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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 22, 1905

MORE ABOUT THE PENSIONS

There has been much speculation re-
cently as to whether Hon. Mr. Ayl-
mer's reference to the pensioning of
former cabinet ministers was the delib-
erate statement of one who had an under-
standing with the Premier or the utter-
ance of a candid desirous of making
capital by exhibiting proof of independ-
ence. Some light upon this question is
now afforded, apparently, by the speech
of Mr. F. F. Pardee, Liberal candidate in
West Lambton. In an address to the elec-
tors at Sarnia Mr. Pardee said:
"He (Pardee) was frankly op-
posed to the pension bill, and
could only say that he was
assured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that
the matter would be reconsidered at the next
session of the house. If a man held a
cabinet position and lost it, let him accept
the fortune of war. If a man had served
his country well, however, and had lost
his means of support, something might
be done, as in England, in the way of a
special act for his special case, but there
was no need of pensioning young men and
men of means simply because they had
served five years in the cabinet."

This, following Mr. Aylmer's deliv-
erance, is accepted in some quarters as fore-
shadowing the introduction of legislation
repealing the pensions for ex-ministers.
There is, however, no present indication
of any repeal of the increased indemnity
for the rank and file of the House.
West Lambton is vacant through the
death of the late Liberal member, Dr.
Johnston. His majority was 47. In West
ward, rendered vacant through the early
of a deputy returning candidate had a
majority of twenty votes. In
Antigonish and North York the last gov-
ernment majorities were 809 and 902, but
these were gained in a general election by
Mr. Colin McLeane and Sir William Mu-
dock, both very strong candidates.

PORTIA

That delicate question, the advisability
of admitting women to the bar, is now
discussed flippantly by editorial humor-
ists all over Canada. Those jesters are
unfraid of the real issue and discuss trifling
details. Here, for example, is a contribu-
tion from the Toronto News:
"New Brunswick is agitated (1) over the
question of allowing Miss Mabel French
to become an attorney. It is contended
that a lady is not a 'person' within the
meaning of the law. We do not think
that ladies are desirous of being described
as persons; but it may be necessary to
amend the law so as to provide that per-
sons who are not persons may practice."
Judge Barker of the Supreme Court says
that the rules of the Barriesters' Society
regarding the costume would not apply to
lady practitioners. They could not be
compelled to wear a coat, waistcoat and
white tie, so special rules would have to
be adopted and it would be necessary for
the Legislature to make them. The court
would not be justified in making such a
radical change. Public opinion would be
decidedly opposed to a lady wearing
visitors, but why not let the ladies man-
age that matter for themselves? We think
they could be trusted to make a pleasing
appearance before the court."

They could. The fact is that the emi-
nent jurists are afraid of the women law-
yers, because they foresee not only com-
petition but confusion as well. Admit the
women to practice. (Will they take off
their hats in court?) and how will you
then forbid them to vote? True, in some
countries there are women lawyers and
they do not vote, but these are illogical
countries, so to speak. The serious aspect
of the matter is here: What is the jury that will convict a
beautiful woman with the same recidive
that will find against a low-browed male
who looks ugly, or who looks as if he
ought to be in jail anyhow? That jury
does not exist. Men will say it does, but
experience is against them. Put it in
another way. Justice, in practice, is nei-
ther blind nor deaf. Your winsome woman
advocate, an emotional creature in front of
power for court purposes, gives in front of
compuncts the batteries of her eyes, her
tears, her pleading voice. The young man
may or may not wear a waistcoat.
If she does it will be an effective one,
of course. She may or may not know the
law. Her client may have robbed a
church or sold his aged parents into
slavery. Or, the woman may be defend-
ing a woman, an accused sister. The
beautiful and talented advocate, let us
say, avoids the facts and appeals to the
jurors' chivalry, to their mercy, to their
love for their children. This is a jury
that is going to discern that reasonable

