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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1919.

WHAT ARE THEY WORTH?
 School teachers themselves have been saying for years that they were underpaid, that they could barely live on their salaries. But they kept on living and teaching, and guiding and loving our children—so nobody paid any attention.

Now, suddenly, a great many persons are beginning to pay attention for the school teachers are quitting work. They are turning to other professions. The normal schools which train teachers have few to train. Those now in the profession who can leave it are leaving, and no new teachers take their places. To meet the war emergency the government itself issued pleas for more teachers, accepted part time teachers, even urged married women to give some of their time to teaching. All to no avail. A sane woman will not accept an ill-paid job when she can get a better job at more salary.

Just what is the salary situation now existing in the teaching profession?
 The figures here quoted are from the reports of the United States Bureau of Education itself, an unquestioned authority. The average salary paid school teachers in the United States during the year 1918 was \$243 a year, less than the average scrub women in the United States navy yards!

A recent study of teachers' salaries in New York city showed that during the last five years, while teachers' salaries remained practically unchanged the cost of living jumped 75 per cent. In two years the wages of industrial workers increased 60 per cent. It required 19 years for the teachers' salaries to advance 11 per cent.

There are 600,000 teachers in America. Of these 100,000 are less than 20 years old. Thirty thousand have had no education beyond the eighth grade, and 200,000 have had less than a complete high school training.

At the very time when the greatest demands are put upon the public schools to train children as true Americans, to give them technical training for self-support and cultural training for happiness, to guard their morals, perfect their manners, and make normal and useful their minds and bodies—at this time the wages paid the teachers who must bear this responsibility are so low that competent workers are driven from the profession, and inferior workers put in charge.

The problem of living wages for teachers is not a "class problem."

It is the question of whether school boards and public shall decide that for American children "nothing is too good" or that "anything is good enough."

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

If you were to invest \$100 today in any business concern you would feel that you had to keep an eye on that business. You might make money out of your investment—and you might lose money.

It would worry you more or less. If you put \$100 in the bank, you'd have times in which you wondered if your money was absolutely safe.

If you bought industrial stocks or bonds with your money you would give many an anxious moment to thinking about the security of your investment.

If you loaned your \$100 to another person you would keep your mind's eye on him until he repaid you.

If you bought real estate with your money, there'd be a chance the value might drop, and always there'd be taxes to pay.

If you bought an automobile, why, there's the upkeep and "gas" to consider.

But if you invest that \$100—or as much more as you can rake together, why you can forget all about it, caling your investment to mind twice a year when it's time to clip the interest coupons. You can't lose your money if you don't sell your bonds. You know exactly how much interest you will get; and you know that the concern in which you invest your Victory Loan dollars will not fail, cannot fail, and will never pay a cent less in interest than what it promises.

Think of that when the Victory Loan salesman comes to your home.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE?

Dispatches from Paris tell of the opening by the French government of a chain of Paris restaurants which will serve to the public not less than 400,000 meals each day.

The food is to be scientifically prepared so that the calory content of the day's meals will be scientifically proportioned to the needs of the human body.

The price of the three meals is to be 39 cents. But, the most interesting and significant thing about the proposition is that practically all of the food to be used in these restaurants comes from America.

Now, the man or woman who would, under present conditions, try to live in an American restaurant on 39 cents a day would be—well, we don't like to characterize him.

The question that seems to propound itself insistently is this:

STATESMEN AND PUBLISHERS TO SEE DRIVE OVER

With nearly three hundred representative men and women present, fifty-four of whom were from Florida, the convention of statesmen and publishers which was held in Atlanta during the past week under the auspices of the Liberty loan committee of the Sixth federal reserve district, stimulated to renewed effort and assured the carrying of the Victory loan over the top before the close of the week, according to the opinion of representative leaders in the life of the nation.

In attendance from Florida were:

