

A HINT TO AUTOMOBILISTS

Special. ST JOHN, N. B. Aug. 2.—Armed with axes, rakes, picks and shovels, about eight members of the New Brunswick Automobile Association left the city this afternoon on a grand road improvement tour to Hampton.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Mr. M.D. Jones of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, who is teaching "Plant Physiology" in the Summer School, has just completed his first round of lectures.

'GANGSTER' ARRESTED AT GRAVE OF FRIEND.

NEW YORK, August 2.—While John Henry Moore was scattering a handful of dirt over the grave of a friend, a gangster, whom a policeman shot and killed in a street.

CONDENSED ADS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

- One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents. DINING ROOM GIRL wanted at Holland Hall. See want column, 666. WANTED—TEACHER FOR NORTH Carleton School. Supplement \$20. Harry D. Lowther, Secretary. 712-8-4M21E4L.

MILITARY MEN REWARDED

(Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—As a result of the plan inaugurated last year by the Minister of Militia of giving to eligible military officers who, during the year, brought regiments to a marked state of efficiency, the privilege of attending divisional army manoeuvres in England, a number of officers selected this year will leave towards the end of the present month for England with Col. Hughes.

'CANADA WILL NOT LACK STIMULUS FOR DEVELOPMENT'

Special. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—W. P. Hamilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal, has just returned from a holiday in Toronto, before leaving he was inclined, to view, optimistically, the outcome of the strain of the last six months. He was of the opinion that fears of intense stringency in the monthly markets this autumn were overdone, and that the period of depression which the country has undergone since lending institutions began to curtail credits last year would result in much more natural monetary conditions during the crop moving season than was predicted.

ANTI AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION FORMED

A meeting of the electors of the fourth district of Prince was held in the Centreville Hall Wednesday, July 30th, to discuss the attitude of the Government on the automobile question. Although the meeting had been poorly advertised, there was a large attendance, representatives being present from a majority of the polling divisions. The meeting was called to order by appointing Dr. J. C. Bailem to the chair. Mr. Alex Anderson of Fernwood, was chosen as secretary. Among those present were: Michael H. McCabe, W. H. Schurman, John B. Curtis, Wm. Callbeck, Leonard A. Schurman, Colin C. Craig, John A. Gardiner, Alex Anderson, George McFarlane, and almost all the prominent farmers in Bedouque and vicinity.

DEMAND ENQUIRY INTO DISMISSAL

(Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The recent dismissal of an English bugler in the Saskatoon fusiliers by officers of that regiment for trampling under foot an American flag which, according to report, was flaunted in his face has aroused much protest in that city. The Minister of Militia and Defence received many telegrams on the matter. One was received to-day from the Sons of England in Saskatoon asking the Minister for a strict searching enquiry into the incident and the dismissal of the young bugler who trampled the flag under foot. The telegram states that resentment against the action of the officers in dismissing him was very strong. The Minister will take no action until he has full particulars of the occurrence.

ODD FELLOWS CLOSE SESSION

(Canadian Press) ST JOHN'S Nfld. Aug. 2.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows closed its session here Saturday evening. It was the last year's meeting place. Last year's officers in the main were re-elected.

A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE BOAT

The new house-boat Irene built to the order of the Hon. Chas. Dalton, arrived in Charlottetown on Saturday evening after a seven-and-a-half hours run from Souris where she was built and fitted. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Miss Dalton and Dr. Dalton are in board, and were highly pleased with the yacht's behaviour. Designed on exceedingly trim lines the Irene is one of the most handsome craft at present in the harbor. She has been exceptionally well fitted out and exceptionally well finished. She stands a monument of great credit to her designers and builders, Messrs L. & M. Paquet, of Souris. She is of the following dimensions: Length 37 1/2 feet; beam, 8 feet 8 inches; depth, 4 feet. She has been built entirely of native lumber; her planks are of pine and her timbers of oak, while birch has been used for the finishing work. The Irene has been fitted with a very powerful gaso engine, of American type—a Janes, of 50 to 60 horsepower, enabling her to develop a speed of about 15 miles an hour. The engine is situated amidships in a cockpit that is one of the features of the boat, being securely and neatly floored over. The cockpit, which has an awning over it, is self bailing and being of about 5 feet square, provides the ample working room which is necessary, for the craft is steered and driven from this compartment. Herein are situated the steering wheel and the levers that control the sparking arrangement and air supply of the engine, also a large rotary whistle with which the yacht is also fitted and which is worked by the engine. Other features of her working equipment are a handsome binnacle and a glass windshield. As to her accommodation the Irene is as excellently provided. A handsome cabin runs abaft the cockpit, being about 12 feet long and 6 wide. Painted white within, handsomely varnished without, copiously upholstered with corduroy-cushioned locker-seats and exceptionally well lit and ventilated with five large glass windows on either side, the cabin presents a thoroughly inviting and commodious appearance. This is not all of its attractions. It is electric lighted and is fitted with a satisfactory lavatory provision. The electric lighting of the craft is performed by storage batteries and a small dynamo which is fitted up in the galley forward and is worked by the same engine that drives the boat. There are three lights in the cabin each of 6 candle power. In the cabin 12 persons can be comfortably seated and there is sleeping accommodation for four. Connected with the cabin is another of the Irene's attractive features. On its roof is carried a small boat, and apart from the fact that it is a most similar craft as so fitted, this small boat is of motor power also, being engine with a three horse-power Imperial; on the port side are erected the small davits by which to lower or raise her. As a matter of fact, the yacht did not bring this boat with her on the present trip. Forward, up to the point at which the cockpit commences, there is a raised deck, the space under which has been boarded into a fairly spacious compartment called the galley. In that compartment are the provisions for cooking, a gas stove and provision chest, etc. An ice chest and water tank are also to be found there as well as an extra berth. The

