

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE RUN AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Interesting Paper Read at the Meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association—Result of a Survey Recently Made in the United States—Not all the Children of School Age are Being Reached by the Schools

(Address by Dr. S. H. Shear, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Before Maine Teachers' Association.)

While the results of school work are intangible, and in a sense immeasurable, if schools were run more as a business proposition, there would be less difficulty in securing the annual budget and less complaint about the high cost of education.

Not long since, a survey was made of the schools of several cities in the country, among them being my own city. The results were suggestive but not altogether reassuring. Some general figures showed that we have in the United States approximately 24,000,000 children of school age, of which about 18,000,000 are registered in public schools, with an average daily attendance of 12,000,000, which is to say, that with a school plant valued approximately at \$2,000,000,000 and with an annual school tax of over \$500,000,000, we are reaching just about one-half of our children. Of course, impassable roads, storms, children's diseases, poorly enforced education laws, or the utter absence of the same, economic pressure and various other factors enter into consideration, but the fact remains.

Some special figures are equally interesting. At the time of the survey, Quincy, Mass., was sending to the eighth grade 82 out of every hundred children; Camden, N. J., was sending 17. Aurora, Ill., was taking 8.17 years to do eight years of work; Erie, Pa., required 12.4 years. Somerville, Mass., had 0.5 per cent. of repeaters while Camden, N. J., had 30 per cent. of repeaters. School administrators have a method of figuring efficiency percentages by taking into consideration the raw material and the finished product, the size of the plant and the work accomplished. Estimated on this basis, Brookline showed 83 per cent. of efficiency and Erie 23 per cent. These comparisons indicate a tremendous range of possibilities, and a great loss in many cases to the children.

People are willing to spend money for the things which they desire, as is indicated by the following figures. We are spending at the present time in this country as follows:

	Per Year
Soft drinks	\$325,000,000
Liquor	\$900,000,000
Tobacco	\$410,000,000
Soft drinks	\$325,000,000
Candy	\$135,000,000
Gum	\$25,000,000
Text Books	\$12,000,000

Which suggests that if we are to get more money for schools we must create an interest and prove that schools are a quid pro quo. The matter is very largely up to the professional educators. We are too much inclined to depend upon books.

Teachers teach as they were taught, not as they were taught to teach. Telling and testing are used as a substitute for real teaching. The appreciation of the child is too often entirely overlooked. Teachers forget that without discipline nothing satisfactory may be accomplished in the school room. We forget that "Knowledge and wisdom far from being one oft-times have no connection."

Education means not only reading but readiness to perceive and to perform. It means not literature alone, but largeness of life and loftiness of

purpose; manners as well as mathematics; sympathy combined with science; diligence as well as drawing. Education is not an end in itself, but it is simply a means to an end.

If we can get something of this vision, we will have no difficulty in convincing people that the schools are worth while and that they should be supported. I am not inclined to blame the public for the beggarly pittance spent on public schools, for I have never known a man with large vision to take hold of a school system, who did not secure an adequate amount of money with which to conduct the schools. Sometimes a picayune city council will block the way, but if we can reach the public direct, they will invariably respond generously.

IN FIVE MINUTES! NO INDIGESTION, GAS OR SOUR, ACID STOMACH

The moment "Pape's Diapepsin" reaches the stomach all distress goes.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order — "really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes — that — just that — makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. It what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing — almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home — should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach regulator in the world.

CANADIAN VETERANS ARE TO RETURN

Ottawa, Oct. 29. — If arrangements can be carried out without unduly interfering with military organization and efficiency at the front the 3,000 or so Canadians who have survived the dangers and withstood the hardships of three years of war will be given a long furlough this winter with permission to come back to Canada.

The survivors of the first Canadian division have won the right to a long rest and a chance to revisit their families at home. The government fully recognizes this and is sympathetically considering the proposal.

It is understood that the imperial authorities and Sir Arthur Currie have been communicated with in regard to it. A similar long furlough at home is to be given this winter to the heroic remnant of Britain's first army which fought from Mons to the Marne.

According to private advices received by The Telegraph some time ago but withheld from publication pending receipt of news from Ottawa, it is considered very probable that the boys who went overseas with the first contingent may be allowed to return to Canada in time to eat their Christmas dinner at home.

While no official word has come to Canada to that effect as far as is known, letters received from the boys by their friends would indicate that the military authorities are preparing to send them home. It is said that the members of the first contingent who survive are being given honor stripes at the rate of one for every six months which they have served overseas with a view to getting them together for the return.

It is estimated that, allowing for those who have already returned, those whose remains rest forever beneath the fields of France and Flanders, and those who are prisoners in German camps, that about 3,000 men will be the number of the first contingent to return.

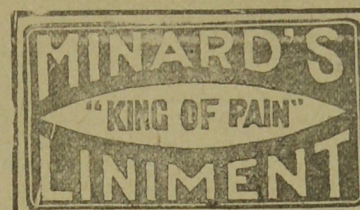
BATTALIONS LIKE CHUMS

How Quebec and Nova Scotia Units Have Stuck Together from the First—Regarded as a Good Omen.

