

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent
newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our great Dominion

No graft!

No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose, entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Editor.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1907

AN ELOQUENT OBSERVER

Mr. Harold Begbie who has seen Can-
ada, and who knows that in the United
Kingdom there are millions in hopeless
misery, writes of the West as a land of
promise. The picture there and the pic-
ture here—the great need and the equally
great opportunity, stir him to eloquence:

"The great-hearted pioneers look down
from heaven, and behold the smoke of
engines through the Rocky Mountains, the
tide of electricity flowing from the loud
waterfalls, the haze of many chimneys be-
side river and lake; they mark the sun-
flamed spires and towers of prairie cities,
they hear the ceaseless clamor of work
shops and factories; they catch the song
of children playing in the woods, they
listen to the music of the rippling wheat
fields, and they smile into each other's
eyes in the clear, sweet ether of their
paradise at the murmurs of the mournful
immigrant. Lord, that men should speak
of roughing it in a land still holy with
the masculine dust of the great white
path-finders! Lord, that men should shiver
and starve in the slums of London and
the ghettos of the East, while the dawn
streams in unclouded splendor, stand open
for our feet!"

This is somewhat florid to be sure, but
it sets forth an important truth. The
Bishop of London, who knows his Eng-
land well, had much to say while in Can-
ada of the problem of the English slums,
of the millions who are poor or degraded,
or both; of the hundreds of thousands of
children born in surroundings which mean
early death or certain misery; of the fol-
lowing folk flocking from the provinces to
London, many of them to sink into the
depths. Mr. Begbie points from London
to the prairies. He knows that the help-
less Londoners might not be able to assist
themselves if suddenly left to fight it out
unaided.

England wants numbers who could live as
decent and self-supporting people if they
were given the chance. General Booth
knows it and acts upon the knowledge.
The churches have some idea of it, and
are waking up to the necessity for action.

The British government, it would seem,
will be compelled to interfere to prevent
the next generation from being sent to
the present one. To a large extent the
present generation is perhaps beyond effective
help, but unless work is begun soon look-
ing to the solution of the problem Eng-
land faces it will be doubly difficult a
generation hence. Mr. Begbie and other
British newspaper men who have seen
Canada, who make it clear that only those
who are willing to work can sustain them-
selves in comfort here, but who point out
our wealth in land and the fact that a
little honest effort here will suffice to
keep the toiler supplied with the ordinary
necessities of life, are doing the people
of the United Kingdom good service. The
recruits whom London and other great
cities draw from the country districts
should be diverted to Canada. In that
way many of them would be saved from
the depths, and the problems of the cities
would be somewhat simplified. Thus far
no better cure for England's condition has
been suggested than "back to the land,"
and fortunately the wisdom of such a
movement is gaining recognition.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Twelve of the leading newspaper men
of Western Canada sent a telegram to Sir
Wilfrid Laurier yesterday asking if the
government could not take immediate
steps to prevent the C. P. R. Telegraph
Company from continuing conditions which
the petitioners describe as a grave menace
to the freedom of the Press in Canada.
The menace, however serious, can only be
temporary. The Manitoba Free Press ex-
presses the conviction that Parliament
will intervene a few weeks hence. It

speaks with great bitterness of the com-
pany's action:

"Parliament will be sitting in a month
from now, and with an aroused public
opinion in support of the united fight for
freedom by the newspapers of the West,
the action of Parliament will be prompt,
no less than decisive. This fight can have
but one ending; the people of this country
will not bend the knee to the usurpation
of autocratic power by the C. P. R.

"The cause of the public and the cause
of the newspapers in this contest are one
and inseparable. The newspapers of this
country have been driven by sheer, in-
tolerable tyranny on the part of the Can-
adian Pacific Railway's Telegraph Com-
pany to revolt and assert in this British
territory the freedom of the press."

It contends that no corporation, except
one made up of the newspapers them-
selves, should be in the business of col-
lecting, preparing and editing the news-
that a telegraph company should confine
itself to the transmission of messages.

The C. P. R., the Free Press asserts,
"will make a strenuous fight to retain its
present advantages. Public opinion may
be trusted to mass itself solidly behind
the Western newspapers; but the C. P. R.
has been known, very unwisely as the
usual proverb, to resist public opinion.

