

Launching of New Methodist College and Residence Schem.

Banquet in College Hall--Great Enthusiasm Over the Movement.

The movement for the extension of the Methodist College and erection of a new residence in connection therewith, was launched in the College Hall last night, at which some 150 guests were present. His Excellency the Governor was received on arrival by Rev. D. B. Hemmeon, Deputy Chairman of the Executive of the Board of Governors; Mr. A. Soper, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. A. Macpherson, Chairman of the Banquet, and escorted to the head table by these gentlemen who were the three appointed representatives of the Ways and Means Committee. At the head table were noticed Chairman Macpherson, H. E. the Governor and Private Secretary Capt. Campbell, Chief Justice Horwood, Rev. Dr. Curtis, Supt. of Methodist Education; Rev. D. B. Hemmeon, Dep. Chairman Board of Governors; Hon. W. W. Halfyard, Col. Secretary; Rev. T. B. Darby, M. A., Guardian of the Home; Mr. S. T. Harrington, M.A., Principal of the College; W. J. Herder, Esq.; Inspector Gen. Hutchings, Sir P. T. McGrath, Editor of the Herald; Rev. Dr. Bond, L.L.D., Pastor of Cochrane St. Church; A. Soper, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the members of the Executive of the Board of Governors, and in the audience, Dr. J. Alex. Robinson, Postmaster General of Nfld.; Rev. Chas. Leach, of Bonaville; Rev. E. W. Forbes, M.A.; Rev. T. W. Atkinson and Mr. John Powell, Gen. Supt. of the Reid Nfld. Co.

The feast was all that might be expected, being provided by the members of the Ladies College Aid, who have earned an enviable reputation as caterers. At its conclusion the Chairman referred briefly to the object of the gathering, the details of which would be elaborated at the evening progressed. Judging from the excellent beginning made he felt the project would meet with the success deserved. He then called on H. E. Sir C. A. Harris, O.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., who in taking up his address on Education, referred to the indifference of all to the ladies. The first idea to be considered, he felt, was the economy of the situation, but in Water Street we have a great generosity which is considered almost to the point of weakness. He understood the appeal was to be extended outside the city and believed a large amount would be realized, as there is much money in the outports that was put to no use, and those in charge of the enterprise would be wise in getting hold of it. He asked attention be given the special fitness of the scheme and objections or diverse opinions to it. His attendance was a sign of his general interest in education. Education is the bringing out of all the good in the person and he explained the difference between it and pedagogy. He pointed out as three thoughts on the subject, that released from war conditions some 500,000 in the United Kingdom were without security as to education, health of future employment; of nearly every boy in the public schools serving in the war, one of six made the supreme sacrifice, showing there is some good in the training of these schools after all, and that according to Sir Arthur Hopkinson, education wrongly directed becomes the ruin of a nation. This

latter was exemplified in the case of Germany. The main object of the present movement was to raise the children to a higher and better state, not only in reading, writing and arithmetic, but in the duties of citizenship. Proper education would bring better knowledge of their duties and responsibilities to all. Here we have children who are particularly bright as a rule, but the very condition of particularly the poorer streets, is a menace to their education. He advocated religious training, without which there can be no progress morally and which must be retained to stimulate the real life of our children. In enlarging the College, he was pleased that the promoters felt fully able to do it without a waste of strength in any way.

Mr. S. T. Harrington, M.A., followed and from 16 years' experience, pointed out the urgency of the proposed improvements. The House at which was everything it should not be, being altogether too small for accommodation of the number in residence. This condition was no reflection on the builders or previous managers, who had done their best under the circumstances. By the fact of it being overcrowded some \$2,000 had been lost in 1½ years, as more pupils could not be taken in. This money was also lost to the country, as the children were sent abroad to be educated. He believed the record for generosity established by the Methodist people in the past warranted him in saying the necessary funds would be forthcoming.

Rev. D. B. Hemmeon, B.A., dwelt on the many evidences of the need of education which came within his own knowledge, in speaking on the Economic necessity of education in Newfoundland, and showed that the great problem is to apply intelligence to the great laws of Nature so as to utilize them to the best advantage. We have need of education in regard to our industrial affairs and the application of trained intelligence to the cure, etc., of our foremost marketable product, codfish, will have to be considered if we are to hold our place in the markets of the world. The same applies to our mines and forests, and it is up to us to determine whether we shall continue to ship our products abroad in the raw state or as the finished articles produced by skilled labour trained in our own institutions. Shall we ship our wood in the form of pulp or fine note paper? He had no patience whatever with those who say there is no need of economic education. Again, the only preventative against the excesses of the proletariat which are in evidence in the Old World is education, the only thing that can save democracy. Domestic training is also needed and education in business life. Newfoundland has been too generous to other parts with her sons who have been sent abroad to enrich them. The time has arrived for an institution on such broad and large lines as will keep our sons for our own enrichment and prevent the importation in many instances of those who in any way equal them. Without attention to spiritual values no system can be perfect, and none are fully trained till grounded in the Christian faith and service.

