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JOHN P. PATTERSON,
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ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 12.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The problem of child labor is each day attracting more serious attention. Although educational methods are fast being adopted whereby the child may be kept at school until an age is reached which will make his advent into the world's troubles less hazardous, there is still growing cause for alarm, and the field for missionary work in this direction is wide.

That the premature labor of children is responsible for the backwardness of many school pupils has been proved beyond a doubt. According to recent investigations in New York schools a surprising percentage of the children are employed in various industries out of school hours, and where the largest percentage of young children is employed the least concern among the people is the adjustment or maintenance of educational institutions.

Mr. Owen P. Lovejoy, addressing the American Institute of Instruction in Montreal a day or two ago, said: "Premature labor robs the child of the years and opens the backbones of many school pupils has been proved beyond a doubt. According to recent investigations in New York schools a surprising percentage of the children are employed in various industries out of school hours, and where the largest percentage of young children is employed the least concern among the people is the adjustment or maintenance of educational institutions."

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According to Mr. Lovejoy's investigations the man employed at labor which sustains life is the least able to offer his children the educational advantages contemplated in every well organized community. It is often the case that the limitations of a man's own childhood have rendered him incapable of appreciating the educational opportunities, and his very honesty and desire for economic independence lead him to thrust his children into industry at the earliest possible moment.

This has been a sad and a costly mistake. The child, when he is sent to work, is not only deprived of the education which is his right, but he is also deprived of the physical and mental development which is his right. The child who is sent to work is not only deprived of the education which is his right, but he is also deprived of the physical and mental development which is his right.

It is pleasing to note that in the larger cities especially there is an increasing antipathy towards this premature child labor. In many of the steps are being taken to check its progress. No one who has the cause at heart will be disposed to doubt Mr. Lovejoy when he says that what is absolutely necessary is that the law as shall entirely prohibit the little child from the fields of industry and bring him within the range of the school, and on the other hand an educational program is needed which will afford such occupation and relaxation that the child will not leave school willingly—an education which prepares the child for the future, and which will recognize as preparation for higher wage earning, and which will inspire him with sufficient patience to endure the privations of today for the higher rewards of tomorrow. This program, as Mr. Lovejoy says, will be opposed by the taxpayer and by the people whose benefit from such a reform is greater, but if it is to be successful, it must be supported by the people who are the foundation of a democracy we must be willing to pay the price.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

Harvard University this year has six hundred graduates, and of these 100 announced their intention of going into business. Of Princeton's 273 graduates and of Yale's 390, 71 and 119 respectively are pledged to commercial pursuits.

Commenting upon this tendency toward business as a career for educated and ambitious men, The Washington Herald points out that it is only in recent years that figures such as these have become possible. It was thought in the old days that education at Yale, Harvard or Princeton meant surely an education for one of the learned professions—the law, medicine or the church. It used to be considered a waste of time and money for a young man who intended to enter business to go to college, but the college man has so proven himself in the higher walks of finance and industry that the change in mental attitude towards college education is more than justified.

The tendency, however, is one which emphasizes to a marked degree the growth of American character towards commercialism. It goes without saying that, ordinarily, no man can expect to make as much money in any one of the professions as he can in business, and nowadays money seems to be the chief altar and goal. To some degree this must seem a pity. It eliminates from the striving of our young men that struggle for honor which impels a man to use his education and talents for the betterment of mankind, and sets him out on the road of life knowing only that he is well equipped for the competitive struggle in business, success in which means selfish success and the failure of others.

Along the business path which these university graduates are choosing lies the road to wealth, but not, necessarily, to honor. We respect, sometimes, our millionaires, but we seldom honor them. Honor and its concomitants are usually reserved for others—for the physician who puts his talents at the disposal of his fellow-men, sometimes for a money reward, but seldom for such rewards as come to the man of business working for his own hand. In the law and the church are honor to be found, too, and the highest conception of either of these professions minimizes their money-making qualities.

