

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS

How soon will parents and taxpayers appreciate the teaching force of our state?

During the last session of the Teachers' League of the State of Pennsylvania, recently held in the Board of Trade rooms in the city of Harrisburg, the sentiment most dominant was one of vigorous action in securing men of integrity for the next legislature, for which the primaries will be held in June of 1912. It is positively recognized that men of rank who are ambitious for the future citizen (now the youth of the state) to be clear-sighted, clean cut, moral in tone, logically educated, sympathetic with the following generation of children will be the only ones for whom votes will be cast by those men whose votes will be controlled and that intelligently, by the band of 3,500 public school teachers in this State.

When 3,500 school teachers band together, outside of any political arena, the votes they represent will mean to the would-be representatives in the next session of the legislature that they, the latter, must be sure there is no smirch on their reputations, and too, that they are willing to sign such ventures as those 3,500 school teachers demand.

There are before the public now, having been placed on file at the last session of the legislature, two bills which this rapidly growing organization of youth-instructors demand shall be passed early in the next session of the Legislature, as laws of our state.

The first is a Tenure of Office Bill, which contains provision for 30 years' teaching in this state. The second, the Teachers' Auxiliary Board Bill, provides that when a teacher is retired, he or she shall receive each of the twelve months of the year, one-half salary received per month during the last three school years of teaching. The Master Judges' Bill, presented late in the last session, after the Teachers' Auxiliary Board Bill was slated, gave besides an increase in their already splendid salaries, the retirement of judges on half salary, after such retirement.

If judges, whose duty it is more often to convict to jail than protect from such verdict, receive such recognition from the legislature, then there is every good reason to believe that the teachers will receive their due rights, for it is the duty of the teacher to so instruct as to keep the citizens out of jail.

The labor of all professions is dignified by the individual. When parents and taxpayers learn that the Keystone of any state is its public schools, then those parents and taxpayers will realize the advisability of electing school boards, possessing men and women whose knowledge of the innate as well as the acquired characteristics of teachers, is always above the average citizens.

Teachers can not be kept in close sympathy with the usual school child if the teacher be harassed by the consciousness of over-power in financial affairs at the home. To produce a happy school give the class a happy teacher. To produce a happy teacher make that teacher's environment such that she will show in her face and in each movement, nothing but happiness. A salary that will recompense her for her labor and thought in the school and for the continual preparation outside of the school walls, and you have the millennium right in your own household, for the re-bond comes home to you, the parents, through your child.

How many of your parents can recall the ejaculation sometime in the past when Jenny or Jane has returned from school, entered the house and yelled: "Gee I'd rather go to school to that teacher than eat ice-cream!"

Yes, and many times the opposite, you can recall. The teacher who has the burden of responsibility at home to be lifted by a meagre salary, shows the strain. If those should be made free from unhappy thoughts it is the teaching profession because the attitude of the instructor is almost indelibly impressed upon the pupil as the parents facial features are duplicated in many cases, through the power of pre-natal influence.

It is a sure thing that when parents find that the ideals inculcated by teachers are for the upward trend of the future voters and housewives, then the parents themselves will begin to agitate better pay for the men and women who take the care of the child from the mother's arm at six and continues the arduous, nerve racking care until the time for the child's departure in the world of work.

How is it, a woman is permitted to assume such care for the paltry sum of \$280 per year, as in some cases in our grand old Commonwealth?

Think of twelve months, and \$280 is the stipend! Divide \$280 by 12 and the pitiful amount of \$23.33 is that teacher's pay for the most important work in the world! With that, she must live, pay rent or board, eat, dress, appropriate to the station in the public eye, be a church attendant, that costs money, believe me. Too, she must sometimes, maybe often secure the offices of a physician or dentist. And with it all she is expected to buy the best school news she may find in magazine form.

If the care and work that such a teacher gave to the pupils were exactly in proportion to what you pay her, she would not hold her position ten minutes. No, you expect her life's best efforts and the majority give it, too, no matter what the salary. But you will acknowledge that your child could not go to such poor instruction, yet this teacher who graduates at a high school takes two or more years at a normal school and is expected to teach for \$280 a year, does excellent work or your school board would not reappoint her. Now, look at this question logically, and you'll see how low your standard of your own views are. So that next year you will insist that more money be paid the people who prepare your own children for their life

work, and that it may look like twelve times forty dollars or \$480, a year as the minimum salary. Balance the state appropriations of \$50,000,000 for public roads by the same amount for public school teachers.

To those who are not yet acquainted with the objects of the League, I'll cite them here: The Public School Teachers' League is independent of all other leagues and federations in the State or Union.

The object is to bind together the teachers for concerted action and helpful conference on subjects of general importance to them.

