Biennial Meeting Teachers' Assn.

Encouraging Reports Submitted—W. J. S. Myles Elected President for Next Two Years.

The biennial meeting of the N. B. Teachers' Association was held last night in the High School Assembly Room, President B. C. Foster in the chair, A. S. MadFarlane secretary-treasurer.

Minutes of 1920 meeting were read and approved.

President Foster gave a brief address discussing progress during the last few years. At the date of reorganization at Moncton in 1918, the membership was 41. The membership was now approximately 970, about one-half of the active teachers of the province and practically all the first class teachers, 219 of the second class, and 53 of the third. The second and third classes, largely protected by the Government minimum, had not joined in large numbers. He thought those who had not yet joined had made a mistake as the Association would greatly benefit those as well as the higher classes.

The 1922 salary schedule showed no considerable increases as it had not been thought advisable to demand any increase at present or even in the near future. But there should be no recession. To preserve what they had all teachers should come into the Association. The increase of salary the last four years did not raise the total too high a total for the present.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $378.51 up to June 27th.

W. M. Burns, one of the two Auditors, reported the accounts correct.

Next came reports from the Executive present.

Principal G. H. Harrison reported for Northumberland County.

In two or three instances the salary schedule was not reached, due largely to industrial depression in that district. Several cases of underbidding came from non-members of the Association, and one from a member or former member. The County members are unanimously in favor of retaining the salary minimum, and were supported by the County M. L. A.'s.

Miss Agnes Ferguson reported for Kent County. The Kent M. L. A.'s had voted against a salary minimum. Good progress had been made in the County.

C. T. Wetmore reported for Kings. The Association had been well received by graded school teachers. The minimum salary had been lived up to or exceeded. The County M. L. A.'s supported continuance of the legal minimum.

Principal W. J. S. Myles and J.J H. Harrington reported for St. John city and county.

The teachers had been canvassed with good results. The great majority of the 185 city teachers belonged to the association. All had joined in petitioning the Premier and his colleagues against abolition of the legal minimum salary.

Miss Etta DeWolfe reported for Charlotte county, where much work had been done.

Principal C. D. Dickson reported for Queens, and also for Carleton county for 1920-1921. There were good results in the latter county. Work in Queens where the schools were nearly all rural, was more difficult.

W. M. Burns reported for York. A large number of teachers there were organized. He worked through a committee consisting of the principals of the graded schools. All or nearly all the schools paid the minimum salary or more. Much of the success of the movement in York was due to the help of Mr. MacFarlane, the general secretary. The association was well received at the County Institute and was in good condition in York county.

Miss Bessie A. Fraser reported for Victoria and for Carleton for 1921 1922. Many teachers in these counties seemed indifferent. She knew of teachers underbidding, but the trustees taking no notice of it. There was danger there if more did not join the association. She knew of some teachers getting schools by underbidding and then applying for membership in the association to bring up their salaries.

Dr. Geo. O. Oulton reported for Moncton city. All there belonged to the association. There was no underbidding, and no discontent expressed with the pension scheme.

Dr. Foster reported that practically all Fredericton teachers belonged to the association.

The secretary then read letters regarding alleged deception by teachers, showing that the teachers were correct. Five definite complaints had been made. In not one case had the teacher deceived the trustees.

The next question considered was that of application with the Canadian Teachers' Association, the secretary reading letters on the subject and explaining the nature of the national organization. The application fee was $100 for each province.

Principal W. J. S. Myles, of St. John seconded by Principal J. H. Harrington: That we do not affiliate with the Canadian Teachers' Association under present conditions.

It was moved in amendment by Principal H. H. Stuart, of Sunny Brae and seconded by Princopal L. A. Gilbert, of Campbellton:

That this N. B. Teachers' Association affiliate with the Canadian Teachers' Association, at the same time requesting that the provincial fee be rearranged on a pro rata basis.

It was moved in amendment to the amendment by Prin. G. O. Oulton and W.H. Irving, of Moncton; That we favor affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Association and refer further action to the incoming executive.

The different resolutions were discussed pro and con, the amendment to the amendment and the amendment itself defeated in turn and the original motion carried.

Secretary MacFarlane reported re the Brandon Teachers' dispute with the School Board and whose places had been taken by substitute teachers.

A message of sympathy was ordered sent to the Brandon teachers; no financial aid having been asked by the latter.