The Herald, however, permits itself to see in this tendency ground for hopefulness as well as for criticism. It is, it says, that the advent of the

university and college man into business will prove the one thing needed to place business on a higher and nobler plane. Ethics forms part of the curriculum of our colleges, and with the growth of the co-operative idea, schemes of profit-sharing, and theories of justice to the workman, it may well be that the rise of a body of well-educated business men shall do much toward softening the difficulties between the small army of officers of industry and the great mass of workers in the ranks.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The prophet of hard times, despaired and rejected for many years, is making his voice heard again. In the midst of the backward weather conditions of the past spring and the present stringency of the money market he is building vague predictions of disaster in the near future, seeing dismal visions of blue ruin as a climax to the past decade of prosperity.

While there is some foundation for this pessimism there is small prospect of any such financial depression as will affect the average Canadian. It is true that the election attendant upon the recent years of unprecedented fatness has produced the inevitable over-speculation and that some reaction is an inevitable thing. The real estate boom in the West have not been always justified by conditions and in those places where values were unduly inflated there will undoubtedly be some decline. Another dismal accompaniment of prosperity has been food speculation in stocks, notably of silver and copper mines, and here a decided slump may certainly be expected, bringing heavy losses to thousands of investors. But these things are only the froth on the crest of the wave of progress; this removed, the real foundation of Canada's prosperity remains undisturbed.

The demand for labor is stronger than ever, and in view of the tremendous amount of railway construction under way and in immediate prospect, there is no possibility of abatement. In spite of the unfavorable weather of early summer crops will be good and for much of our produce, especially of wheat, the price will be unusually high owing to shortage in other countries. Though recent ominous signs in the United States have awakened in Canadian business a consciousness of the fact that for a couple of years back they have been enormously increasing their current loans without a corresponding increase of available cash assets, and in view of the fact that the country will be better instead of worse off for that. Business men will come down to sound business methods and will pay less attention to "get rich quick" schemes. Conservatism may take the place of recklessness; over-confidence may be displaced by hopefulness and careful planning. As a result progress may be, to the eye, a bit slower. But beyond this return to business sanity there will be no reaction; the country will continue to move forward busily and assuredly and the dinner pail will be full.

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RHODES MEN AT OXFORD.

The recent selection of a Rhodes scholar as captain of Rugby Union at the University of Westminster has led to comment warmly upon the remarkable way in which the "Rhodesster" has made his influence felt in that historic university. And the record made by these young men from overseas, both in sport and in scholarship, amply justifies the praise. The first Rhodes scholar to be elected skipper of a "Varsity club was Mr. E. R. Paterson of Balliol, the representative of Toronto. Mr. Paterson went over with a big reputation for lawn-tennis, having won the singles championship of Canada. Once in Oxford he set about maintaining his reputation by capturing the "Varsity singles, taking the Half-Bat, and being elected president of the O.U.L.T.C. The new Rugby captain, Mr. W. W. Hoskin, is a South African. He matriculated in the same year as Mr. Paterson, and Trinity welcomed him as an undergraduate. In his first term Mr. Hoskin got his Blue for Rugby, and in the summer he not only played cricket, but also won the match, but engaged in lawn-tennis on behalf of his college.

The record of the "Rhodessters" in the schools is even more brilliant than that on the playing-field. Last year the results reached a very high standard. Altogether fifteen of the men were entered for final honors, and of these more than 50 per cent. secured the much-prized "First." Australian supplies four of the first class men, the United States two, and Canada one. Moreover, a Canadian took the Ireland scholarship founded "for the promotion of classical learning and taste" an "honorary" Vinerian scholarship, of a total value of \$240, for Civil Law, International Law, and "especially the Law of England, both public and private"; a Canadian, Cassie Martin, our St. John representative, was awarded the Gladstone prize for the best historical essay, and an Australian took the B.C.L. degree with first class honors.