It desires to uplift and dignify the profession of teaching by working for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to give teachers permanent positions, better salaries and the right to an annuity after thirty years or more of teaching. It desires to improve both the schools and the teachers in every way consistent with common sense and progress.

Another aspiration of the league is that the position carry its salary regardless of either sex, that a woman teacher receive the same salary in a given position as a man teacher. This law holds good in sixteen of the most progressive states in the union, why not in all? Because the men youth of our country to be superior citizens, honest business men and sympathetic home-builders.

When a body of men desire to raise pigs, chickens or any other living commodity, the men go to considerable expense in securing information on same. If it is such an important item to produce superior pigs, chickens, etc., then the production of finished men and women demand a superior class of people to give instruction, and that kind of instruction demands money, and its up to the next Legislature to see that the teachers of the state of Pennsylvania do not appear below the horizon in the line of salaries as their work has already become the synonym of superior labor.

NEW SERUM SAVING LIVES

TYPHOID FEVER CAN ALMOST BE ERADICATED BY ITS USE—SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OBTAINED IN HONESDALE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In continental United States there are approximately 45,000 regular troops. During the calendar year 1911 there were only thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever among the troops.

From the typhoid bacilli a serum has been made which, when a person is inoculated with it, will, ninety-nine times out of one hundred, render the person immune for at least three years. All the troops were inoculated in 1911 with the serum, or prophylax. This accounts for the low percentage (.65) of typhoid in the army—all but one case to 2,000 men.

The results obtained by the use of the typhoid prophylax, or serum, is indeed remarkable," said Captain Albert G. Love of the army medical corps and assistant to Chief Surgeon General Torney. "As wonderful as have been the results, the end has not yet been reached. Next year we will see the serum perfected so that the period of immunity will be longer than three years—say, five years."

What has been done in the army can be done everywhere, according to Chief Surgeon Torney, and he is backed up by Major Frederick F. Russell, the typhoid fever serum expert of the medical corps, and Lieut. Colonel J. R. Kean, assistant to Torney.

"There is absolutely no reason why typhoid fever in the United States should not be reduced at least 75 per cent.," said Major Russell.

"If municipal authorities would insist upon inoculation against typhoid as they do vaccination against smallpox the reduction of typhoid cases would be material," said Lieut. Colonel Kean.

In the "maneuver division" camp at San Antonio last year there were 12,801 officers and men. They were in camp from March 10 to July 10. There was but one case of typhoid fever, non-fatal, during the period.

In the volunteer camp at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1898, for the same length of time there were 10,759 officers and men, 1,729 cases of typhoid, with 248 deaths.

And while the troops in camp at San Antonio had but one case in four months, the city of San Antonio had forty-nine cases with nineteen deaths.

The conditions at the "maneuver division" site were not the best. The men constantly lived amid either dust or mud. It rained continually for days after the men began to arrive. After the rain ceased and the mud dried there came dust. The natural conditions were conducive to typhoid. It was inoculation and improved methods of sanitation in the camp that prevented an epidemic.

Perhaps one-fourth of the men arrived at San Antonio inoculated. The remaining three-fourths were given the prophylax after their arrival and its effect was almost instantaneous.

Major Russell was sent abroad in 1908 to study the tests being made in England, and on his return in 1909 he began making tests here by order of the war department. At that time it was decided to vaccinate only volunteer troops and in time of war.

Major Russell had such success in 1909 and 1910, however, with voluntary subjects that he recommended that inoculation for typhoid be made compulsory in the army. His recommendation was not acted upon, however, until 1911, when the troops went into camp at San Antonio.

The one-fourth of the troops which went into the camp inoculated had subjected themselves to it voluntarily. An order was issued with the movement of the troops to compel all to be inoculated. The result is best told in the figures furnished for the year 1911—thirty-nine cases in continental United States.

Major Russell says it is inoculated every three or four years, that the serum can be procured so as to make

the cost of inoculation not more than \$2 if done by a private physician, and but a few cents if done by a health officer.

"The time is here when typhoid almost can be eradicated by preventive measures," said Major Russell. "The cost of these preventive measures is so small that the plea of cost has no weight."

Inoculation can be made on the legs as well as on the arms.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WOULD MEAN.

Senator Penrose delivered an address at Pittsburg in which he gave a perfect reason why a Republican administration and a Republican Congress should be firmly established at Washington.

Since the election of 1892, when Grover Cleveland was sent to the White House with a Congress strongly Democratic in both houses behind him, a new generation of voters has come up. Very wisely the Senator called the attention of these young men to a bit of history with which they are not familiar from actual experience.