PATONS' STORE DAMAGED BY FIRE

An extensive fire occurred in Charlottetown on Sunday morning, just about half an hour after midnight. Apart from the extensive nature of the outbreak and its consequent great damage, the fact that it occurred in the heart of the congested business locality of Richmond street indicates its unusually serious nature. The actual location of the conflagration was in the premises of the large dry goods concern carried on by Messrs. James Paton & Co. It was exactly 12.25 o'clock when the fire bell rang out the alarm, the report of the outbreak being telephoned in by Officer McInnis. At this time dense clouds of smoke were issuing from most parts of the building. The fire Brigade made a smart turnout and with commendable energy were soon at work on the flames. But they were greatly hampered by the great volumes of smoke which poured out from the seat of the fire, the carpet department, the carpets, of course, being just the sort of material to provide good fuel for the flames, and also to account for the unusual quantity of smoke. The fire had secured a good hold in the carpet department, which is situated on the third story, and is in that portion of the premises nearest Sidney street. Being thus centrally placed in the building, so to speak, in order to reach it, considerable damage was caused on almost every hand in the store by water, while the smoke, of course, did as much destruction to goods which the flames never actually got near to. It was a stubborn fight that the firemen had with the flames, but at two o'clock they had got them under control, and in about another two hours had practically extinguished the outbreak which they did excellently well to keep as confined as they did; confined not only to the particular building but also practically to the particular department. As stated, the fire broke out in the carpet department—it is supposed near the private telephone which communicated with the office. In this department there is no fireplace and no electric wiring; the room being heated by gas. No cause has as yet been ascertained for the outbreak, as when the clerk in charge left at nine o'clock he examined the premises as usual before closing. On the alarm being given among the first to appear on the scene was Mr. Paton, the proprietor of the business. He was in bed when the fire alarm was rung, and he immediately inquired at the telephone exchange where the outbreak had occurred. Hearing it was opposite Prowse's building Mr. Paton immediately made for the scene, to discover, of course, that it was his own premises that were on fire. He promptly opened the front door and made an attempt to enter and switch on the electric lights, but was met with such a volume of smoke and heat that he had to make a hasty retreat. However, he made a second attempt and this time succeeded in reaching the controller and he switched on the foremost lights, but had again to retire almost choked with smoke. A third entry enabled Mr. Paton to light up the front store sufficiently to allow the firemen to get through to the burning compartment. All through the long and stubborn fight with the flames, he was always on the spot and it was not until sometime after eight o'clock in the morning, when, of course, the fire had been put out, that he left for home. As to the extent of damages as already stated, this has been considerable. Besides the damage actually caused by the flames, the destruction from water was equally, if not more considerable, while the smoke which permeated the entire premises in dense volumes was responsible for the destruction of the finer dress goods and similar materials. The carpet department is practically gutted, and of course, besides the destruction of the fabric, the entire stock of carpets is hopelessly ruined. The millinery department which is immediately below is also practically ruined, while the dress-making department which adjoins the millinery show-room is likewise a waste, but more through the effects of the water and smoke. The premises are insured, but the loss sustained will be considerably more than is covered by the insurance policy. A special measure of praise and thanks is due to the Fire Brigade, for their determined efforts and arduous fight with the flames, and the bravery they displayed was remarkable and deserving of the highest commendation. In this recognition of the Brigade's excellent services, Mr. Paton personally joins and he also associates himself with the thanks that are likewise due of those citizens who rendered valuable assistance to the firemen and but for whom the damage caused by the fire would have been very much more than it has been.

INSPECTOR TRUE TO OATH.

SARNIA, Aug. 2.—Immigration Inspector Cameron turned back at the border yesterday his brother coming from Detroit to visit him. He was crippled from rheumatism and under oath he could not admit him to Canada.