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Dinner in Session

For soon it happened that two heads bent
In search of the wondrous clover,
The while that a pair of dimpled cheeks
Were mantled with blushes over.
But what if their search proved all for naught,
Since, with or without, the spell was wrought!

TO THOSE WHO GRIEVE.

To those who walk the glooming path of grief,
A simple message here;
To those who reap woe's tear-bewetted shaft,
A little word of cheer;
For I have walked the path that now you know,
Have heard the waters gray
Chant requiems in their ceaseless ebb and flow.

For love they swept away,
Ah, bitter is the draft that you must drain,
Yet I have quaffed its final drop of pain.
Ay, I have stood beneath God's dome at night,
And, whispered, "Let me die."
'E'en in the solemn presence of His throne,
I dared to lift that cry.
For Love was dead, and, fair, so fair, was he

That life without was bare;
The lips were dumb that oft had gladdened me,
And he lay sleeping there,
Oh, brother mine, whose heart is numb with woe,
Does life seem less and wrack? I know—I know.

Yet in that deepest gluff of truth I knew,
To stand stern but clear;
Though I be wet with sorrow's horrid dew,
I may another cheer.
Then, "God," I cried, "help me erect
Though Grief be still my guest,
To bless the ones of sorrow's stricken bed,
Though I be all unblest."

But, oh, how hard—how hard—to live them, too.
Then Time came by, and laid a healing hand,
Full softly on my head.
The scar remains, Grief's never-fading brand,
But the first pain is dead.
Then, brothers, sisters, let us learn this thing:
Though we be worn and gray,
We still may help the dear old world to sing.

Upon its whirling way,
"Thy hand, you say? Yet Grief doth whisper this:
"Still may you smile,"—Ehe says it with a kiss.

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REPORTS PRESENTED BY OFFICERS OF THE I. O. G. T. IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The thirty-seventh session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of New Brunswick, met in the Good Temple, hall of Thorne Lodge, Haymarket Square, at 10 a. m. today. The following officers were present at roll call, Grand Chief Templar J. V. Jackson, Moncton, in the chair.

Grand Counsellor M. G. Harmer, Norton.
Grand Vice Templar Mrs. John Crandall, Moncton.
Grand Sup. Juvenile Temple, Mrs. J. V. Jackson, Moncton.
Grand Secretary, L. R. Hetherington, Elgin.

Grand Electoral Supt. A. C. M. Lawson, Havelock.
Grand Marshal, W. R. Rowley, St. John.
Past Grand Chief Templar, Rev. T. Marshall, St. John.
Grand Sentinel, John McNamara, Young's Cove.
Assistant Grand Secretary, Miss Annie Vallis, Jerusalem.

Deputy Right Worshipful Grand Templar, W. M. Burns, Hillsboro.
The lodge opened with usual ceremonies.

The grand chief templar appointed the credential committee to be L. R. Hetherington, A. C. M. Lawson, The Hon. A. McLeod, Rev. A. Perry, Gordon, Hopeville, Cape-Breton, and the following representatives were present:

Bellevue, Young's Cove—John McNamara, Nellie Kennedy.
Chipman—Miss Bertha Morrison, Emma Atkinson.
Moncton—J. E. Milton.
Fidelis, Norton—W. H. Huggard.
Mrs. A. McLeod, Rev. A. Perry, A. C. M. Lawson, Hillsboro—Frank Dixon.

Resolution, Elgin—L. R. Hetherington.
Sergeant, Grand Manan—B. Mayhew.
Springfield—Mrs. G. T. Bates, Mrs. L. Pickles, Mrs. J. A. S. Kierstead.

Undanited, Hopeville—Cape-Breton, Lawson, Clones—Miss Edith Graham.
Jubilee, Moncton—Miss Beatrice Sackler, Miss Helen Sackler, Miss Jessie Scott.

Perry's Point—H. V. Dickson.
Prince Albert, Dover—Mrs. Geo. Floyd.
Queen's Own, Narrows—J. R. Bell.

