

position, the character of the institution would be established.

There, no doubt, often arises a feeling on the part of the teaching force of the Nation that they are lacking in public appreciation. They do not occupy positions which bring them into general prominence. Their compensation is not large in any event and, considering the length of time and the necessary expense required in preparation, is often very meagre. But if their rewards are not large, they are seldom exposed to that species of criticism often turning into positive abuse, which is the lot of many elective public servants. If they will but consider the estimation in which they hold those who formerly stood in the relationship of teachers to them, they will at once be forced to conclude that, in the opinion of those whose opinion they value, they are not without appreciation and honor; and they must know that whoever can pause for a moment to estimate the value of their work, the importance of their calling, its high requirements in learning and in character, will be moved to admiration for their devotion and their sacrifice. In addition to this, the opportunity to teach the youth of America, with all the boundless possibilities that lie before each one of them, is a positive guarantee that this calling, continued for any length of time, will bring the teacher into contact with some who marked with genius and will be known to fame. The opportunity in such a vocation to inspire a reverence for the truth and determination to master it and live by it, is a compensation of satisfaction beyond what wealth can buy. To lead and infuse the youth of the country in that capacity is to be a minister to the Republic. The standards which teachers are required to maintain are continually rising. Their work takes on a new dignity. It is rising above a calling, above a profession, into the realms of an art. It must be dignified by technical training, ennobled by character, and sanctified by faith. It is not too much to say that the need of civilization is the need of teachers. The contribution which they make no human welfare is beyond estimation. In our own country this service was never better performed than at the present day. The earnest conscientious men and women running from the head of the great university down to the kindergarten represent a force for good which is immeasurable. The influence which they create for better things, the inspiration which they give for higher ideals, are the chief contributing force to the stability of society and the march of progress.

It is perfectly apparent that the needs of education were never greater than they are at the present time. We do not diminish our requirements by raising the standards of civilization. We increase them. It is not only what men know, but what they are disposed to do with

that which they know that will determine the rise or fall of civilization. There is no evidence that there is a lack of sufficient intelligence to support the present state of society, and no one has ever questioned that there exists in people sufficient moral power, if only it be used not to destroy, but to construct. The realization of progress that has marked the history of the race, the overwhelming and irresistible power which human nature possesses to resist that which is evil, and respond to that which is good, are a sufficient warrant for optimism. If this were not so, teaching would be a vain and useless thing, an ornament to be secured by a few, but useless to the multitude.

Our country adheres to quite another standard. It has founded its institutions not on the weakness, but on the strength of mankind. It undertakes to educate the individual because it knows his worth.—*From an address before the County Teachers' Institute at Reynolds-ville, Pennsylvania.*

MORE CORN NEEDED.

New York City: The inhabitants of the three Virgin Islands: St. Thomas, St. Jan, and St. Croix, are to have a new Governor again. In less than five years they have had five Governors, while in the same period industries have been forced to close, commerce and shipping interests have been paralyzed and the population decreased 40 per cent. How wonderful it is, this stupendous folly of American colonization! It is as the old horse said in Aesop's Fables: "Give me less of your currying and more of your corn".

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN.

—*Daily News, November 2, 1923.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

San Diego, Calif. Nov. 20th.—After deliberating upon its findings for forty minutes, the Naval General Courtmartial, which is trying the Naval Officers upon charges growing out of the disaster at Honda, in which seven destroyers were lost, returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of Commander Wm. H. Colhoun, Commanding Officer of the United States "Young" one of the vessels stranded on September 8th.

London, Nov. 20th.—The late Viscount Morley, famous as a biographer, imposes a ban on any biography of himself in his will published today. The passage containing his wishes in this respect reads as follows: I give to my nephew, Guy Entel Morley, all my correspondence, diaries and written fragments, to be dealt with as he may think fit at his own discretion. And as it is possible some person may desire to write a memoir of my life, I enjoin upon my executors and each of them to refuse aid

or encourage any designs and not to allow any such person to have access to any of my papers, whether personal or acquainted in the course of official duty, either for perusal or otherwise. I also desire that the same refusal of access to my papers shall be extended to persons writing memoirs, or biographies, of friends of mine or others. The estate is valued for probate at 59,765 pounds, including an extensive and valuable library.

Berlin, Nov. 21st.—Germany is in the midst of a financial frenzy. Prices have passed all reason. Figuring in trillions and handling hundred trillion mark notes has seemingly unbalanced the minds of some producers, storekeepers and restaurateurs. An ordinary omelette of two eggs costs five gold marks, or more than one dollar and meat dishes twice that sum. The price of a single apple in the cafes is two and one half gold marks or more than sixty cents. The price of clothing and leather goods are proportionately higher and are still soaring. The cost of food in the markets is beyond comprehension, as the supply is short and the producers are unwilling to accept paper marks.

London, Nov. 21st.—Mr. Baldwin has written declining to countenance a National Park Loan of 20,000,000 pounds, advocated by the British Legion as a remedy for unemployment, contending that this would bring to a standstill loan operations for Empire development and other purposes and thus stultify the present arrangements to relieve unemployment.

Toronto, Nov. 21st.—The following announcement was made at the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At a special meeting held at noon today the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce approved the agreement of their Board of Directors to purchase the assets of the Bank of Hamilton, on the basis of an exchange of stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for stock of the Bank of Hamilton on a parity of share for share. Votes representing over four-fifths of the total capital stock of the bank were cast in favour of the agreement.

Ottawa, Nov. 21st.—Seven tenders have been received for the construction of a large new grain elevator at Halifax and consideration of the same will come up at next meeting of the Council. It is understood that the tenders range around \$1,200,000.

London, Nov. 21st.—Harry Mason retained the Lightweight Championship of Europe by defeating Ernie Rice on points in their 20 round bout here tonight. Both contestants are English.

London, Nov. 21st.—Frank Goddard tonight became Heavyweight Champion of Great Britain when he was felled in the second round by Jack Bloomfield, who hit Goddard while the latter was down.