Dr. B.C. Foster, A.S. MacFarlane, president and secretary-treasurer for the past four years, both declined renomination. They were given a hearty vote of thanks for their great services.

Following officers were elected for the next two years:

President—W.J.S. Myles, St. John.
First V.P.—G.H. Harrison, Chatham.
Second V.P.—Miss Bessie A. Fraser, Grand Falls.
Sec.-Treas.—C.T. Wetmore, Rothesay.

Additional members of executive:

Restigouche, L.A. Gilbert, Campbellton.
Gloucester, Miss Etta J. Losier, Tracadie.
Northumberland, R.S. Wood, Douglastown.
Kent, Miss Agnes Ferguson, Richibucto.
Moncton, Dr. Geo. J. Oulton.
Westmorland—H.H. Stuart, Sunny Brae.
Albert, Alonzo R. Stiles, Riverside.
St. John City, H.C. Ricker, St. John.
St. John City, J. Frank Owens.
Charlotte, Geo. J. Marr, St. Andrews.
Kings, F.S. Kierstead, Hampton.
Queens—C. D. Dickson, Chipman.
Sunbury—Miss Anita J. Gallagher, Tracey Station.
York—Eldon MacDiarmid, Devvon.
Fredericton—A. S. MacFarlane.
Carleton—D. W. Wallace, Woodstock.
Victoria—A. D. Jonah, Grand Falls.
Madawaska—Miss Regina Martin, Edmundston.

President Myles paid a high compliment to the founders of the N. B. Teachers' Association, which was initiated at Albert County Institute in 1902, one of whom, H. H. Stuart, Secretary-Treasurer from 1902 to 1908 was now present.

Mr. Stuart pointed out that Pres. W. M. Burns was also one of the three who drafted the first constitution of the N. B. T. A.

On motion of A. S. MacFarlane, seconded by Principal J. H. Harrington, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered The Educational Review for its steady, consistent and valuable assistance to the Association.

The Editor, H. H. Stuart, replied, stating that the Review could always be depended upon to uphold the interests of the teaching profession.

Adjourned.

U. S. FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS PLAN TO GAUGE LABOR'S PRODUCTIVITY

Inquiry Into Building Industry First to be Made by Committee on Efficiency and Production.

Washington, June 29—The first effort ever made accurately to guage the productivity of labor in the more important industries has been launched by the Department of Labor under the direction of Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, with the formation of a national committee on Labor efficiency and production, which will begin its investigations July 1, it has been announced.

The purpose of the committee will be to prepare a series of tests to be applied to workmen in representative cities of the country, to determine their efficiency in production.

Attention will first be directed to the building industry, which is distributed over the whole country and so far as number of men employed is concerned, is the largest single industry in the United States. The findings of the committee will, therefore, be of wide interest.

Need Recognized Long Ago.

Mr. Stewart, discussing the plans for this work, said that the need for such an investigation long had been recognized. The matter was brought to a head, he declared, by the New England textile manufacturers, who during the recent strike, applied to the Department of Labor for statistics as to relative productivity of labor in the textile mills of the north and the south and were unable to secure satisfactory information because of the absence of any identical standards by which each work could be measured.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, said Mr. Stewart, always has been well supplied with figures on wages throughout the country, but it has failed to obtain accurate data on production in such industries as textiles, shoes, and construction. Any facts given with regard to production are apt to be misleading, he asserted because of the absence of a "common denominator," which would make possible comparisons between labor output in different communities.

There are now no established standards of measurement, and it will be the work of the committee just appointed to determine such standards.

"It should be understood," said Mr. Stewart, "that this is not an attempt to 'speed up' labor in any way, or to set a minimum standard of efficiency. It is simply an effort to determine just what standards now exist, and to ascertain, for instance, such definite facts as how many bricks a bricklayer may be expected to set in a wall of certain standardized proportions in a working day. This information will be of great value in arriving at cost estimates.

"Statistics on production per man per hour in any industry do not mean anything unless they are founded on identical products. To arrive at fair conclusions as to the productivity of labor in different sections, you must measure by the identical product, wherever manufactured. For instance, figures showing that 1200 bricks per day was the output of the average bricklayer before the war, and that it is now 700 bricks, does not necessarily mean decreased efficiency, because the figures may apply to different sorts of bricklaying."