Public opinion, however, has weapons,
with which it can enforce its decrees. The
Parliament of Canada will be in session in
five weeks' time. When Parliament opens
this issue of rigid supervision of tele-
graphs by the public will be awaiting its
attention; and there will be, we have no
doubt, very prompt and efficient action.
The end of the exactions of this insolent,
inefficient tyrannical monopoly is in sight."

The language is eloquent, but it is in a
quarrel which has developed great feeling
in the West. Out of this quarrel will
grow a strong demand for the formation
of a Canadian Associated Press. Already
there is a loud call for government regu-
lation of the telegraph companies. It
will be a step towards public ownership
of both telegraph and telephone facilities.

THE GLOUCESTER CONVENTION

The successful opposition convention in
Gloucester county yesterday, which re-
sulted in placing a formidable ticket in
the field against the government, added
another to the counties in which the op-
position is now well organized and pre-
pared for an election. The Gloucester is
promising fighting ground to be seen
by examining the election figures of 1903.
The government candidates, it will be ob-
served, had no great margin. The returns
were as follows:

Poirier.....2,344
Burns.....2,299
Young.....2,299
Caron.....2,299
Morais.....2,063
Boudreau.....2,063

There is reason to believe that many in-
fluences which favored the administration
in 1903 will be neutral or favorable to the
opposition in the coming campaign. In
Gloucester, as in several other counties,
not much change is needed to defeat the
government's supporters. That the op-
position's work of organization has been
more extended and more successful
throughout the province than it was in
1903 is very evident.

THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS

We print on another page this morning
a strong, thoughtful and timely editorial
from the Montreal Star on the subject of
wealthy men and campaign funds. The
Star speaks very plainly upon a question
which every good citizen is bound at
this time to consider. It tells
how members of Parliament—the
Parliament which makes the laws
you live under and levies the revenues
you pay—are made the corrupt and willing
servants of individuals and interests who
and which, through contributions to the
campaign funds, purchase the right to rob
the people of this country.

It is so ugly, no doubt, but it is not
only true but notorious. And so rapidly
has this evil grown, such proportions have
it attained, so great is the menace of the
sinister influences for the immediate
future, the plain people of Canada must
take active steps to cleanse the law-mak-
ing process by forbidding the corrupt prac-
tice, specific or implied, involved in the
present method of raising campaign funds.

Who are the heavy contributors to the
campaign funds? In a few instances they
are private citizens who have faith in
their party and believe its services to the
country justify them in bearing a share of
the legitimate campaign expenses. But in
the main the campaign contributions come
from men and from interests who believe
they are purchasing in advance special
favors at Ottawa—government contracts,
farming lands, coal lands, timber lands,
tariff concessions, national franchises, and
the like. The price the administration
pays for the campaign funds is paid at the
expense of the taxpayers, at the expense
of national honor, and in many cases at
the expense of national progress. The
system breeds more and more crooked
practices yearly. It swells the ranks of
the grafters, great and small; and, worse
yet, while these evils flourish unpunished
the tendency is to accustom the public to
view them with a certain tolerance in the
face of which reform legislation and political
crime shows itself arrogant and prosper-
ous.

But—as the Star clearly points out—
campaign funds are necessary. A national
election means that even for legitimate
purposes both parties must have large
amounts of money. For either to be with-
out would condemn it to defeat in
advance. The Star proposes therefore
that the campaign funds of both parties
be raised by public subscriptions, and that
the parties be delivered by this means
from the temptation to accept money from
elsewhere and let it go at that. The licen-
se law in St. John is fairly well enforced.
It might be enforced more strictly, but the
community has little desire for Scott Act
conditions as we hear of them in West-
morland and elsewhere. The police or the
license inspector, or both, might do well
to arrest some of the minors seen drunk

