

## Better Schools Campaign

The People Urged To Study Conditions in State and Nation.

Governor Sleeper has designated this week as Better Schools Week and has asked to have this week used for a study of the conditions today regarding our schools.

### A NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION

A recent report of the National Education Association reveals startling conditions which are certain to become worse unless the public is aroused to the need for more liberal financial support of public education. There are more than five million persons in the United States over ten years of age who can neither read nor write. About four million children are taught by teachers less than twenty-one years of age with little or no high school education, with no professional preparation for their work, and who are in a great majority of cases products of the same schools in which they teach. The average number of years of two hundred days each attendance in public schools for each individual, as indicated by the school statistics for 1916, was only 5.96, or less than the completion of the sixth grade, for a average education for the citizens of the greatest democracy in the world.

The total high school enrollment for 1916 was only 84 per cent. of the elementary schools. Under ideal conditions enrollment in the high school should be 50 per cent. of the elementary schools, and yet of the men under 50 years of age who are prominent enough to have their names listed in the "Who's Who" in America, scarcely any have not had at least an high school education.

### SCARCITY OF TEACHERS

The shortage of teachers throughout the United States now totals one hundred thousand. The normal schools throughout the United States this year have in their graduating classes only 47 per cent. of the average annual number of graduates during the past ten years. This means that the teacher shortage for the coming year will be still greater than during the past year.

### TEACHERS' SALARIES

Teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the high cost of living, nor with the wages possible to earn in other fields of labor; consequently many teachers have left the profession and gone into other work of various kinds because they could make more money. Frequently the best teachers are the ones who have left the profession because they have been able to command exceptional salaries elsewhere. Since the biggest factor in good schools is teachers, it follows that the future condition of schools everywhere may become very serious.

WHY GOOD SCHOOLS ARE NEEDED  
The great difference between the United States and practically all of the other countries in the world lies in the system of free public education. A republic such as ours can not exist unless people are educated. It is largely because of ignorance that radicalism and spurious political doctrines make such headway. In America reforms can be brought about by the use of the ballot not by revolution, yet today there are many people in America who are too ignorant to know this. The schools constitute a defense against destruction of property, against lawlessness, against revolution and against anarchy. If the schools fall down in their attempt to train every boy and girl to be a good citizen, ignorance may cause the destruction of property worth many times what it will cost to build and maintain the very best of schools. The crisis is at hand; schools cost money. That is because they are so valuable they therefore will be cheap. The probabilities are that in the future it will cost more than ever. It is for this very reason that they should be encouraged and aided in every possible way. Better schools mean better, wiser, happier, more thrifty and progressive country.

### SCHOOLS AND TAXES

Unless the assessed valuation of property rises as the cost of maintaining the schools rises then the tax-rate must increase. Under present conditions some schools district in Michigan have a tax rate five times as high as other district in Michigan. It is to the interest of the entire state to have everybody educated and it is therefore to the interest of the entire state to have the rate of school taxes so adjusted as to make the entire rate in one locality about the same as it is in another locality. This is a question that

must confront the next state legislature and every citizen interested in schools; in fact every citizen who feels that he pays too great a school tax ought to see to it that the next session of the legislature takes this matter into consideration and works out a plan whereby school taxes in the state of Michigan will become equalized. This is the only possible solution of the serious tax problem in district where the taxes are too high.

## May Not Have Tax Sessions

Sleeper Holds Up Calls To Legislators Which Were To Go Out

Lansing, April 10.—Gov. Albert E. Sleeper has held up the call for the special session. The call was ready, signed and about to be sent out Thursday evening when the governor went back to the "off agin, on agin, Finnegan" policy and ordered that the call be not sent.

Friday it was reported he had said to several persons in the capitol that the special session would not be summoned and gave as his reason that it had been found to be a physical impossibility to obtain the data for an equalization of the valuations this summer.

This is not in accord with the ideas of members of the state board of tax commissioners who have already begun on the work and have said that with a little extra help they felt certain they could get ready for the meeting of the state board of equalization if the legislature paved the way by providing the necessary machinery.

There is no question that a movement already was on foot to go into the case of State Labor Commissioner Richard H. Fletcher. It had been promised, too, that the Newberry case would not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

Clerk Charles Pierce of the house and Secretary Dennis L. Alward of the senate had been asked and had supplied the governor with a mailing list of the members to be used in sending out the call. The call was issued and signed and was about to be mailed when the word was passed from the executive office to hold it up. The governor's own statement was that the call had been held up pending a decision today.