HANS HOLMER WINS AGAIN

(Canadian Press) MANCHESTER, Eng. Aug. 3.—Hans Holmer, Halifax, N. S. won the 10 mile championship race at the professional Athletic Meet here, today.

MANY KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

(Canadian Press) TOWER CITY, Aug. 3.—19 men were killed and two seriously injured yesterday in a double explosion in an Easterbrookside mine of the Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co., near here. 13 men died in the first explosion five were killed in the second after a heroic attempt at the rescue of the first victims. One of the rescuers escaped alive but died a few hours later. It is not known what caused the explosion. The miners believe the first outbreak was due to dynamite, and the second caused by gas liberated in the first explosion. The dead were scattered about a quarter of a mile. Only three men were taken out of the mine alive; one died on his way to the hospital. It is not likely the real story of the explosion will ever be told as all who know were killed.

MILLION A MONTH FOR EDMONTON

(Canadian Press) EDMONTON, Aug. 3.—Klenworth's, London, called the head office of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, instructing them to advance to the city of Edmonton on Klenworth's account money to the extent of one million dollars per month. All the city administration has to do is to keep the civic machinery moving in order to apply to the local branch of the Imperial Bank and one million per month will be placed to their credit of the municipality. With this amount on hand there is no necessity for the curtailment of the city's construction programme. All the work planned to the beginning of the year will be carried out.

'CANADA NEED NOT BE PESSIMISTIC,' SAYS SIR D. MANN

(Special) MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—"With a clearing financial sky, the promise of abundant crops, and better railway facilities to move those crops Canada need not be pessimistic," declared Sir Donald Mann, on his arrival after a western tour of inspection. "Crops in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are looking magnificent. Railways this fall will be much better able to handle grain than last year." Speaking of financial matters, Sir Donald mentioned that some pretty hard knocks had been handed the C. N. R. over the \$15,000,000 subsidy from the Dominion Government, "but the people are getting roads and that is what they want," he commenced.

THREE MONTHS FOR GEORGE LANSBURY EX-LABOR MEMBER

Special. LONDON, Aug. 2.—George Lansbury, the ex-labor member of Parliament who resigned his seat in Parliament to fight for re-election on the Suffrage issue, but who was defeated was sentenced at Bow Street yesterday to three months imprisonment for making inflammatory speeches in support of the Suffrage cause. He left the court amid cheers of women sympathizers, declaring that he would hunger strike immediately. His wife, however, doesn't believe he can carry out his threat. She says "Father has a terrible time before him if he tries any hunger strike. I never saw a man so dependant on regular meals. He would starve to death in six hours. I can always tell when he hasn't had lunch, he's so tired and cross when he gets home at night."

PUBLIC MEETING SUMMER SCHOOL

Following is the address delivered by Mr. Franklin E. Heald, Hadley, Mass., at the evening meeting of the Summer School— When Harvard University was founded in Massachusetts in 1638, it was its chief purpose to train men for the professions and especially for the ministry. To this end, a type of education brought down from medieval times was adopted and continued in use for a long time. To prepare men for university courses, several preparatory schools sprang up and their character was determined by the nature of the university courses. These schools were often called "Grammar Schools" as they were in England and there was no claim that the courses aimed to benefit the person in all of the ordinary walks of life. Among the earliest of these schools are those founded by the munificence of Edward Hopkins who died in London in 1657 after having been Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. One of the schools from this fund was in operation in Hadley, Mass., as early as 1664 and has continued with the name of Hopkins Academy down to the present time. Strange as it may seem, there had been but little change in its curriculum in all of the years, except as the colleges developed until after the year 1900 and the school had in the meantime become entirely a public school. It is true that nearly all the secondary schools down to that time had patterned their courses upon this same college preparatory theory and few had recognized that the school had much to do with modern life as it is. It is equally true that nearly every town in our States has been afflicted with the "educational unrest" — an unanalyzed feeling that there is something fundamentally wrong with the school systems. The town of Hadley was troubled in the same way and still could not agree upon where the trouble was. The teachers were blamed for not holding the pupils and the parents' children to become better students. Everybody regretted the fact that the brighter boys and girls who had ambition to get an education went to the cities or west coast. Those pupils who remained in town permanently had found the courses uninteresting and fell out of school. Some of keener sight suspected that while the courses fitted for the professional life, they failed to relate themselves to anything else. To make sure of this called for a thorough investigation and the trustees decided upon immediate action. Your speaker was engaged to initiate the investigation and to administer such changes as might prove necessary. He, with the secretary of the board, tabulated records of graduates and non-graduates of the school and followed up personally every person who had attended the school in several years. Did those who graduated benefit by the course unless they attended a higher school? Why did the pupils fall out, and what did they do? It was found that of the pupils who graduated from the grades a little over fifty per cent entered the higher school, and of the boys who graduated from the grades only 13 per cent persisted long enough to graduate from the higher school. Of the classes entering the high school often but 36 to 40 per cent graduated and scarcely ever did over 50 per cent stay through the course. The mortality among the pupils was greatest in the first year and greatest among the boys. I will not trouble you with the long list of other things which were discovered, and we found but few which were reassuring. We had at least discovered a disease and it was necessary to seek a remedy. To assist in this a commission was found to study the problem and this commission consisted of two gentlemen who have since become members of the State Commission of Education, Hon. William Orr, who is now Deputy Commissioner, and Dr. R. W. Stimson, now the State Agent on Agricultural Education. The other member was Prof. John W. Tyler, a specialist on Physical Training. This Commission, among other recommendations, advised as follows: 1. The school should prepare for college as in the past. 2. The method of instruction in all branches should be modified, according to details reported, so as to insure arousing the interest of the pupil and to lead him to continue the study by himself. 3. We should develop the practical side of all the sciences and correlate them with the life of the community. 4. Physical training should become an important part of the course. 5. An equal part of the endeavor should be put into social education. 6. Vocational courses in Agriculture, Woodwork, and Household Arts should be installed. These and other recommendations were elaborated to give advice on details. Courses were laid out and methods suggested. To carry out these plans has been the work of the last four years and the results of the endeavor are most gratifying. The first class to graduate pupils under this full course had 88 per cent of its first year pupils. Of the pupils completing the grades, from 90 per cent to 100 per cent