citizen should give what he can," says
the Star; "but—as in Great Britain—the
bulk of the funds must come from the men
who have much to give. Charity suggests
that a rich man endow hospitals or dis-
tribute alms. Social reform begs him to
found libraries or to finance rescue work.
Patriotism—and what is nobler than pa-
triotism?—commands that he rescue the
public men who represent the national
principles in which he believes from the
cramping and corrupting necessity of de-
pending upon selfish sources for their legiti-
mate campaign funds. There are in this
country many men of wealth who ask
nothing of governments. Yet they are
men with deep seated convictions—men
who believe that it makes a serious differ-
ence which party wins in many an elec-
tion. They are interested in good govern-
ment just as and because they are inter-
ested in the progress and expansion of
the country. Some of these men now
recognize their duty and do come to the
assistance of the leaders of the party with
whose objects they sympathize. More of
them, however, should do so with a gen-
erosity that would put their party leaders
in such a position that they not only need
have no recourse to the all-too-willing
favor-seeking fraternity, but will be strong
enough to resist their advances and refuse
their aid."

The question is easily the most impor-
tant before the electors of Canada today.
It has to do with the soul of the nation.
If it is wisely dealt with the foundations
of this Confederation will be solid. If
present conditions continue—and grow
worse, as certainly they will if the public
does not apply the remedy—the Dominion
will be given over to the spoilers and we
shall outlive our American neighbors in
public dishonor. One suggestion which
the Star's striking article renders obvious
is that one or the other of the great
parties—both if they have the courage
to make appeal to the people along the
lines suggested and strike for freedom
from the evils of the sort of campaign
fund which means that those who give
hold a mortgage upon those who receive.

BISHOP KINGDON

Death came last night to His Lordship
Bishop Kingdon, and the news will cause
sorrow throughout a very great circle, by
no means limited to the church of which
he was a conspicuous, valued and dis-
tinguished member. For many months
past his health has given his friends the
greatest concern, and on several occa-
sions it was feared the end was at hand.
Yet the patient made partial recovery,
and there was hope that in spite of his ad-
vanced years he would be able to resume
his important duties.

The Bishop of Fredericton was a church-
man and scholar of acknowledged im-
portance, and a writer of power and ac-
ceptance. To his friends, who were many,
he was a man of rare spirit and charm. The
announcement of his death will strike a
very great number with a sense of personal
loss.

GOVERNMENTS AND TEMPERANCE

A speaker on temperance Sunday
maintained that as the government
—city of provincial—licensed the liquor
traffic, takes part of the pro-
ceeds from it, and is a sort of
partner in the sale of the liquor, there-
fore the government is responsible for the
drunkenness seen in St. John and other
licensing districts.

This doctrine a great many very
good people may subscribe, but it is
doubtful if they will find it very comfort-
ing or conclusive, unless they happen to
be unconsciously seeking to escape from
responsibilities which they find uncom-
fortable. If the people of the province,
as a whole, had in the past been open to
them, voted by a majority against liquor
selling, and the government had failed to
pass the legislation required, that would
be another matter. Unfortunately drunken-
ness is by no means confined to the
cities and counties which have the license
system. It flourishes to a considerable ex-
tent in New Brunswick districts where
the Scott Act is law, and where machin-
ery for the suppression of the liquor busi-
ness is arbitrary.

The public is responsible for the gov-
ernment, for the license system, for the
Scott Act, and for the evils of intem-
perance in so far as these exist in both
license and non-license communities. The
failure of the Scott Act is due mainly to
the absence of a sufficient number of peo-
ple in each Scott Act county who are in-
terested enough in the matter to con-
stantly enforce the law. The government
may not attempt to enforce a prohibitory
law until such legislation is clearly de-
manded by a fighting majority of the
voters who make and unmake govern-
ments. The government has not made a
credible exhibition in dealing with the
liquor license commissions it has appoint-
ed, and it openly seeks to win the sup-
port of the temperance people and the
liquor sellers at the same time. It is
blameworthy, doubtless, for many minor
features of the situation. But no one who
desires to labor for true temperance will
do any good by seeking to create the im-
pression that the government of the day
must be held responsible because people
in the license and non-license communi-
ties get drunk. When a government goes
into power pledged to make New Brun-
swick a "dry" as a bonus and to keep it so,
it may not away through sheer lack of the
indispensable labor, their whole progress
may be checked—those are but the pass-
ing exigencies of a day. What they have
to safeguard is the future and the dis-
tinctiveness of their race and civilization,
and in their passionate and unalterable
conviction they cannot be protected un-
less the free ingress of Orientals is re-
stricted and regulated.

