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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1920.

CANADA AND THE HARVEST.

If anyone is concerned about the business position and prospect of Canada, he might find comfort in considering this year's harvest.

Canada's wheat crop alone this year is worth double her wheat crop of last year, and while a good deal of it will be used in Canada, the greater part will be sold abroad. Other chief crops are nearly all larger than last year's—oats tremendously so.

The Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce estimates that the wheat crop in Canada this year will be 289,498,000 bushels as against 193,260,000 bushels for last season. (Canada received \$260,573,000 for her 1919 wheat yield. It is estimated that she will receive \$700,000,000 for her 1920 wheat yield.)

What wheat is not by any means the only grain Canada is producing in large quantities this year. Her crop of oats is almost twice as large as her crop of wheat, and the figures for barley, rye and flaxseed, as for wheat, are all away in excess of last year. Here are the figures to speak for themselves:

| | Estimated Yield for 1920 | Actual Yield for 1919 |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Wheat | 289,498,000 | 193,260,000 |
| Oats | 566,719,000 | 294,387,000 |
| Barley | 64,257,000 | 56,339,400 |
| Rye | 12,915,000 | 19,707,400 |
| Flaxseed | 11,099,000 | 5,472,800 |
| | 521,479,000 | 459,718,000 |

These large increases in crop yields come on top of an already large wealth of the people.

Apart altogether from the money that will come into Canada this fall through these large crop yields, consider these two basic factors of purchasing power to which that money will shortly be added.

Canada's bank deposits on September 30 were \$1,947,481,002, or over \$211 per capita—an average of over \$1,000 per family, taking the population at nine millions, and the average family at five persons.

Canadian Government War Bonds—the great bulk held by the people of Canada—amount to \$2,072,361,900, or \$230.22 per capita—an average of \$1,150 per family.

Thus the purchasing power of Canadians as represented by bank deposits and Government War Bonds alone is \$446 per head, or at the rate of \$2,230 per family. On top of this comes the value of this year's crop of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, which will amount to at least \$145 per capita, or \$725 per family.

This country of ours is probably the wealthiest country in the world materially, all things considered. At the same time, we concede that a whole lot of it seems to be quite discontented.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It is said that there are two thousand and schools in Ontario without teachers, because the salaries offered are not sufficient to induce men and women to undertake the work. Conditions are not quite so bad in this province; but they appear to be bad enough. The impression appears to be abroad that a school teacher can live and keep up a respectable appearance on less than other people can; at least one must infer that such an impression exists, because that is what they are expected to do. Why it should be so is not quite apparent.

At the best a school teacher's salary is rather a "dumb" existence. It is monotonous in the extreme; the same thing year in and year out, the only change being in the personnel of the scholars. In fact one wonders why any person should want to take up the life considering all things. However, in view of the fact that somebody must undertake the work, it should be made reasonably attractive, to say the least. And in the matter of attraction, that of salary is not the least important.

Those who take up the task of teaching as a life work naturally give the best years of their lives to it. With the small salaries paid them they are unable, with the cost of living what it is today, to save anything; and although in certain circumstances they may become entitled to a pension after so many years' service, the amount of this pension is quite inadequate to maintain them in decent comfort. This is not as it should be, by any means. But, putting the matter of pensions on one side, any teacher who is doing satisfactory work should be adequately paid, while at work, and not left to keep up a genteel appearance on less than a street laborer is paid.

We understand that an application is before the St. John School Board from the city teachers for a general raise in the scale of teachers' salaries. The present maximum salary to which an ordinary teacher can rise is, we are informed, \$980, and this can only be reached after several years' teaching. On the face of things, this is too

small remuneration for any person occupying a responsible position and performing essential duties. At the lowest the maximum should be \$1,300, if the class of teacher which it is desirable to obtain is to be got. It is idle to complain, as is so often done, of the dearth of teachers unless adequate inducements are to be offered to young men and women to take up that kind of work as a life's occupation.

ECONOMISTS OF THE FARMERS' PARTY.

Discussing the attitude of the economists of the Farmers' Party regarding some of the prominent questions of the day, the Mail and Empire says they trust more to waiting than to reasoning. Their favorite lamentation is that the rural districts have been stripped of population to build up the towns and cities. For this they blame the National Policy. They ignore the fact that the drift to towns and cities is greater from rural England than it is from rural Canada. Yes, England is a Free Trade country. But how would congestion of population in the rural districts benefit the farmers? It is assumed that with more people living on the land there would be greater production there. The yield per acre and the number of yielding acres would, it is held, be greatly increased. That is probable. But where would the surplus be disposed of if there were not towns and cities sufficiently populous and industrious to provide a market for that surplus? It is only to consumers who are not themselves agriculturists that the agriculturists can sell the produce they have to dispose of. Are the urban populations now too large for the farmers to feed? If they are, how is it that organized farmers in this country are asking the Government to establish a Wheat Board for the purpose of protecting the wheat growers against a heavy fall in the market price of wheat? If the people living and working in towns and cities are too numerous for the good of the agricultural industry, how does it come that the farmers are able to supply more wheat than the numerous dwellers in the towns and cities want at prices the farmers consider to be adequate? Why is it that the farmers in the Southwestern States of the country beset by us are being asked by the Wheat Growers' Association there to join in a strike to lift the price of wheat to \$3 a bushel?