Five Cities Are Selected

The committee's investigation of the building trades will begin with a survey of conditions in Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Ala. At the same time the textile industry will be investigated with a view to developing a basis for equalizing differentials in the quality of mill products. It is estimated that the work now mapped out will take a year's time, but it is hoped that at the end of that effort the results will justify Congress in authorizing funds to continue the organization.

The members of the committee are: Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, chairman; George E. MacIlwain, Wellesley Hills, Mass., secretary; Charles T. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, Mass.; John F. Coleman, New Orleans, La.; Paul H. Norcross, Atlanta, Ga., and Theodore F. Laist, Chicago, Ill.

Died

CLINE—At her home, 264 King street, east, on June 28, 1922, after a lingering illness Margaret, beloved wife of Richard B. Cline leaving her husband, one daughter, her mother, two sisters and two brothers to mourn.

Funeral on Saturday from her late residence. Service at 2.30.

Week's Clearings Canadian Banks

(Canadian Press)

Toronto	$89,784,479
Kingston	637,222
Ottawa	6,583,681
Quebec	4,670,328
Fort William	593,563
Winnipeg	37,960,748
London	2,955,204
Peterboro	671,896
Hamilton	5,394,116
Brantford	997,436
Windsor	4,307,523
Kitchener	946,654
Halifax	2,897,054
Sherbrooke	680,931
Vancouver	13,129,691
Regina	3,208,752
Edmonton	3,910,410
Calgary	5,794,540
Saskatoon	1,547,564
Victoria	1,915,516
Moose Jaw	1,057,259
Medicine Hat	301,585
Brandon	524,230
Prince Albert	318,298
New Westminster	536,557
Lethbridge	396,683

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Canadian Press)

Liverpool, June 29—Cotton futures closed quiet. Closing:

June 12.89; July 12.74; August 12.64; September 12.51; October 12.39; November 12.27; December 12.15; January 12.04; February 11.95; March 11.88; April 11.81; May 11.75.

Bank of France Weekly Statement

Paris, June 29—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold on hand, increase 300,000 fr.
Silver in hand, increase 78,000.
Notes in circulation, increase 187,044,000.
Treasury deposits, increase 44,584,000.
Bills discounted, increase 341,715,000.
Advances, decreased 63,520,000.
The bank advanced to the state, 200,000,000 francs.

Toronto Board Of Trade Quotations

(Canadian Press)

Toronto, June 29—Board of Trade market quotations today:

Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern 1.43¼; No. 2 Northern 1.39¾; No. 3 Northern 1.42.

Manitoba oats, No. 2 c.w. 57¾; No. 2 55, extra No. 1 feed 55; No. 1, 53¼.

American corn, yellow No. 2, 79; No. 3, 76; Canadian corn nominal.

Ontario oats, nominal.

Ontario wheat nominal.

Peas, nominal.

Barley, Malting, 60c. to 55c; buckwheat, No. 2, $1.

Rye, No. 2, 95c.

Mill feed, car lots, delivered Montreal, bags included, bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, per bag, $1.70 to $1.80.

Hay, extra No. 2, $21 to $22 per ton; clover per ton, $14 to $15; straw car lots, $12 to $13 per ton.

Cotton Market

New York, June 29—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids:

January 21.22 to 21.24.
July 21.68 to 21.69.
August 21.84 to 21.85.
October 21.65 to 21.67.
December 21.45 to 21.47.
Spot closed steady.
Middling Uplands 22.20.

Liverpool

Cotton, Spot, fair demand.
Prices steady.
American middling, fair 14.69.
Good middling 13.69.
Fully middling 13.34.
Middling 13.19.
Low middling 12.71.
Good ordinary 11.89.
Ordinary 11.39.

The sales of the day were 10,000 bales including 6,900 American.

Receipts were 11,000 bales including 3100 American.

Futures opened and closed quiet.

JAZZ KING MADE $800,000 IN FIVE YEARS

By ROY GIBBONS

Chicago, June 26—"Blow your own horn, sonny, and blow it hard!"

This was the advice the town's richest citizen in Adrian, Mich., gave to Isham Jones 12 years ago.

Jones had gone to the moneybags asking the formula for a short cut to great wealth.

Today Jones owns a palatial home and a fleet of automobiles and has servants and all the trappings of wealth. And his bank account is swelling so fast that he can hardly keep track of it.

"Simple," says Jones. "I blow my own horn—I mean my saxaphone."