"That is the real Pacific question—not
a question of naval or commercial suprema-
cy, but of the social and economic re-
lations that are to obtain between the
white and yellow peoples. There is no
more urgent need than that the problem
of Asiatic immigration into English-speak-
ing countries should be taken out of the
hands of mobs and vested in those of
statesmen."

WHAT IT COSTS

New Brunswickers of all shades of poli-
tics will find it profitable to give careful
attention to Mr. Hazen's arraignment of
the local government which appears on
another page. It may be well to direct
particular attention to this portion of
one of his North Shore addresses:

The provincial debt, when the Blair govern-
ment came into power, was about three-quar-
ters of a million and the interest charges less
than \$50,000. The so-called reform gov-
ernment had increased the debt until the
Treasury bills alone... \$4,847,710.15
and the interest charges last year were \$212,753.76
and the liabilities of the province increased by
that time to \$5,000,000.

Bonded debt, (shown by auditor
general's report, page 6)... \$4,847,710.15
Increase in bonded liability during present
year:
International Rail-
way bonds... \$300,000
Rail bonds... 1,500,000
New highway
bonds... 884,000
Central Railway
bonds... 200,000 \$3,784,000
Deduct nebulous
overdraft at Bank of B. N. A. \$1,043,150.00
February 1907... 56,872.33
Treasury bills... 48,257.22
Insurance company deposits... 50,000.00
Total... 250,000.00
International Railway bonds pre-
viously guaranteed... 150,000.00
Total... \$3,834,150.00

A debt which will call for an annual in-
terest payment of about \$350,000, nearly half
our ordinary revenue.

Recently we had an example of gov-
ernment finance in the issue of bonds to
pay interest on bonds. At the rate the
interest charges are increasing that ex-
ample bids fair to become common. The
leader of the opposition asks that Federal
party lines be ignored in the provincial
contest. They should be. No Liberal is
bound to vote for extravagance because
the administration is weak and needs the
aid which might come from partisan
sources, but which must be denied if it is
to be judged by what it has done and is
doing. Liberals and Conservatives alike
made worse, against such reckless and
reckless additions to the public debt
that a great proportion of the public re-
venue must go to defray interest charges.
No doubt New Brunswick voters will be
told in the next election that a vote for
the Robinson candidates is a vote for Sir
Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Pugsley.
They will know, however, that such a
vote will be a vote to perpetuate such
conditions as Mr. Hazen exposes. Dr.
Pugsley is very largely responsible for the
debt of the province today, and for cer-
tain large additions which may be made
to it. If the taxpayers believe they can
afford the present pace they will doubt-
less sustain the local government. But if
they examine the figures, and if they ask
themselves what return they are getting
for their money—it all comes out of their
pockets—they may decide that a public
administration of the sort we now have
is a luxury too great for people who
pride themselves upon their thrift and
their common sense.

THE REAL QUESTION

Discussion is making clearer the real
meaning of the question presented by
Asiatic immigration to the Western coast
of Canada and the United States. At
first many talked about it as if there was
only to be considered the likelihood that
the Asiatic would work for smaller wages
than the native Canadian or American
and introduce a new low standard of
living. The great point is that the founda-
tion of large Asiatic colonies, in British
Columbia, for example would weak-
en democracy as it is understood
and as it has been developed
here and in other English-speaking coun-
tries. Mr. Kipling writes to the heart of
the matter in a speech in Victoria the
other day in which he virtually repeated:
"East is East and West is West,
and never the twain shall meet." We cannot
make good Canadians of the Japanese,
the Chinese, or the Hindus, and since we
cannot, we want as few of them as pos-
sible. We must not have them in great
numbers, even if a row is necessary to
bring about exclusion.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, in the current Har-
par's, has a thoughtful utterance on this
problem, in which he enlarges upon the
point taken by Mr. Kipling. "The ques-
tion," he says in part, "is rightly felt,
is not one to be settled on merely utili-
tarian grounds. Admitting to the full the
serviceableness and the virtues of the
Japanese colony, it is still profoundly true
that their unrestricted immigration means
the planting in California and British
Columbia of a vast alien colony, exclu-
sive, inscrutable, unassimilable, bound to-
gether in an offensive and defensive or-
ganization, with fewer wants and a lower
standard of living than their neighbors,
maintaining in their peculiar customs
and characteristics, morals, and ideals of
home and family life, with neither the
wish nor the capacity to amalgamate, or
even conform, with the civilization upon
which they have intruded, and gradually,
by the mere pressure of numbers, under-
mining the very foundations of the white
man's well-being. To such a visitation
California and British Columbia may well
object; from such a prospect they may
well shrink. Their industries may be re-
tarded, their crops go unharvested, the
yield of their vineyards and fruit farms
may not away through sheer lack of the
indispensable labor, their whole progress
may be checked—those are but the pass-
ing exigencies of a day. What they have
to safeguard is the future and the dis-
tinctiveness of their race and civilization,
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less the free ingress of Orientals is re-
stricted and regulated.

