted  
To victory lighted  
Shall learn from our greatness what free men can dare.

**III.**  
England, Dear England, our fathers before us  
Bled for thy freedom, and left us their fame;  
England, our darling, the mothers who bore us  
Gave us their blessing entwined with thy name.  
Ours be the glory,  
To better thy story; banner unfurled,  
Lofty and pure be thy banner unfurled.  
If great we receive thee  
Still greater we'll leave thee,  
England, Dear England, the queen of the world.

## A BIT OF FUN

**Beauty Hint.**  
Bobbie had been studying his grandfather's face, which was very wrinkled.  
"Well, Bob," said the old gentleman, "do you like my face?"  
"Yes, grandpa," said Bobbie. "It's an awfully nice face, but why don't you have it ironed?"

**Modest.**  
Magistrate—"You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkable and ingenious way; in fact, with quite

## Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

I was wawking to skool shov this morning and somebody called me, being grannop, saying, Benny, tell your mother not to expect me for supper tonite, because I can't come. I was just going to stop in and tell her myself, but now I don't half to.

Yes sir, I sed. And I forgot all about it, and tonite wen I went in for supper nobody wasent eating yet, and I sed, G wize, aint supper redy yet? Thats wat I say, Im as hungry as a bear and a cupple of lions, I dont see any use waiting any longer, sed pop.

Now Wilyum, you know how agry father gets wen I neglect it jest for him, sed ma.

Yes, and I know how agry my stummick gets wen I neglect it jest as if it was some stranger's stummick, sed pop.

He awt to be heer any minnit now, sed ma, and pop sed, No he awnt, he awt to be heer any minnit a haf an hour ago, lets eat, Im as hungry as a wolf and a cage full of hippopotamuses.

Now, Wilyum, be patient, sed ma, and pop sed, Sure Ill be patient, but meenwhile, lets eat.

Goodness, Wilyum, he'll be heer any minnit, sed ma, and pop sed, And Ill drop ded from hunger any minnit, very well, wich do you prefer, a ded and empty linsinat or a slightly peevish father?

Don't be silly, he'll be heer any minnit, sed ma, and pop sed, Pawleem, if you say that once more Ill deny it publicly. Wich jest then I remembered, saying, O, G, pop, O, G, ma, grannop aint coming. I saw him on my way to skool this morning, and he aint coming.

"Oh, do you like chicken pie? sed pop, and I sed, Yes sir, and pop sed, Then you may have the pleasure of watching the rest of us eat it. Wich he made me set down next to the dining room wall and do and I didnt get any till everybody els was thru, wich they took a fearsome long time being.

**exceptional cunning.**  
Prisoner—"Now, yer Honor, no flat tery, if you please; if there's one thing I hates, it's flat tery."

**A Question of Taste.**  
One morning Mr. Smith was heard talking to himself while making his morning toilet in a manner that denoted much perturbation.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "what's provoked father now?"  
"Oh, it's nothing much, mother," answered little William, "I just put a tube of sister's oil-paints in place of his tube of tooth-paste."

**Going Up.**  
New York women think that low neck dresses are having a demoralizing effect on the youth of the country and are petitioning to have the dresses heightened. If they do, we bet dollars to doughnuts that they take a piece of the bottom of the skirt to use as a chest protector.

**Paw Knows Everything.**  
"Wile, Paw, what is the breath of suspicion?"  
Paw—"The one that has cloves on it, my son."

**Effective Treatment.**  
"I hear you've had quite a spell, Aunt Jennima."  
"Yes, honey, dey done tuk me to de hospital and giv me a epidemic interjection."

**A Logical Deduction.**  
The Editor—"My dear sir, we can't publish nonsense like this—it's not poetry at all, it's an escape of gas."  
Poet—"Ah, I see. Something wrong with the meter."

**Cook's Ode.**  
The poet speaks of that regal indolent air she had.  
"I see. An ode to his cook."

**Pat's Ahead.**  
Pat and a Yank were having a heated discussion on the quickness of their respective workmen. The Yank said that he saw a row of houses six storeys high built in a month in New York.

"Sure," said Pat, "that's nothing. I was going to work one morning beyond in Ireland and I saw the men laying the foundation of a row of houses, and when I was coming home the tenants were being evicted for back rent."

**Serious!**  
"You say your jewels were stolen while the family were at dinner?"  
"No, no. This is a serious theft, officer. Our dinner was stolen while we were putting on our jewels."

**77**  
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## CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE

The Following Twenty-six Leading Minds of the World Working to Assure the

Paris, Feb. 14—President Wilson was the central figure of the plan of the Peace Conference today when in person he read the covenant establishing the League of Nations. There was added interest in the session, as it was the largest gathering of the delegates prior to the President's departure, as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name is identified.

After reading the draft of the League of Nations covenant at the preliminary session of the peace conference, this afternoon, President Wilson was to speak on what had been accomplished by the conference. He was to be followed by Premier Orlando, Premier Clemenceau and other leading figures of the conference.

The conference will not be asked for the present to adopt the covenant which will remain open for further consideration.

President Wilson was not present when the final result was reached late in the day. He had attended the morning session, which passed off uneventfully, leaving twenty uncompleted articles. The President then decided to attend the afternoon session of the Supreme War Council, leaving Lord Robert Cecil to preside over the League of Nations' commission.

Under Lord Robert's skillful guidance that the final session achieved the completion of its task at 6:30 o'clock Thursday night.

The members separated with an outburst of good feeling and congratulation after the period of tension through which they had just passed.

"Premiere! In order to promote international co-operation and to secure the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealing of organized peoples with one another, the powers signing this covenant have agreed to establish the League of Nations."

Article I. "The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be affected through the instrumentality of a meeting of the body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings of more frequent intervals, of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league."

Article II. "Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest, and of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient and of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may not more than three representatives of any one nation."

Article III. "The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates at such public sittings and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of the United States, France, Italy and Japan, left for names) shall be members of the executive council."

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at whatever place may be decided or falling any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings."

"Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited."

Article IV. "All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates, or of the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting."

"The first meeting of the body of delegates, or of the executive council, shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America."

Article V. "The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of the secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council."

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