doubt of which his honor, with dim eyes,
will tell them the prisoner must have the
benefit of it. It will exist.
As the talented woman advocate enters
the court, evan-gelized justice flies out at
the window. "Senseless" says your mat-
ter-of-fact citizen. "No woman could talk
me away from the law and the facts."
The feeling is a highly proper one, of
course. But does the ordinary jury find
by the facts in cases where their emotions
are cunningly enlisted? Who has not
seen a mere man lawyer weep before an
everyday jury until the fountains of that
jury's tears were opened. On these occa-
sions Justice also weeps, but for a dif-
ferent reason. If the woman be a fine
actress and a lawyer to boot any mere man
who opposes her will be heavily handi-
capped. When she has watered the jury-
men with her tears and bathed them in the
sunshine of her smiles, or threatened
them with the contempt and loathing of
all womankind—their own included—will
they not be easily won over? However des-
perate his case she will always be able to get
that for him.
Miss French, or any other woman who
presents the requisite examination should
be admitted. There is no doubt about the
right. But when women lawyers have be-
come as numerous as male advocates, or
half so numerous, we shall have to revise
our system of justice. The learned juris-
tists who have doubts about this matter
show great courage in expressing them
openly. They have much reason to doubt,
beyond the figure of a single woman
advocate they can discern the future
judges and jurors—and some of them wear
picture hats and are ready to apply to
life and death and and property and lib-
erty the logic and the resources of their
sex.

BLAMING THE PILOT

Pilots in the St. Lawrence does not
stand out as an exact science just now.
Immense damage has been done to Cana-
dian shipping interests by the recent mis-
haps. And now the first witnesses at the
Bavarian inquiry blame the pilot. The
pilot was responsible for the ship, and
as he tried the overland route he is the
man who must bear the burden. But to
blame the pilot is not enough. Fixing
responsibility is but the beginning. The
government is convinced that better pilots
must be had; and surely there is abun-
dant evidence to support this opinion.
There are good pilots in the St. Lawrence.
No doubt, but they are by no means abun-
dant at present. They seem to have
been displaced on important occasions by
well-meaning men whose fathers were
pilots, perhaps, and who inherited the job
if not the knowledge and instinct that
make their fathers admirable men in
wheel house and chart room. It is said
of some of the pilots at present in active
service that they steer by landmarks
—church spires, trees, the cottage of a
sweatheart's father, rather than by com-
pass and chart. Familiarity with the
landscape is good, but it is not all. The
recent instances bespeak over much fam-
iliarity with the shores and too little
training on the part of the pilots.
The accidents have been bad enough,
certainly. Unfortunately they have fol-
lowed an attempt in various quarters to
infringe the safety of the St. Lawrence
route. For a time the evident malice
of these attempts was fatal to the purpose
of their authors, but disaster following
disaster has given even the most malici-
ous a tinge of the route the semblance of
truth. The importance of the matter is
properly estimated by the government,
and steps will be taken to prevent a re-
currence of this season's mishaps. These
steps may be drastic, but they will be
clearly necessary. The matter has be-
come a scandal and an injury to the coun-
try.

THE "BOSS" AND HIS LOOT

The public morality fallen so low that
the great office of the government has
been annexed by the most rotten ele-
ment of Wall Street, to be used as a pawn in
the dirtiest of games? If so the present
anti-boss movement has added basis, and
the election of the unclean "boss" in
place is revealed more than ever as the
supreme duty of the hour.—New York
Globe.
Ex-Governor Odell, as the Globe notes,
says Mr. Hyde is a liar and a slanderer.
Unfortunately there is much circumstan-
tial evidence to support the latter view.
Mr. Odell was governor. He invested \$100,000
in Mr. Morgan's shipbuilding trust. As
boss of the state he felt that he should
not be made to suffer like a common in-
vestor when the concern went to pieces.
So he used the Mercantile Trust Company,
and while that suit was pending his friend
Senator Ambler, introduced a bill to re-
peal the company's charter. The company
settled. The Ambler bill was strangled in
committee.
These facts are known. There seems to
be no doubt that the Ambler bill was a
club, and that it proved effective. Ambler
is dead. Blackmail, in this instance per-
haps, cannot be proved. Odell, because
he has been exposed, will be thrown over-
board by the Republicans. But unless
there is a thorough political housecleaning
the Republican party in the state will be
a much cleaner. The men who have not
been exposed will remain unless Mr.
Hughes and the Armstrong committee suc-
ceed in branding the principal criminals
who bought and sold legislation at Albany.
Mr. Roosevelt finds himself at the head
of a notoriously corrupt party. In the
United States Senate there are many
princes of graft. The bunglers are de-
tected. The others prosper.