"That is the real Pacific question—not
a question of naval or commercial suprema-
cy, but of the social and economic re-
lations that are to obtain between the
white and yellow peoples. There is no
more urgent need than that the problem
of Asiatic immigration into English-speak-
ing countries should be taken out of the
hands of mobs and vested in those of
statesmen."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The C. P. R. has decided that discretion
is the better part of valor in dealing with
the Western Canadian newspapers.

The public will hope that the quickly
denied report of a \$60,000,000 failure in To-
ronto is wholly without foundation.

The Exhibition Association has done
well to fix a date for next year's show,
and to authorize adequate preparations for
it. But what assurance is there that the
exhibition buildings will be available?

Citizens are again reminded that while
they have three ferry steamers none of
them is fit for service. We have more
than three admen but the number fit
for service is not yet great enough to re-
form the ferry.

Mrs. Chadwick of frenzied finance fame
has paid nature's debt. Mention of her
name and fame will serve to recall the
amazing power of the great financiers are
not all hard headed or hard hearted.

Before the Grand Trunk Pacific takes
over the Central the people ought to be
told just how much \$120,000 was spent.
Surely no one has anything to conceal in
connection with the expenditure.

In Toronto and in Ottawa, where Rud-
yard Kipling is to speak when he returns
from the West, there is a popular de-
mand that the largest halls available be
hired in order that thousands may hear
him. In the West the unofficial laureate
of the race has received a magnificent
welcome.

Mr. Keir Hardie has been speaking in
India with that freedom accorded to the
orators in the parks of London. Even
he now appears to be discovering the
danger of smoking in a powder mag-
azine. It is one thing to make trouble for
the government at home, but quite an-
other to make trouble for the Empire in
Bengal.

The Cunard company has now fairly
recaptured the blue ribbon of the Atlan-
tic. The American line held it for a
while; the Cunarders regained it with the
Carnegie and Lucania, soon to lose it to
the Hamburg-American flyers. The last
voyage of the Lusitania makes three re-
corded runs from land to land; she
has made the longest run for twenty-two
hours; and her sustained speed of twenty
hours and her record in the best voy-
age of the world is the best yet made.
On her first voyage she reduced the
time of passage to five days and one
hour; but she fell short of the Hamburg-
American record both for average hourly
speed and for the best day's run. This
time she has bagged all the game in sight.
The Lusitania has bettered her first trip
by several hours, and it may now be ex-
pected confidently that she will make the
trip in four days and twelve hours, leave
the time of the trials of the Muretania
fore and she has been long in commission.
If she had been coming to St. John
this trip the Lusitania would have fin-
ished the voyage in slightly less than four
days.

Another shipload of Hindus gives British
Columbia fresh cause for complaint. The
news serves to recall Rudyard Kipling's
words at Victoria on October 10, the
more valuable because of his intimate knowl-
edge of India and his broad imperialism. He
said in part, speaking of Asiatic as com-
pared with European immigrants:

"In the one case the immigrants regard
law as a monster. They were born in
freedom and reared in the spirit of free-
dom. It is not necessary to evolve an
elaborate scheme of education to instruct
the immigrant from Great Britain how to
speak the English language or teach his
children the rudiments of citizenship. He
knows that he may have to learn from
you, and he will learn from you. He will
have the same powers and possibilities as
yourself, and follow the same idea, even
as your fathers along this line that
you know well. He seeks only room to
develop his powers and his capabilities,
and this room, I conceive, is offered in
your vast Dominion. It is possible that
in your strength you may think that this
is not an urgent question, but the time is
coming when you will have to choose be-
tween the desired reinforcements of your
own stock and blood and the undesired
races to whom you are strangers, whose
speech you do not understand, and from
whose instincts and traditions you are sepa-
rated by thousands of years. That is
your choice. For myself, I think the time
for making that choice is on you now."