## FARM BUREAU NEWS

Mr. Ezra Levin, Specialist in Muck Soils, will spend the 16th and 17th of April with the County Agent looking up the possibilities of Charlevoix County's muck beds. Muck has been giving some wonderful results applied to uplands after having been composted with manure and we believe many of our muck beds can be turned into regular fertilizer mines. The schedule will be: the Charlevoix Community for the 16th; East Jordan Community for the 17th ending with a meeting at the Deer Lake Grange Hall, Saturday evening. If you need Mr. Levin's assistance get in touch with the County Agent at once and he can tell you where you can meet him.

Those interested in sheep will take notice that Mr. Williams, Sheep Specialist, will be in the County April 29th and 30th. Demonstrations in castrating and docking will be given at various places through the county. The exact dates and time to be announced later. Remember the dates and plan to take advantage of Mr. Williams' assistance.

We are pleased to note that some seven or eight carloads of acid phosphate has been brought into the county and sold this spring. It certainly has been giving the results on our soils.

The amount of Grimm alfalfa seed being bought by our farmers this spring shows that they appreciate the value of the hardy varieties.

The high price of potatoes this spring will be an inducement to plant poor seed. But at any price, we cannot recommend anything but the best Petoskey Golden Russet seed for the main crop. This variety of potatoes is making a reputation for itself on the potato market and we believe in another year it will command a nice premium over common stock.

C. W. WING,  
County Agent.

Everything is going up but the spring rains and they're coming down.

Who remembers when potatoes were so cheap that no housewife was ever expected to pay back any that she borrowed?

## Eight Great Reasons Why

Churches Must Co-Operate To Impress Their Great Program On The Conscience of the World.

There are eight great reasons for the Interchurch World Financial Campaign, April 25 to May 2, as follows:

**FIRST:** The Church will be able to challenge the attention of the world by projecting the whole program of the whole church.

**SECOND:** The world needs every evidence of the oneness in aim and effort of the Christian church.

**THIRD:** It will make available for the whole church the experience and wisdom of all co-operating bodies.

**FOURTH:** It will serve to eliminate many competing appeals.

**FIFTH:** The very greatness of the task will serve to increase interest.

**SIXTH:** It will enlist the co-operation of the millions of people who, though not members of the church, are sympathetic with its program.

**SEVENTH:** It will effect economy in campaign expenses through common efforts in publicity, conferences, etc.

**EIGHTH:** It will facilitate the solution of two of the largest, most important problems before the churches, viz., the entrance of unoccupied fields at home and abroad, and the adequate provision for many projects of special concern to some or all of the co-operating bodies.

## UNSPRAYED ORCHARDS SHOW PRODUCTION LOSS

Apple Scab and Other Diseases Rob Growers of Profits

East Lansing, April 12.—"Unsprayed apple trees often fail to bear, and if they do produce a crop it is small in quantity and low in quality," says L. R. Taft, state inspector of orchards, Michigan Agricultural College. "Michigan growers are getting from 15 to 50 bushels per tree from sprayed orchards, and the apples are bringing from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel. This chance for profits under the present high prices is lost to the man who does not spray his trees."

The difference in production is said to be due to the fact that spraying keeps the leaves healthy, enables the tree to form large fruit spurs, and prevents the attack of apple scab and other diseases.

Apple scab is most prevalent in wet seasons, according to Mr. Taft, as the spores require water for germination. Serious losses from this disease often occur even when the trees are sprayed, due to the fact that at some time during the season too long a period has been allowed between sprayings. There is danger from the attack of

the fungi (according to the condition of the weather) from the time the first leaf buds open until the fruit has been harvested, and even after the fruit is in the barrels the scab spots may enlarge. Inasmuch as in ordinary seasons a thorough application of lime-sulphur solution to the leaves and fruit will protect them from attack for only two weeks or possibly three or four weeks if the weather is dry it is necessary that the first application be made as soon as any green growth shows on the trees, and that the treatment be repeated every two or three weeks until the first of August, or even the middle of August in wet seasons. This treatment will hold the apple scab in check. Pear scab is a nearly related disease, and the same treatment holds good.

What is known as the pre-pink spray or early cluster spray, should not be omitted. Use one gallon of lime-sulphur to forty gallons of water and repeat in ten or twelve days if the buds have not opened.

Some country residents are "green" when in the large cities, of course, but if there is anything "greener" than a life-long city dweller upon a farm, it's never been found.

Also the longer they've been bachelors the harder they fall—when they fall.