Jackman (Sunny Brae)—Hanford Blakeney, James Bailey.
Tobique Star—A. R. Kearney.
King's Blues—M. B. Evans.

Elgin Temple—Mrs. L. R. Hetherington.
Victoria Temple, Norton—M. G. Harmer.
Albert District Lodge—W. M. Burns.

Kings District Lodge—R. H. Dunlop, Mrs. R. H. Dunlop.
Queens District Lodge—Miss Nellie Gale, L. A. Sillip, H. F. Chase.
Westmorland District—Mrs. John Crandall, J. A. Bannister.

Victoria District—Rev. T. D. Bell.
Onward, Hampstead—Walter Dugan, Miss Lillie Dugan.

Lead Temperance L. G. H.
The following committees were appointed: Distribution—L. R. Hetherington, E. E. Peck, M. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. Crandall, Miss Jessie Scott.

Finance—M. G. Harmer, W. M. Burns, A. C. M. Lawson, John McNamara, Mrs. G. T. Bates.

State of the Order—A. C. M. Lawson, W. B. Evans, Miss Lena Sharp, B. Maybury, Frank Dixon.

Appeals—W. M. Burns, H. B. Dixon, L. A. Small.

Sessions—W. F. Rowley, E. E. Peck, R. M. Dunlop, Mrs. Sackler, W. Dugan.
Official Organ—M. G. Harmer, A. C. M. Lawson, J. E. Milton, J. D. Bannister, Mrs. J. A. S. Kierstead.

Obituary—Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Perry, Rev. T. D. Bell, Miss M. Sole, Mrs. E. B. Bates, Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Mrs. A. A. McLeod.

District Lodge—R. M. Dunlop, A. R. Kearney, H. Huggard, H. Blakeney, Miss Nellie Gale.

Committee on Sessions reported recommending that we adjourn at 12. Met again at 2 p. m. and adjourn at 5 and met in evening session at 7:30.

The reports of the officers were received and referred to the different committees for consideration and report. The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

Following are the reports presented: PROPAGATION COMMITTEE. The propagation committee reported that during the year four men had been working for them, E. A. Westmorland, Michael Kelly, Prof. J. A. Nichols and J. J. Callahan. The sum of \$981.25 had been spent in lecture and organizing work. The following lodges have been organized or re-organized during the year:

Alpha, Bloomfield, Carleton Co. Athurette, Athurette, Victoria Co. Beulah, Burnt Land Brook, Victoria Co. Coldstream, Mt. Pleasant, Carleton Co. Mayflower, Currieville, Albert Co.

Go ahead, Capobello. Gold Leaf, Ortonville, Victoria Co. Gladstone, White Head, Grand Manan. King's Blues, Newcastle Bridge, Queen's Co.

Seal Cove, Grand Manan. Lakeland, Lakeland, Victoria Co. Lady Somerset, Fredericton Junction. Maple Leaf, Gillespie Sett, Victoria Co.

Mayflower, Wilmot, Carleton Co. Mountain Rose, Steeves Mt., West. Co. Maple Leaf, New-Zion, Sunbury Co.

Perry's Point, Perry's Point, Kings Co. Pleasant Valley, Albert Mines, Albert Co. Sisson Ridge, Sisson Ridge, Victoria Co.

Samartian, Moncton. Triumph, Lewisville, Westmorland Co. Tobique Valley, Riley Brook, Victoria Co.

Tobique Star, Plaster Rock, Victoria Co. Waterville, Waterville, Carleton Co. Windsor, Windsor, Carleton Co.

Victoria County District Lodge. J. VERNON JACKSON, G. C. T. R. HETHERINGTON, G. S. M. G. HARMER, G. C. T. GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

The grand chief templar reported referred to the fact that twelve years ago the grand lodge met here. That many changes had taken place since then, but the need of work today was as great as then. It would be time to go out of business until the liquor trade had gone out of business.

Twelve years ago St. John was our stronghold. Now it is not so. Our stronghold has been moved to Moncton where we now have two-thirds of the adult membership of Westmorland Co. and two-thirds of the juvenile membership of the province. We would like to see the members of the province to retrieve all lost ground in St. John.