The logic of the position taken by the advocates of a Wheat board in this country and by the engineers of a farmers' strike in the United States points, not to a superfluity of wheat consumers in the towns and cities but to a shortage. If there were twice as many inhabitants in the towns and cities as there are, there would be twice as large a demand for wheat grown in the agricultural districts. The economists who keep up the queer dirge about the drift to the towns and cities are not more helpful to agricultural industry than the "medicine men" with their incantations and distortions were to the sick people of their tribes.

DEATH CLOSES ALL FEUDS.

Death closes all feuds with the man who gave up his own life in a taken devotion to his country's good. The late Lord Mayor MacSwiney insisted on fulfilling in his own experience the truth of the word: "They who take up the sword shall perish by the sword."

The expediency of public prayers for the personal welfare of the late Terence MacSwiney is emphasized by Mr. MacSwiney's responsibility for the murder of many a Roman Catholic policeman and soldier. A great company of faithful Irishmen and Roman Catholics were sent to death under the auspices of MacSwiney & Co. and given no chance to breathe a last prayer for heaven's mercy.

A paternal church should have disposed its forces to shield the bodies of Roman Catholic soldiers and policemen from death. That church was busy only in efforts to shield the body of Lord Mayor MacSwiney from starvation. The souls of policemen and soldiers who died in the way of duty should be remembered in the prayers of the church that is lavish in its supplications for the eternal repose of the late Terence MacSwiney and other murderers of Roman Catholic soldiers and policemen.

Says The Globe, speaking of the Resignation election: "An election was held in the constitutional way, and two candidates declared elected."

Resignation, like every other "county," is entitled to have as its "members those who polled the major 'ity vote.' There was a petition for a recount, which the judge refused to proceed with, and The Globe is satisfied with the declaration figures. The Globe apparently has no animus against the successful candidates in Resignation.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Cause of Weariness.
 (Financial America.)
 Lots of people in this old world get weary of well-doing, while others just get weary of being well done.

Two Parties.
 (Montreal Herald.)

"Our two-party system has lasted longer in the United States than any other political system now existent under any constitutional government. It is being adopted in the United Kingdom."

Thus speaks Senator Harding, candidate for the United States presidency, in a written communication to Republican women voters.

As a matter of history the two-party system existed in Great Britain before the United States was born.

According to Every Man's Encyclopedia, it "was evolved from the historical accident of the division into Whigs and Tories in the Stuart period, a division which, long after its cause had been forgotten, had become stereotyped into a tradition that it corresponded to a real division of political outlook." * * * English political life was the spectacle of two principal national parties, really or apparently divided in a number of important issues; each, whether in power or in opposition appealing to the people for what is believed to be the general good of the country.

A BIT OF VERSE

UNCLE SAM.

"Tell me," the other night, said he,
 "Just who my Uncle Sam can be?
 I've never seen his face at all,
 Except that one with hat so tall,
 The papers print, and long goatee;
 Why does he never call on me,
 Or write to ask me how I am,
 If he's my really Uncle Sam?"

And then I said: "From start to end,
 Your Uncle Sam's your truest friend—
 Except your mother, and maybe
 He loves you just as much as she;
 He guards you when you sleep at night,
 Teaches you what is wrong and right,
 And by the wisdom of his rule,
 Goes with you every day to school."

"Your Uncle Sam has said that you
 Shall work at what you like to do,
 Shall live your life, and no one here
 Will guard you when you sleep at night,
 So long as you his laws obey
 It is your Uncle Sam, in truth,
 And play the man, let come what may,
 Who gives you all the joys of youth."

"He's builded roads and bridged the streams
 That you may realize your dreams;
 The doors of schools are opened wide
 For every boy to step inside,
 And learn from him the many things
 Which used to be the boast of kings;
 Now everywhere his teachers wait
 His boys and girls to educate."

"The starry flag which flies above
 Is but a shadow of his love,
 You'll never see his kindly face,
 Or of his footsteps find one trace,
 But every good shall come to you,
 If you are true, and true to true,
 Serve him in every way you can,
 And you shall be a happy man."