The country was exceedingly prosperous, but the agitator was with us then as he is to-day. We heard the same old sophistries about the robbery of the people through the protective policy. A majority of the voters listened and they overthrew the Republican control, and with it the protective tariff, and the Democratic Congress proceeded to revise the schedules with a bill of its own, just as a Democratic House is trying to do to-day.

The result? Let Senator Penrose tell you in these words: "It is estimated that this measure cost the country in business loss and stagnation more than the entire cost of the Civil War."

The Senator quotes official figures when he says that during the first year of a "tariff reform" in Pennsylvania alone there was a decrease in the number of persons employed of over ten and one-half per cent; of nearly fifteen and one-half per cent, in the total wages paid, and of nearly a similar percentage in the average wage. In the second year of this Democratic tariff measure another eleven per cent, was cut from the average wage paid, with a reduction of over sixteen per cent, in the value of products. This decline continued throughout Cleveland's term.

There came a repulsion of sentiment. President McKinley was elected in 1906, and in the course of time the Dingley bill was enacted. There followed a revival of business. Here are some of Penrose's official figures: "In 1899 a marked increase is shown in all lines in Pennsylvania. In the rolled iron and steel industry there is an increase of 30 per cent, in the number of men employed compared with 1895, and 64 per cent, in the wages paid. In pig iron, 31 per cent, increase in men employed and 63 per cent, in wages paid. In tin plate work, an increase of 140 per cent, in men employed and 180 in wages."

It was universal throughout the industrial sections of the country, this discharge of work men under Democratic administration, this decrease of wages paid those who continue working, this return to prosperity with the advent of McKinley and the Dingley tariff.

And just as the agitators were telling us of the woes of the country during the Cleveland campaign of 1892, they are telling us now that there is nothing to do but elect a Democratic President in November next, together with a Democratic Congress, in order that the tariff may be slashed to the breaking point.

There is not the slightest use in trying to conceal the fact that the Republican control of the country is seriously menaced. There is no doubt in the world that the high price of provisions has had a far-reaching effect, for the agitators tell the unthinking that these high prices are due to the protection policy. What they do not tell the people is that these high prices are not confined to the United States, but are met with everywhere. In France they have even caused riots, in England they have produced tremendous labor upheavals.

Shall history repeat itself? If so, there will be a Democratic administration, and should that evil befall us, the wreck and ruin of business will follow as surely as night follows day, and day follows night. We shall have once more the streets filled with the unemployed, the mills barred to workmen, or their wages reduced to a starvation level; the charitable free soup kitchen alone prospering of all the industries.

Senator Penrose sounds the warning. It is for thinking to take notice.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOLLISTERVILLE.

(Special to The Citizen.) Hollisterville, Pa., Feb. 24.

'Squire E. B. Hollister's condition is about the same.

Mrs. E. B. Hollister fell in her room last week, while waiting upon her husband, and dislocated her hip. The Hollisterville Dramatic club will present the drama entitled "On the Coast of Maine," on the evening of March 1 at the M. E. hall.

Revs. Reichert and Russell, both presented the cause of Missions to their people at the regular services last Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Frey has recovered sufficiently so she can be about again.

The second Adult Bible Class was organized in the M. P. Sunday school last Sunday morning with Mrs. Chas. Brown as President; Mrs. Minnie Biesecker, vice-president; Mrs. Cora Brown, secretary, and Miss Cornelia Etanton as treasurer. Rev. A. R. Reichert is teacher with Mr. Steward Beers as assistant.

CHURCH VENTILATION.

By Karl de Schweinitz, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Five times out of ten the most poorly ventilated building in town is the church. People complain of feeling drowsy during the sermon. Sometimes it is the minister who is to blame, but more often it is the lack of ventilation.

Put a hundred or so men and women into a room. Keep them there for an hour and a half. Each one is breathing on an average 540 cubic inches of air a minute. At this rate without ventilation the air is likely to become stale even before the sermon begins. Besides this, the church has been closed all week. The air has had no chance to change. No wonder it is bad.

Why not air the building thoroughly before the service begins by throwing open all the doors and windows. Give thought to the subject of ventilation. Perhaps you will find certain windows that can be kept open without annoying the congregation. Each church building has its peculiarities in this respect. A little time and ingenuity will no doubt solve the problem. The result will be fewer drowsy audiences and a healthier congregation.

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Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910

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Church Street.

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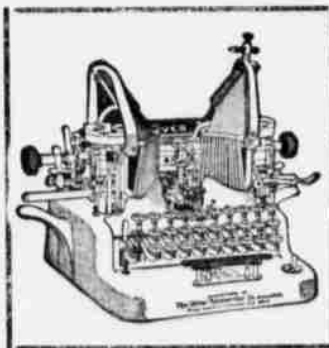
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