Rev. Geo. J. Bond, B.A., L.L.D., speaking on the growth and development of Education in Newfoundland, said he was not an admirer of our educational system and coveted for the country a broader one than that by which we had reached our present development. The advance of 50 years as far as the Methodist people were concerned, was connected largely with two names. In 1871 came Mr. W. E. Henry, an Irishman of scholarly attainments, who started the beginning of higher education in connection with the Methodist College. Of a delicate constitution, he returned home in 1873 and died in August 1874. Then followed Prof. Robt. E. Holloway, B.A., of London, at the age of 24 and who was destined to exercise a profound influence on the Methodist education in the Colony. From '74 to 1894 he was Principal of the College, a real literature and scientist, without peer as a teacher here of boys and young men. Thirty years he gave to the Institution, for twenty of which he was handicapped by the weight of tuberculosis that finally brought him to the grave, but not soiling as his splendid mind could whip him to his work. To speak his name and refer to his work was a privilege in itself. In 1885 the Board of Governors began to talk of enlargement and it's a far cry to then, but these men then reached out with a faith and persistence which he hoped would characterize the movement of to-day. In 1888 the corner stone of the College was laid by Governor Le Voeux, before a representative gathering. Almost all members of the then Board, but Hon. R. K. Bishop and Rev. Dr. Bond, have since gone to the great majority. In a year the College was completed and in the autumn of 1887 the classes assembled. The '92 fire laid the better half of the city in ashes, and the building was one of the first victims of the flames. A despatch brought the tidings to Halifax, where Dr. Bond then was residing, and before noon next day a meeting was held in the Mayor's Office to consider relief for St. John's. He was glad that this city at the time of the devastating explosion in Halifax had awakened so nobly in response to those who had previously helped us. He remembered viewing the ruins of the College and challenged the admiration of all for the men who, many of them with their own business premises destroyed, said we will rebuild, and not in wood, but in brick, and the building in which the present gathering was assembled, was the result of the faith and liberality of those days after the fire. He noticed now the large increase in the desire for and ability to afford education, and the reaching out to better things. He paid tribute to the work of Rev. Dr. Fenwick and his late lamented life partner, and went on to say we are now reaching out with the desire that our people will get all they can take in the way of education in a building with the best of surroundings and appurtenances. Our people are worthy of all that can be given them. When the history of the North Sea is written, if written it is fairly, Newfoundland will get a great share in the heroism of those shallow and stormy waters. He knew of men deserving of promotion, but denied it because they could not write their names. They were able to risk their lives, but had not the education to attain to the places due them by their daring. This is a bitter thought for us. Education is not limited to books alone. Our men by the exigencies of their calling, had their brains developed enormously, but lacked the book learning necessary to fit them for what their seamanship and bravery entitled them. For the outport boys and girls, he was eager that we have facilities for their mental and spiritual education and for a home for them away from home. He did not believe in the Council of Higher Education, but in that education which fits men for anything for which they may be suited. All cannot attain the maximum, but he would like to see them fitted for business or with a solid sub strata of education at the bottom. He liked to look forward to larger development and considered \$150,000 of small moment to the people of St. John's and the outports. Divide it among the two and what does it amount to? There is much money in the outports doing no good to anybody and he hoped to see it devoted to the country's interests. He looked forward to the new building and to the day when education would be free and compulsory. It would do us no harm, but good, and bring all closer together.

The necessity of the New Residence and College Extension was clearly and convincingly outlined by Mr. R. F. Horwood, who pointed out that the present Home was altogether unsuited for the purpose used and that the schools are overcrowded. It is hoped to provide recreation rooms indoors by Mr. C. P. Ayre, and which of

course cannot be used at all seasons. The demand for the improvements is urgent and until that demand is met the Methodist people, he said, are not doing their duty.