—Copyright 1920, by Edgar A. Guest

THE LAUGH LINE

"If your hat blows off, never run after it. Somebody will always run after it for you."

Opportunity.
 He—My dear, I have just paid off the mortgage on our home.
 She—I'm so glad. Now you can get another and buy a motor car.
 —San Francisco Chronicle.

On Strike.
 "Hallo! On strike again? What for this time?"
 "Shorter hours!"
 "Ah, I suppose you do find sixty minutes too long!"

Sincere.
 "He's running for office."
 "Would he make a good man?"
 "I think so. So far in none of his speeches has he referred to his army record."

Quite Right.
 First Shopper: "It's so hard to find just what you want."
 Second Shopper: "Yes, especially when you don't know what it is."

Teddy's Sympathy.
 Little Teddy's father invariably takes his firstborn with him when he visits the barber. A week or so back Teddy was watching the gleaming scissors darting among his father's locks.

"Daddy," he hoped, "may Teddy have one of your curls?"

The barber wiped away a tear with the solitary clean corner of the shop towel.

"Dear little fellow," he said, "Ow! touch! you affection! Do you want to treasure it?" he continued, as he fetched off a wiry bunch. "Do you wish to keep it, so that in years to come you may say: 'He'd a lock of hair from my dear parent's head?'"

"Not much," cried Teddy, "I want it for a new tail for my rocking horse."

Brothers in Business.
 An advertising manager was going home one night in a trolley. He was late, and the man who sat next to him began to talk.

"What business are you in?" he asked.

"The advertising business."

"Is that so? I used to be in the advertising business myself. I gave it up, though, and went into the rag-and-bottle business. I was a sandwich man for a theatre for six months. Say, and he bent over confidentially, "ain't it hard work when the wind blows?"

The Three R's as They Rm.
 At school my children learn to take deep breaths;
 They learn to clean their teeth and what to eat;
 They learn that water should be drunk before their meals,
 To wash their hands and keep their garments neat.
 They learn to weigh themselves at every turn;
 To be examined once at least a year;
 To watch for symptoms, but I want to know
 When Education symptoms will appear!

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

I woke up this morning and I heard pop moving around getting dressed and turning the water on in the bathroom and off again, me thinking, G. e's almost dressed and he hasn't called me for school yet.

And I kept on laying there waiting for him to. With he didn't, and I thawt, G. I wonder: if he's forgot all about me? Well heck, I ain't going to get up without being called, I ain't going to take the responsibility.

And I kept on laying there waiting to be thinking, Gosh, you wouldn't think he would forget all about his only son, if he had about 3 instead of just me it would be different.

And pop kept on moving around without calling me and I kept on laying there hoping he wouldn't and wondering why he didn't, and after a while I thawt, O well if he ain't going to call me I'm going back to sleep, sleep does you more good than school anyways.

And I turned over on the other side and then turned back on the first side and then I went to sleep again, and the next time I woke up I heard the fellows wiseloning outside and ma was calling up stairs, Benny, Benny, it's 10 o'clock and you're not up yet, this is a fine way to waste your Saturday, I must say.

Aw G. ma, gosh, holy smokes, is this Saturday? I said. Polish question number 8989, sed ma, Meaning certainty it was Saturday, and I quick jumped out of bed, thinking, Heck, gosh hang it.

And the fellows kept on wiseloning for me and I got dressed quicker than any day since school started, thinking, Jimmy! kismas, I mite of knew he'd never forget to call me for school. Wich he probably never would.

Robinson-McLeod.

Penobscot, Oct. 28.—A quiet, but pretty wedding took place tonight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Byron McLeod when their daughter, Mary Ella, became the bride of Everett William Robinson. The bride was very becomingly dressed in her travelling suit of brown tulle with hat to match and carrying a bouquet of roses was given in marriage by her father. While Miss Annie McLeod played the wedding march. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreen and carnations while in the drawingroom an arch of evergreen and autumn leaves made an excellent background for the tying of the nuptial knot.

The Rev. Abram Perry officiated in the presence of about 30 guests. After a dainty supper had been served the happy couple left on the Quebec Express for a trip to Toronto, Ottawa and Niagara Falls. On their return they will reside in Sussex, where the groom holds a position as night operator with the C. N. R.

Daily Fashion Hint

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper



SLIM, GRACEFUL LINES.

Some of the smartest tailors for Autumn are the most severely plain, and many, as this one for instance, combine two contrasting materials. The skirt is of plaid serge while the long, slender jacket is of black velvet. With a small fur the outfit is ideal for crisp days. Medium size requires 3 yards 34-inch velvet and 2½ yards 44-inch serge.

Pictorial Review Jacket No. 5923. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents. Skirt No. 5455. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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