## Why Teachers Are Scarce

Not only have many of the teachers in the elementary and high schools of the country gone into other positions during the past year or two, but many have gone from universities, colleges and normal classes as well. The United States Bureau of Education has made an inquiry as to why some of these left the teaching profession. And here are a few instances of what was found. The first column indicates the teacher's former work and the salary received; the second column the new work taken up and the salary paid.

Commercial Teacher	\$2400	Accounting	\$5000
Teacher of Education	2500	Government Work	3000
Teacher of Civil Engineering	1800	Highway Engineer	5000
Teacher of Dairying	2400	Commercial Work	4800
Teacher of Romance Languages	2500	Librarian	5000
Teacher of Biology	2000	Automobile Work	4000
Commercial Teacher	2500	Commercial Work	3800
Teacher of Public Speaking	2800	Private Practice	4000
Teacher of Agriculture	2800	Lyceum Work	4000
Teacher of Public Speaking	1300	Farm Adviser	4000
Teacher of Public Speaking	800	Salesman	2500
Teacher of Public Speaking	2800	Equity Union	3000
Veterinary teacher	2200	Industrial Plant	4800
Teacher of Education	2000	Insurance Work	5000
Teacher of Romance Languages	1750	Commercial Work	2800
Pharmacy Teacher	1320	Drug Clerk	2400
Teacher of Extension Work	2500	Efficiency Manager	5000
Teacher of Medicine	2500	Research Work	3500
Teacher of Education	1500	Oil Business	2400
Teacher of Extension Work	3500	Chamber of Commerce	6000
Teacher of Agriculture	2500	Chamber of Commerce	3500
Teacher of Mining Dept.	3000	Commercial Work	10000
Chemistry teacher	1600	Accounting	6000
Teacher of Agriculture	2500	Business	3000
Teacher of Engineering	1800	Illuminating Co	4000
Teacher of Agriculture	2000	Dairy Business	7000
Teacher of Biology	2000	Education Director	5800
Teacher of Physics	2300	Private business	8000
Teacher of Geology	1000	Oil Business	3000
Pharmacy Teacher	1100	Commercial Work	4000
Teacher of English	1500	Advertising Manager	5000
Teacher of Modern Languages	1200	Trade Commissioner	4500
President of College	3600	Commercial Work	7500
President of College	2250	Automobile Work	5000
Teacher of Chemistry	1000	Bond Business	2000
Principal	1850	Advertising Manager	3000
Principal	2100	Business	5000
Principal	2600	Business	4000
Teacher of Chemistry	1300	Business	3000

## Disagreeable Facts

Michigan Stands Thirtieth In Educational Costs

Michigan is first of all the states in the manufacture of automobiles, in the production of peppermint and white beans; second in the annual production of iron ore, potatoes, sugar beets, and rye; third in the annual production of copper; sixth in apples, tenth in winter wheat; seventeenth in corn; THIRTIETH in the amount spent daily for each child in school.

Michigan spends \$49 for every child educated, Ohio spends \$56.

Michigan pays \$843 for salary of teachers, California pays \$1000.

Michigan pays \$1400 for salary of commissioner of schools, Ohio pays \$2000.

The child educated in a graded district has \$57.04 spent on his education each year, the child in the ungraded district has \$30.57 spent on him.

WHAT SALARY SHOULD TEACHERS RECEIVE?

Superintendents and school boards are sometimes at a loss to know what is a just salary for teachers. Here is a method for determining an answer to the question suggested by the Salary Committee of the M. S. T.

Determine the cost in your town of board and rooms for twelve months. To this add a liberal amount for clothing, laundry, car fare, etc. Add to this \$300 for savings, care of dependents, professional growth, sickness, etc. The final sum represents the minimum wage that a teacher should receive.

### CONSERVING OUR RESOURCES

The courts of Michigan have held that: A boy's feet are worth \$30,000, one eye is worth \$7,000, a hand is worth \$5,500, an arm is worth \$3,800, a leg is worth \$5,000.

On this basis one may estimate roughly the value of a boy physically. In Michigan there are 920,000 boys and girls of school age. Their value far exceeds that of any other single interest. Yet we are expending only \$35 a child for educating them! Is that economy?

## Commission Proceedings.

Regular annual meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Thursday evening, Apr. 15, 1920.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Wilson. Present—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell. Absent—None.

The clerk was instructed to dispense with the reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was taken up.

