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UNION, S. C., JUNE 1, 1906.

Senator Burton has sixty days of grace, then a life term of disgrace.

And it was a case where Alphonso did not say, "After you, my dear Gaston."

Judging from his rulings, one would think that Speaker Cannon has already been presented with some South Carolina "fuss X."

THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES does not purpose making it his business to kick at everything that strikes his fancy as something that offers a just cause for such a proceeding. But for the sake of the good end that may be served he respectfully urges that the speeding of automobiles up and down Main street be stopped. This is not from a desire to put an end to the pleasure of the automobilist, but for the safety of the public, especially the children. There should be a speed limit to the automobile driving in the city limits, and particularly in the thickly populated districts.

How can the parents help the teacher to fulfill his important mission and sympathetic interest in the teacher's work. Expression of considerate kindness on the part of the parents for the teacher would help very much. But the one great help that the parents have it in their power to render is in holding up the authority of the teacher. Obedience the teacher must have, and it is the one thing that cannot be had effectually without the cooperation of the parents. It is not always easy for a fond parent to turn a deaf ear to the "tale of woe" brought home from school by the child. It may be sometimes the case that the teacher is acting upon mistaken judgment. But the authority of the teacher must be maintained, and the parents are able to help greatly in that direction.

THE TIMES wishes each teacher a happy and restful vacation. It is certain you deserve it and have earned it. Your work has been hard. It has often been carried on under great discouragements. Often you have received but scant sympathy from the patron. All too often you have failed to receive a kind word and expression of good will and of a desire to co-operate with you. But you have done well. That should cheer your hearts and bring you the right to enjoy a period of rest. No doubt you have often been misunderstood and, in consequence, harshly judged. We all are. No doubt you often feel disheartened. We all do. But you kept on with your work and you have done well—how well you may never know till you stand before the great throne of the Highest, and see some of the good fruitage of the good seeds you have sown. We take off our hats to you! May you have a good time as you go back to the old home and the dear old folks. Think of us with pity during the plum time, the peach time and the watermelon time. Blessing upon each one of you! May peace and happiness fill your hearts.

REPLY TO INQUIRER.

We wish to say a word in reply to that part of the article by "Inquirer" concerning the price of water to the mills. The price to individuals is thirty cents per thousand gallons, the price to the mills much less. Now "Inquirer" objects to this. In reply we would say that since the mills use millions of gallons while an individual uses probably a thousand, and since the water bill for the mills is one hundred dollars while the individual's bill is probably thirty cents, the price to the mills should be less. It is a law of trade that articles by the wholesale are cheaper than by retail.

Another point. The Monarch Mills laid their own pipe at a cost of \$1,000. Further, these mills allow the city to tap their pipe. Do not these concessions deserve consideration from the water company?

The mills of Union would install their own water plants if they were charged anything like the price to individuals; thereby depriving the city of this source of revenue; as the city cannot well afford the loss. The large patronage and revenue received from the mills deserve consideration.

The Monarch Mills have never run a company store for their people, although solicited on all sides to do so. They have turned this trade to the town. In criticising public matters, as well as other matters, we should be fair and look at both sides. However, "Inquirer" is entitled to his views, but with this information, we think the corporations should fare better at his hand.

One of the chief reasons that school teaching is so often made a "stepping-stone" to some other profession is the fact that the school teacher is so poorly paid. There seems to be an idea in many minds that the work of teaching is something that just any one can do; that it is really not work at all, but a kind of play; and if work it is, then it is very light work and very easy. It is not strange that there should be poorly paid teachers when the public has such conceptions of the work done by it. It is something very different from what many think it to be, should turn away from the life of the teacher to something else. Men and women who have spent years in preparation for the life of teaching find themselves facing a salary of thirty-five to forty dollars a month, and that too for but nine months in the year. And in most cases there is little prospect for much increase in salary. The ranks of the school teachers are constantly receiving recruits fresh from college. If the capable and tried teacher will not teach for the meagre salary there are new arrivals quite willing to take their places and there are trustees quite willing to sanction the change. Better pay for teachers would help to put an end to the idea that teaching school is to be made a means to some other profession.

What would be a fair compensation for the average teacher? It is a dangerous thing for one to set limits and standards. It may be far from the mark for a definite sum to be named. But the writer is willing to risk the danger, and dares to make the suggestion. Sixty dollars per month, instead of thirty-five, would be more in accord with justice. Even at sixty dollars there is only the salary of five hundred and forty dollars per year, for the teacher works in the school room only nine months. In many schools the term is even shorter. What chance is there for the average teacher today to take a trip during the summer months? Yet every one will admit that it would be the very thing to broaden the mind and furnish the means for greater usefulness in the class room. Then too, the teacher on a small salary has no money to invest in books. Many of them struggle along for years before they are able to own a first-class encyclopedia. We compel the teacher to wear good clothes, move in polite society and be generous enough to subscribe to all public benefactions, and yet we pay them no more than we pay the day laborer. The day laborer often receives as much as a dollar per day. Many school teachers receive no more. Certainly that is about the situation. The day laborer who receives twenty-six dollars for a month's work, and is allowed to work twelve months receives three hundred and twelve dollars. The average school teacher, upon a salary of thirty-five dollars for nine months receive but three hundred and fifteen dollars for the year's work. Years of preparation and one or two thousand dollars have gone to fit the teacher for the responsible place he is to occupy. It is manifestly our duty to pay our teachers more money.

It is to be hoped that Senator Lyon and the other members of the investigating committee will not be deterred in their work by any threats that may be made against them. High and low, rich and poor should fare alike in this investigation. If they have not filled these positions faithfully the public should demand an investigation.

Information has come to THE TIMES Editor that a number of gamblers, driven out of a neighboring city, have landed in Union. We hope Mayor Young and his officers will help them to move on. We do not need them here. They demoralize our young men and lower the standard of morals in a community. They give nothing and take all. They are parasites and plunderers. We feel sure that Mayor Young, always vigilant, will see to it that these fellows are driven out of our city.

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