Montreal, Oct. 29. — Canadian battalions, while in training or at the front, have frequently formed friendly associations, like friends or chums. Two close friends in the trenches are the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion and the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion.

These two units, both highly distinguished on active service, left for overseas together on the Saxonia on May 20th, 1915. They went through their training together and they went into the trenches at the same time. When the great advance to the attack came at Courcellette, almost as one unit there sprang from the Allied trenches this heroic Quebec battalion and their firm friends from Nova Scotia.

It is regarded here as a good omen of future harmonious relations between the various sections of Canadian corps from widely separated parts of the Dominion. A-20.

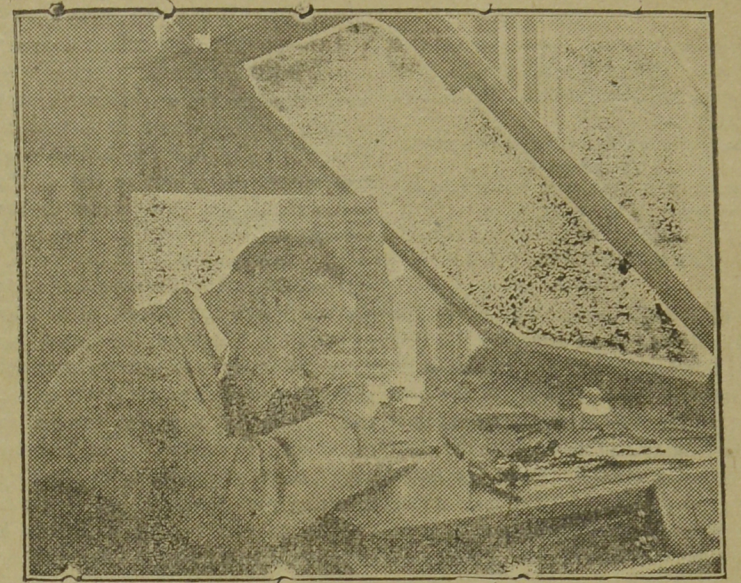


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—Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by
Minard's Liniment
—Mr. S. Kaulbach.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by
Minard's Liniment
—Mrs. S. Masters

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Thanks to the scrupulous care with which the Canadian Victory War Loan Bonds are engraved, it is practically impossible to counterfeit one of them. Each step in the engraving process is done by an expert engraver. It takes three, and sometimes four, different engravers in the American Bank Note Company's offices in Ottawa to engrave the plate from which the bond is made. Our photograph shows one of the most skilled engravers on the continent carefully cutting the letters into a Victory Bond plate.

"Every man and woman in Canada can help win this war by prac- tising self-denial" - - -

—From an Address by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND of the finest and bravest of Canada's young men have swept aside their home ties and friendships, their private interests, their own pleasures, their own inclinations, and volunteered to serve for Canada and the Empire.

MORE THAN thirty thousand of them have made the supreme sacrifice. Many more thousands have been maimed, crippled, blinded, incapacitated in a hundred ways.

Tens of thousands of fathers and mothers in Canada bear, with a proud spirit of sacrifice, aching hearts for cross-marked graves in France. Only those who are living through it can know the full measure of these sacrifices.

Through these sacrifices Canada is rising to the stature of ennobled nationhood—a nation that is finding its conscience, its spirit of courage and humility, its national soul.

And before the war is won every man and woman in Canada must and will learn the lessons of sacrifice.

THE WAR can be won only by the unselfish, personal self-denial and patriotic devotion of every man and woman and boy and girl in Canada.

And what self-denial can you make to equal the sacrifice of one mother whose only son lies beneath a wooden cross "somewhere in France"?

And if you worked sixteen hours a day, slept on a pallet of straw and lived on a crust, would that measure up to the sacrifice made by one soldier who comes back to Canada blind?

Would it even approximate the hardships which are the everyday commonplaces of the lives of our men in the trenches?

"He that ruleth his spirit is better than
he that taketh a city"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

NOW HOW can you and each of us by self-denial help to win the war? Every man and woman who is true in spirit to this Canada of ours, wants to be of service, wants to help win the war.

Then how can each of us help?

BY TAKING thought of what we spend, what we eat and wear, where we go, what we do to save our money

—by giving serious, dutiful consideration to the needs of our country and our country's gallant defenders in the trenches,

—by avoiding every unnecessary expenditure so that we can buy Canada's Victory Bonds,

—by remembering that every time we reduce our own individual ability to buy a bond by spending money needlessly, or by self-indulgence, extravagance or thoughtlessness, we by that much reduce the efficiency of Canada in helping to win the war,

—when we save our money and lend it to Canada we help just that much. And Canada needs every ounce of help from every man and woman.

Buying Canada's Victory Bonds is a service to our country, but if we buy these bonds as a result of our own self-denial we render to ourselves a still greater service, because we shall have learned to discipline ourselves and,