Bills were presented for payment as follows:  
Harry Simmons, fire team ..... \$ 40.00  
Mrs. St. Charles, cleaning library 2.50  
Wm. Supernaw, book-cases for library ..... 136.75

City Treasurer, payment of labor 135.10  
Argo Milling Co., coal ..... 16.00  
Dwight L. Wilson, salary ..... 33.33  
Otis J. Smith, salary and postage 27.26  
City Treasurer, payment of election boards ..... 69.00

Reid-Graff Plumbing Co., labor and material ..... 397.38  
J. H. Shults Co., election outfits 9.08  
East Jordan Lumber Co., mdse. 14.15  
C. B. Crowell, salary in full ..... 100.00  
C. J. Malpass, installing sewer lateral etc. .... 13.25  
A. K. Hill, charging battery ..... 1.00  
Anna Sundstedt, salary librarian 41.67  
Stroebel Bros., mdse. .... 13.36  
Geo. A. Bell, broom ..... .80  
Electric Light Co., lighting streets and pumping ..... 641.35  
James Gidley, salary ..... 25.00  
Grace E. Boswell, salary, tel. and expense ..... 53.67  
G. A. Lisk, printing ..... 22.80  
City Treasurer, reg. and ins. fee on bonds ..... 2.42  
Bert Lorraine, printing ..... 31.03  
Elec. Light Co., lighting library 4.15  
A. L. A. Pub. Co., sub. to book list ..... 1.50  
J. A. Nickless, street labor ..... 4.40  
On motion by Crowell, the bills as listed above, were allowed by an aye and nay vote as follows:

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Gidley, who moved its adoption; seconded by Commissioner Crowell:

The City Commission of the City of East Jordan, having met for the purpose of determining the result of the annual city election, held April 5th, 1920, does hereby declare the result of said election to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast on the proposition of amending the city charter was 301, of which 205 were for, and

96 against said amendment. A three-fifths majority having been cast in favor of said amendment, the same is hereby declared duly adopted.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of city commissioner was 310, of which Howard P. Porter received 211, and Charles B. Crowell 99. Howard P. Porter, having received the greater number of votes, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of city commissioner.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the first ward was 39, of which William F. Bashaw received 39. William F. Bashaw, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared elected to the office of supervisor of the first ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the second ward was 82, of which Horace B. Hipp received 79, W. R. Barnett 2, and Harriet Empey 1. Horace B. Hipp, having received the greatest number of votes is hereby declared elected to the office of supervisor of the second ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of supervisor of the third ward was 174, of which Charles H. Whittington received 174. Charles H. Whittington, having received the unanimous vote is hereby declared duly elected to the office of supervisor of the third ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the first ward was 40, of which Allen J. Malone received 40. Allen J. Malone, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the first ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the second ward was 69, of which John A. Nickless received 69. John A. Nickless, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the second ward.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of constable of the third ward was 160, of which Henry Cook received 160. Henry Cook, having received the unanimous vote, is hereby declared duly elected to the office of constable of the third ward. Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1920, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes: Wilson, Gidley and Crowell.

Nays: none.

Moved by Gidley, supported by Crowell, that the proposition of constructing a sewer from Garfield street north between Second and Third streets be taken from the table, and that the clerk be instructed to advertise for bids. Carried.

Moved by Gidley, supported by Crowell, that the balances of cash remaining in paving districts Nos. 1 and 2 funds be transferred to the general fund. Carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Wilson, Gidley and Crowell.

Nays—None.

On motion by Crowell, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

## BANKERS SUPPORTING DAIRY CATTLE MEN

### Berrien Co. Guernsey Breeders Plan Purchase of Purebreds

East Lansing, April 12th—Financial backing for dairy men who wish to build up their industry through the introduction of purebred foundation stock has been guaranteed in at least one Michigan county. At a recent meeting of Guernsey breeders in Berrien County the First National Bank of Watervliet went on record as ready to loan up to \$50,000 to men who want to purchase purebred Guernsey stock.

Berrien is already one of the leading Guernsey counties of the whole middle west, and the plans now call for the importation of at least 100 additional head of purebred females. This foundation stock is expected to give a tremendous boost to the industry in this section of the state.

"There is no better way to develop the livestock interests of the state than on the cooperative community basis," says J. A. Waldron Dairy Extension Specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College. "Cooperative purchase of foundation stock (as the Berrien County breeders are planning at present); purchasing and interchanging of high-class tried sires; cooperative marketing of dairy products; and advertising and marketing of surplus cattle, are among the possibilities of community work.

"The outlook for purebred cattle breeders of the state is unusually bright at the present time. Present conditions in the dairy industry demand that producers use the most efficient 'machines' possible, and the demand for high class stock is certain to increase.