enter the higher school. The attitude of the pupils toward their studies has improved and the discipline of the school is much easier. To discuss the method of administering these changes, we must begin with the purchase of a new property of five acres of land. A large dwelling was remodelled into a school building adapted to the new plans. A barn on the grounds was easily transformed into a gymnasium and a little cottage became a janitor's house. The boys of the school had some practice in construction in parts of this work and expect to do all the work in making another barn into a "farm shop." The land was used for gardens, play-grounds, etc. The trustees have added a new house costing \$5,500 for the principal's home. For school-work, an study the changes made were as important as the equipment. In every branch new life has been injected. In a new social science course, pupils, who have already had a course in civil government, make a study of local institutions and are fitted to make better citizens. They study and investigate telephone systems, railroads, road-building, milk supply, vital statistics and a hundred other things in which the life of the community is concerned. At the same time they have adopted a self-governing system, having a council to make laws, a court of trustees to try all cases and give sentence. They have relieved the faculty of most of the discipline and are becoming true citizens of their own little republic. The science classes in like manner deal with the industries and home life; they discharge and recharge fire extinguishers, make insecticides, study foods and in fact get close to real life. I will pass to the other changes we will make in the vocational side. These courses include Agriculture and Woodwork for boys; Household Arts, including sewing, cooking, sanitation, etc., for girls. In Agriculture the boys spend half of each day on the subject of agriculture, not a book course, but the real thing. He makes hot-beds, starts seedlings, transplants and cares for his crop. He tests milk and cream, studies rations, culls his herd and brings it up to the standard. His book work is simply a reference book to get together information about things he is to do. He must also have a "home project" which will take much time. These projects may be a dairy herd, a pen of poultry, an acre of corn or anything agreed upon by the parent, the instructor and the boy. The girl in Household Arts does similar work in sewing, cooking, etc. She has half her time in these branches and has her "home project." Each vocational pupil spends the other half day on English, Science and Social Science. There was some fear at the outset that only the poorer grade of pupils might take vocational courses and might lead to a caste among the pupils. This did not occur and some of the highest scholarships are found among the vocational pupils. The boys won over \$400 in prizes last fall, mostly for judging stock, corn and potatoes in open competition. The boy having highest scholarship during the past year, who won the oratory prize and who is an athletic captain, is an agricultural student. Thus one community has solved one phase of its school problem. Many other towns need to have the school and the community life correlated more thoroughly. If I have, by bringing you the experience of the little agricultural community of Hadley, made any helpful suggestion, I shall be glad to have done so.

EASTERN GROWTH.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—That Eastern Canadian cities have enjoyed rapid growth in the last two years is the belief of the compilers of Lovell's Directory issued today. It gives St. John 67,000, Halifax 55,000, Sydney 22,000, Moncton 14,000, and Charlottetown 9,000. Montreal and suburbs are given at 652,533.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMING EVENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

- One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents. **The harvest excursion, Thursday August 14 and Wednesday Sept. 2. Full particulars later. 645-8-1M31. **What is your opinion of working with poor tools? Don't ask your Typewriter to turn out good letters on a bad Typewriter. Order a Remington or Smith Premier for her today. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 663-8-2M31. **The two large vessels from New York will be unloading Hard Coal for several days for A. Fleckard & Co. This coal is the very best grade and every person who has not already done so should place their order while the vessels are unloading to save money. 644-8-1M61. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.