To the world of music Jones is what Charlie Chaplin is to the film.

His nickname is "King Oompah."

That's because he's probably the highest paid jazz orchestra leader in the country.

A loop hotel here pays him $3500 a week to play in its restaurant two hours an evening.

Phonograph companies are clamoring for his services to make jazz records for them.

During the last five years Jones and his saxaphone have accumulated over $800,000 in salary and royalties from his compositions and phonograph records.

And the jazz king is only 28.

Members of his orchestra have grown prosperous with him.

Jones is a big strapping fellow and looks entirely unlike a musician.

But how he can play!

"I'm going to make a million and then quit," he says. "There's no use working all your life. A million will suit me fine."

Jones goes to work in his specially designed limousine. The driver wears a mouse-colored uniform to match the color scheme of the car.

A pocket has been built into the auto to hold Jones' saxaphone.

Usually after each performance Jones takes in the town with his wife. Jones spends with the prodigality of "Coal-Oil Johnny" of a half century ago, tipping with bills of large denomination. But there's method in his madness, for thus he keeps attunedraise charitable funds. to the spirit of jazz. Folks say "King Jazz" has a heart. Frequently he uses his orchestra toas large as a piano.



Isham Jones, King of Jazz

Contracted And Light Dealings On Bond Market

New York, June 29.—Dealings in today's bond market again were light and contracted. Of the various government loans, Cuban 4's were the strongest, at gains of about 2 1-2 for the fives of 1904. Mexican 4's and 5's rose a fraction to one point, and Chinese railway 5's added 1 12 points.

Another reaction in European exchanges probably contributed to the heaviness of Belgian 7 1-2's, French municipals and United Kingdom's of 1931.

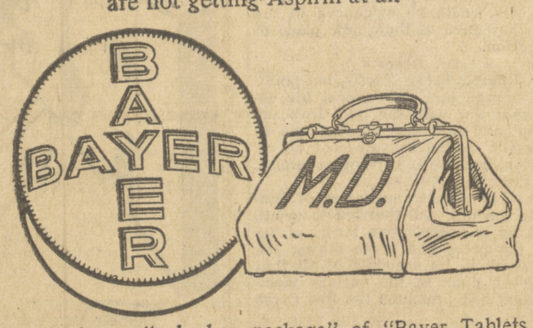
Chesapeake and Ohio fives, Illinois Central refunding fours, Great Northern 4's and Atlantic Fruit 7's were points for the fours and 3 1-2 points prominent among the lower issues. Total sales, par value, aggregated $11,309,000.

Comfort Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap And Fragrant Talcum

Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF SILENCE

"WE HAVE ADVERTISED a long while," said a manufacturer who wished to stop. "And have good will. That good will will last us for a long while. We don't need to add to it right now."

To some extent that is so. The flywheel goes on turning for a while after the power is shut off. But not for long. And when it stops it takes more power to start it, by six times, than it takes to keep it running.

One might almost as well say:

"We won't buy coal now that is so expensive, we will gradually chop up the plant and burn that in the furnace until coal is cheaper. And then we can rebuild the plant."

Good will is a fine thing to use.

But not a fine thing to use up.

Nothing is ever finished—done. Time is destructive. Stop building up and time starts tearing down. Some things last longer than others. But nothing lasts so very long. You think of your plant, for instance, as built. But it only stays built because you are painting and repairing and gradually but continually replacing it bit by bit.

Think how much more rapid the inevitable loss in a thing so intangible as familiarity — as reputation — as good will.

Out of sight, out of mind—not all in a minute but before so very long.

Advertisers who stop advertising expose the advertising structure, on which they have invested much money for many years, to elements quite as destructive and more rapid in their action than those which attack and disintegrate an unfinished, abandoned building.

In almost every community you will find the ruins of an ambitious but unfinished mansion — generally called Somebody's Folly.

Much money went into the work and then financial reverses stopped it all. And the winds blew and the rains descended and the sun warped the wood and the dampness rotted it, and rust and decay completed its ruin.

Now, an advertising structure, dependent on familiarity and reputation, can never be finished even to the extent that a building can be finished. We venture to say that never, in your most optimistic moments, have you felt that your advertising structure was finished and that it would shelter and protect your established business forever after.

No, you realize, when you stop to think, that the work of building must go on until the end of time.

Good will is a fine thing to use.

But not a fine thing to use up.