OPPOSITION HELD
CROWDED MEETING
AT BATHURST

Bathurst, Oct. 11.—At the meeting held
this evening in the interest of the
local opposition the Masonic hall was
crowded to the doors. Dr. MacNichol
presided. Addresses were given by two of
the candidates—Messrs. Stewart and Dy-
namis—John Morrissey, M.P., and J. D.
Hazen, M. P., leader of the opposition.
All the speakers were given a most en-
thusiastic reception and were attentively
listened to.

Loch Lomond Fair.

Preparations are now being made for
the annual fair of the Loch Lomond and
Simonds Agricultural Society which will
be held in the agricultural hall at Loch
Lomond on the 10th inst.

The fair will be open at 9 a. m. and
judging will begin at 11.

The judges in the different departments
will be:
Hawes—W. T. Worden, Jas. Crozier,
James Rourke.

Cattle—Thomas Dean, Wm. Mullin,
Robert McLean.

Produce—Michael Ryan, John R. Green,
John H. Walker.

Manufactured Goods—Miss C. McGivern,
president of the Women's Art Associa-
tion.

TEACHERS' VIEW THAT
GOVERNMENT SHOULD
PROVIDE PENSIONS

Resolution to This End Passed at
Meeting of Institute Yester-
day

VARIOUS PLANS
WERE DISCUSSED

Should Be Done at Earliest Pos-
sible Date is the View of the
Teachers—Institute Business
Closed, and Adjournment Made
for Two Years.

The business meetings of the St. John
County Teachers' Institute came to a close
Friday afternoon, and adjournment was
made for two years. The time and place
of the next meeting were left to the ex-
ecutive to decide on.

The most important part of the proceed-
ings during the afternoon was the intro-
duction of the following resolution by
Mr. Myles. It was carried unanimously:
"Resolved, It is desirable in the interests
of the public schools of this province that
a system of pensions for aged or disabled
teachers be established and maintained by
the provincial government at the earliest
possible date, and it is the opinion of this
institute that such a system can be more
economically and efficiently administered
by the government through the board of
education than by any other means."

Morning Session.

Miss Wilson read a paper on the Life
and Works in the province of Dr. Theodore
Rund; and H. H. Hagerman, M. A., dis-
cussed the subject of "Drawing" in an
able and interesting manner.

The Pension Matter.

Then followed a short intermission, af-
ter which W. J. S. Myles, principal of
the High school, read a paper on Pen-
sions. In speaking, Mr. Myles said he
would deal with his subject under the
following headings:

Why teachers should receive pensions;
different plans adopted; the plan
which in his opinion is best, and the
objections that have been offered.

If the teachers should receive pensions;
the different plans adopted; the plan
which in his opinion is best, and the
objections that have been offered.

The time had come the speaker thought,
when the subject should be considered. He
did not think any valid objection against
pensions being paid to teachers could be
found. Among objections offered was one
to the effect that teachers should provide
for future old age themselves. This
would be practically impossible in view
of the fact that the average first class
teacher in the province does not draw as
much as a dollar a day. The speaker
thought that a teachers' pension system
could be carried on without fraud or any
unfairness of any kind.

Pensions, he felt, would work to the
benefit of both teachers and pupils.
If the teachers received a pension he
would be able to give more attention
to his pupils, as the matter of pro-
viding for old age would not weigh
upon the mind. As a rule teachers were
only beginning to be properly qualified
when they leave the profession. Pupils
are often deterred by being placed under
old and perhaps inefficient teachers, who
could not give up the work because of lim-
ited circumstances. He was of the opinion
that teachers deserved pensions, and it
was just as important that pensions be
provided for them, as for the civil service
officials.

Among the various systems employed,
he mentioned the following—Pensions
maintained and controlled by teachers
and trustees, and lastly, pensions con-
trolled entirely by the state.