Rev. Dr. Curtis, M.A., D.D., dwelt on the erection of the institution contemplated as a work of patriotism and pointed out the great benefits it would confer on the outports and country generally, by giving the pupils a greater vision of their possibilities. He paid a tribute to the heroes whose blood calls to us to live for the betterment of country and Empire, and said if we get that vision the new building will quickly be brought into being. He then moved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That this gathering recognizes the pressing necessity for a new College Residence and for College Extension; approves of steps being taken at the earliest practicable moment to meet the requirements, and pledges to the enterprise its most loyal and generous support.

The motion was seconded by Hon. R. A. Squires, LL.B., K.C., who referred to the great value of the proposed extension to the city and country, and supported by Mr. C. R. Dwyer and Hon. W. W. Halfyard, ex-pupils of the College, the latter for some years a teacher there, and who from personal knowledge knew the need of the improvements aimed at. The resolution was carried by a standing vote.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and Chief Justice Horwood was proposed by Mr. Albert Soper, seconded by Mr. Jos. Peters, and accorded by acclamation.

Sir William, in replying, spoke of His Excellency's sympathy in the cause of education, eulogized the work of Prof. Holloway and praised the efforts of those now engaged in an enterprise of dominion-wide importance. Mr. F. Moore proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was seconded by Mr. W. Dwyer, and warmly accorded. During the evening songs by Messrs. F. J. King and H. Courney with Mr. Gordon Christian at the piano, added to the pleasure of all. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

Sing for Strength.

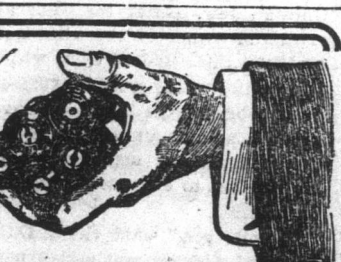
One of the most noticeable traits about all the armies—British, French, Italian or American—is the way they are continually singing. The more they sing, the healthier they are, the more they sing, the more they sing. In some statistics taken of singers and musicians, it was shown, in fact, that as a class they are longer lived than most other people, while there was not a single case of consumption among players of brass instruments. No matter how poor their voices are, children should be encouraged to sing as much as possible. For one thing, their voices will improve with constant practice; for a second, their general health will improve because of the exercise given to their lungs; while for a third, anyone who is constantly singing cannot be unhappy. And happy people are always healthy ones.

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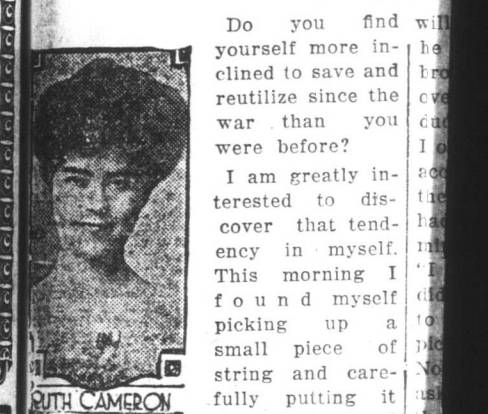
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A Thing Saved Better Than

By RUTH CAMERON



Do you find yourself more inclined to save and utilize since the war than you were before? I am greatly interested to discover that tendency in myself. This morning I found myself picking up a small piece of string and carefully putting it away instead of throwing it into the waste basket as I have done. (Some people regard the disposal of string as a problem at any time, but it never happened to be my pet economy.) Of wrapping paper, too, I am much more careful. Also I use the backs of envelopes to make notes on, and I still automatically save tin foil.

Straws Which Show the Wind of Economy.

These are small things but if they are true of you, too, they are straws which show that the wind is still blowing in the direction of economy which is but one more instance of proof of the proverb, "There's no great loss without some small gain." Indeed, although a national instinct for economy is, of course, a small thing when weighed in the scale against lives, I do not think it will show up so small when we put it into the scale against the financial cost of the war.

I believe I have already written about the immense salvage company which started in the saving of tin foil for war charity and expanded into the salvaging of all sorts of little things which were once thought useless—bottle stoppers, empty boxes, etc. This now turns over some eight hundred dollars a month profit to war charity. You can imagine how large the gross amount of material saved must be.

Cardboard Boxes Instead of Wooden Boxes.

Then there is the saving by business concerns, which, of course, not only profits them individually but adds to the national wealth. For instance, glass cases came home in a pasteboard instead of a wooden box, the other day. Again, a friend who had some flowers delivered to her told me that the boy asked if she were

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