In temperance legislation it is a difficult matter to tell whether we have made much headway. The N. B. Temperance Federation, which your officers have been active in identifying, has not been idle but has kept the matter prominently before the powers that be and has made a request to the Government to grant us a prohibitory law along the lines of the P. E. I. prohibitory law but up to date have not received a very favorable response. The Government has promised to send a commission to P. E. I. to study the workings of the law and will ask us to name one man of the three on the commission. The Federation has replied that it does not see any necessity for the commission, nevertheless, so as not to be at any disadvantage in the matter we would appoint a man when invited to do so. It is only fair to our present Premier, Hon. Mr. Robinson, to say that he has had no hand in this matter up to time of writing this report. We are not without some good cause to hope that the Government as now constituted will be more favorable to us. Representation has also been made to the Government in regard to several cases where existing laws are openly violated.

Correspondence during the year had been very heavy. This could be seen from the fact that he had used 3,225 sheets of official paper and about 500 post cards. About half our indebtedness for the year has been caused by shortage in temple subscriptions. Last year a change had been made and the temple this year had been issued every two weeks instead of every month and the price increased from 25c. to 50c., but for a while renewals were accepted at the former price and practically every one that renewed during the year got the paper for 25c.

A great lot of official matter has been placed before the membership during the course of the paper at which one or more addresses, on some phase of the temperance question have been delivered. There have also been held, 840 lodge meetings attended on an average by 34 persons.

done by any other means. To give up the paper on account of one year's failure would be a backward step. I have every confidence that next year under arrangements similar to the last few months the paper can be made to pay its own way. I would therefore recommend that we continue another year in partnership with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

The results of the year's work show a net increase of about 800 members. Owing to alterations in the by-laws a couple of years ago, a number of lodges and members have been carried forward which should have been taken off. These have all been taken off this year as well as all members in lodges four quarters in arrears, so that our present membership as shown by the Grand Secretary's report is in good standing.

I regret that financially we have to say that we have a balance of about \$200.00 on the wrong side, but when one considers that we started the year with nothing on hand and have done 17 months' missionary work, even with a shortage of \$200.00 the investment is a good one, and more especially when one considers that the tax on the income of over 600 in membership will far more than cover up the deficiency.

J. VERNON JACKSON, G. C. T. GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF JUVENILE WORK.

I regret to say that as far as organizing new Temples is concerned, the work has been at a standstill during the year ending April 30, 1907, but since that date we have seen renewed activity and prospects seem favorable.

At the present time four Temples are dormant because the Supts. have not been appointed and have given up. We had two others in the same condition, but Bro. Weyman came to the rescue of Henry Bright, and several others have been prevailed upon to take hold of Chippewa Temple again.

The Temples that have been kept up show an increase of about 100 members over last year.

Reported last year 729 Initiated this year 204 Reinstated 5

Total 938 Resigned 105 Suspended 19 Died 1 Lost in dormant Temples 123

Total 813 Members now on roll 707 During the last two weeks I have organized another Temple at Moncton with 20 members. Miss Boulton has organized one at Plaster Rock, and Miss L. R. Hetherington one at Elgin.

ANNE JACKSON, G. S. J. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the progress and prosperity which have characterized the years covered by my previous reports have been well maintained throughout this year just closed. This has been in many respects the best year in the history of the order in this province. Never before has such a large proportion of the public schools, Temperance Sunday is more intelligently and more effectively observed in the Sunday schools. Special temperance organization will be needed so long as there is a temperance work to be accomplished.

During the year there have been held under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. through the Grand, District and sub-district lodges, 881 public meetings at which one or more addresses, on some phase of the temperance question have been delivered. There have also been held, 840 lodge meetings attended on an average by 34 persons.

MEMBERSHIP. Reported last year 729 Initiated this year 204 Reinstated 5

Total 938 Resigned 1