- FLORIDA:**
 Apalachicola: H. W. Johnston, Times.
 Avon Park: C. A. Mercer, Avon Park Press.
 Bartow: A. G. Mann, Courier Informant; J. G. Gallenmore, the Polk County Record.
 Bradentown: J. H. Humphreys.
 Bristol: R. H. Weaver, Free Press.
 Brooksville: E. R. Russell, Russell Publishing company.
 Clearwater: Charles H. Evans.
 Daytona: H. C. Sparkman, Journal Printing company; T. E. Fitzgerald, Gazette-News.
 Fort Lauderdale: George G. Mathews, Fort Lauderdale Sentinel.
 Homestead: A. C. Graw, Homestead Enterprise.
 Jacksonville: Arthur Keep, The Artisan.
 Jasper: Ben M. Caldwell, Jasper News.
 Kissimmee: W. B. Harris, Kissimmee Valley Gazette.
 Lake City: H. L. Dodd, The Citizen-Reporter.
 Lakeland: Lynn W. Bloom, Lakeland Daily Star.
 Leesburg: Gilbert D. Leach, Leesburg Publishing and Printing company.
 Live Oak: Burr A. L. Bixler, Present Truth Messenger.
 Marianna: Mrs. Eva Lillian Moore, Times-Courier.
 Melbourne: Stanley S. Lichty, Melbourne Times company.
 Miami: E. Taylor, Miami Herald.
 Moorehaven: Will H. Stevens, The Moorehaven Times.
 New Smyrna: H. L. Rood, New Smyrna News company.
 Okeechobee: B. E. Davis, Okeechobee Call.
 Orlando: William Glenn, Morning Sentinel; R. B. Brosier, Star Publishing company.
 Palatka: H. P. Norwick, Palatka Morning News.
 Palmetto: A. M. C. Russell, Jr., The Palmetto News.
 Panama City: G. M. West, Panama City Publishing company.
 Pensacola: C. M. Robinson, Pensacola, Fla.
 Perry: R. L. Thompson, Taylor County Herald.
 Plant City: F. M. Prewitt, Plant City Courier.
 Punta Gorda: A. P. Jordan, Punta Gorda Herald.
 Safety Harbor: A. E. Shower, Safety Harbor Herald.
 Sanford: A. M. Haynes, The Sanford Herald.
 Sarasota: Mrs. C. V. S. Wilson.
 St. Augustine: Harry L. Brown, St. Augustine Evening Record.
 St. Cloud: Claud F. Johnson, St. Cloud Tribune.
 St. Petersburg: Lew B. Brown, Evening Independent.
 Summerfield: P. W. Collins, Chronicle.
 Tallahassee: H. S. McKenzie, Florida legislature; Milton A. Smith, Daily Democrat.
 Tampa: Edgar A. Wright, Florida Grower.
 Tarpon Springs: L. L. Lucas, Evening Leader.
 Tavares: J. W. Bell, Tavares Herald.
 West Palm Beach: E. P. Simpson, Tropical Sun Publishing company; James L. Earman, Palm Publishing company; Howard Sharp, Palm Beach Post; J. C. Barton, Lake Worth Herald; H. H. Curtis, Tropical Sun.
 Zephyrhills: J. F. Stebbins, Colonist.
 Zolfo Springs: Stuart Hancock, Zolfo Springs Publishing company.
 Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, spoke in the afternoon at four o'clock, at the Baptist tabernacle. Simple, direct, and with compelling power, he appealed to the men of the Fourth estate and the leaders of the Liberty loan to put the Victory loan over the top, speaking to them not in the bald terms of commercialism, not in the stereotyped phrases of the business man, but as an American patriot who relies upon the loyalty of a nation to the sons who have defended that nation's hearthstones.

The secretary of the treasury has two sons who have just returned from France, both officers who have seen service at the front. One of the dramatic incidents of the speech of the afternoon was the receipt of a telegram from the younger son, who had wired the secretary from Norfolk of his safe arrival from across the water.

In calling upon the newspaper men to pledge their best efforts to the success of the Victory loan, Secretary Glass reiterated his faith in American manhood and womanhood, who have made possible the victorious consummation of this war for humanity, and upon whose efforts the nation is relying to float the Fifth and Victory loans. Mr. Glass declared that, as a father of two sons who have offered their lives for their country, he believes that the loan will be a great Thanksgiving offering for the millions of men whose lives have been spared. In reply to the charges of waste during the war, he said that war and waste and that he believed, that he voiced the sentiment of the American people when he said that it were better to

waste millions of dollars than to waste millions of lives. He pointed out that when the munitions of war were contracted for and the nation's indebtedness incurred, that no leader dreamed that the war would soon be ended, and he urged upon the people of America to offer up Thanksgiving for the lives that were not wasted instead of decrying the dollars that were. He urged a realization of their tremendous obligations to those boys who saved the world from the Hun.

Senator Hoke Smith spoke particularly along the lines of legislation in regard to the government's obligations and pointed out the strength which the federal reserve banks of this country had given to the financial institutions, not only of the United States, but through the protection afforded the allied nations of the world, in stabilizing finance.

Senator Smith, in expressing his conviction that the federal reserve banks had saved this country from panic during the war, and from future monetary panics, stressed the fact that it is due to the sagacity of Carter Glass that the federal reserve banks were made possible and that this country was enabled to go through the greatest crisis in history without shattering financial and commercial life, and was also enabled to finance European countries.

The beautiful Piedmont Driving club was thrown open to hundreds of visitors, who were entertained at luncheon in the great dining-hall. Governor McCord, of Georgia, and Haynes McFadden, chairman of the Liberty loan committee of the Sixth federal reserve district, made short talks, introducing four minute speakers from the states represented in the district, and following the luncheon, a number of good after dinner speeches were made.



"Don't you wish you had one?"

Over four million bicycles are in daily use in the United States. Nearly a million more will come into use this year. This is National Bicycle Week—May 3 to 10. This is the week to buy a bicycle to get the greatest good from it this Spring.

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 30 S. Palafox. Phone 34

BIG BARGAINS IN SHOES
Canadian Shoe Store
 516 N. Devilliers. Phone 1135

GOOD FAITH OF HOUSE CLERKS IS NOT QUESTIONED

(By JOHN C. TRICE)

Tallahassee, May 3.—Many of the members of the house who are questioning the accuracy of the vote on the Phillips amendment to the compulsory dipping bill, have expressed a desire that the public be informed that they do not question the good faith of the clerks of the house. They are faithful to duty, efficient and impartial in the discharge of their duties. They have the respect and the confidence of all the members.

But they point out that it is human to err. That at the time this very vote was taken there was considerable confusion in the house, and as particular as the clerks are, it is possible that they have made a mistake.

In this connection, it is true that the speaker several times during the day had to rap sharply for order and reprimand both the members of the house and the galleries. At one time while the speaker pro tem, Mr. Wilson, of Pasco, was in the chair, he sent the assistant sergeant-at-arms into the galleries to restore order and directed that he see that it was kept.

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One of the very earliest of women writers mentioned by historians was Mary of France, who, in the thirteenth century, versified the old traditional tales of Armoria into those Lays of the Romance language, of which the manuscript still exists among the earliest specimens of romantic fiction.

At one time in Switzerland eggs were used as money, and dried cod were used for the same purpose in Newfoundland.

Marshal Foch has been asked to tell the conference what to do in case the Huns refuse to sign. We can tell 'em. Encore the marines.