THE SENATE VACANCIES

If the New Freeman should print one
or two more articles respecting the Senate
vacancies that interesting journal would
bring in complete accord with The Tele-
graph on the more important points at
issue. Putting aside, for the moment only,
the B. N. A. Act, J. G. Bourinot on Par-
liamentary Procedure, and Mr. J. L. Ste-
wart on the ethics of journalism, all of
which heavy artillery is brought up to de-
fend a principle that is not under attack,
we note that while the New Freeman says
Hon. Mr. Dever's successor should be a
Catholic, it adds:
"The appointment should not go to him
merely because he is a Catholic, however."
Exactly. If the New Freeman had said
so earlier in the controversy much ink
might have been saved. Again, the New
Freeman says:
"It is not at all likely that the editor of
The Telegraph intended to be taken seri-
ously in his statement that a menace
implied in the observation of the writer
regarding what Irish Catholics supporting
the government at Ottawa would think
if Mr. Dever's position in the Senate went

WITHOUT GLOVES

The police magistrate handled the
Northrup case, and many persons and mat-
ters more or less connected with it, with-
out gloves on Saturday. Many parts of
his argument were admirable, and many
of his blows were neatly placed; but in
one or two rounds he evinced some dis-
position to hit in the clinches. Parts of
his address, considered by themselves,
tend to confusion. The magistrate, it is
well to remember, was certainly not called
upon to sit in judgment upon the chief

of police except in so far as that official's
conduct on the night of the bout may be
in question. The matter before the court
had to do with the events in the Queen's
rink, and reflections upon the chief of
police which are not based upon these
events are gratuitous at best.
But, aside from that point, Magistrate
Ritchie certainly brushed aside much that
has had a tendency to befog the issue. As
he says, Judge Carleton is not an authority
on the Northrup-O'Regan bout, and Judge
Forbes spoke after the event. Judge Car-
leton did not lay down rules for the
guidance of the police on the night of the
last bout, and whatever transpired there
must stand by itself. Judge Forbes' re-
marks could have no bearing upon police
action taken, or omitted to be taken, be-
fore he spoke. If there was a breach of
the peace the police were bound to arrest
the offenders and arraign them in the
police court. But the police claim that
they acted as soon as there appeared to be
any ground to do so. The validity of this
claim must be tested by the evidence
of witnesses who saw what actually took
place, and that test is not yet finished.
As the magistrate says, the dismissal of
one case does not in itself excuse the
police for neglect to arrest in other cases
of a similar nature. The law of the land
is not suspended but in operation, and it
forbids certain acts. Another court will
now decide whether the events at the
rink, measured by the law, constitute an
offense under the statute. It is well to
remember that in the course of any
long series of boxing contests in which
hard hitting is permitted, a serious
accident is probable. The license, as has
been previously pointed out, is the stum-
bling block in the way of police action.
This license has been regarded as permit-
ting greater violence than was visible
in the Northrup-O'Regan bout until
the last moment. And no man at the
ring-side could guess, or had any reason to
guess, that the next few seconds would
produce a fatality. These licenses have been
accepted by the police as meaning that
boxing of a certain character was per-
missible. In other bouts—those which
have been mentioned—there were men
who were not licensed. None of these men
was seriously hurt. But there was no in-
dication of punishment in the Northrup
bout until the last moment, when it was
too late to interfere. The license, then,
might well be regarded by the police as
sufficient to prevent any action by them
up to the moment O'Regan collapsed.
There is, of course, the other question—
whether or not many contests which these
licenses have covered have not really ex-
ceeded the fair limits of a sparring ex-
hibition. As a rule the more objectionable
features of these affairs have been due to
poor management, unskillful and
associations, and lack of skill and
training on the part of the contestants.
The sort of exhibition that may be licensed
should be clearly defined, and even
then the licensing authority should not
grant permits to everybody.

to some one other than an Irish Catholic.
The Telegraph editor knows too well the
meaning of language not to know that a
menace is a menace, and that there was
nothing more than a friendly warning in
the suggestion which he tortures into a
menace."
The Freeman's language was not "tor-
tured." It was reproduced here, word for
word, in order that they who read might
know the meaning of the New Freeman's in-
tention in the employment of that lan-
guage. We now have its explicit asser-
tion that no threat was intended, and
the assertion is recorded with pleasure.
A word more as to that friendly warning.
Referring to authorities in support of the
principle of recognizing minorities, which
principle we have not seen attacked, the
New Freeman says learnedly:
"It was with a knowledge of these gen-
eral principles and with some little ex-
perience of the methods of political par-
ties, that the writer took it for granted
that there would be no question about
Hon. Mr. Dever's successor in the Senate
being a Catholic."
But, if the writer took it for granted,
why did he deem it necessary to use at
that same time—the language which he
now says was not a menace but only a
friendly warning? Unquestionably a
great many people "took it for granted,"
and they must and will be regarded as
a conspicuously ill-advised form of advoca-
cy.
As for the B. N. A. Act and the late
Bourinot, they are summoned in defence
of a principle that has not been ques-
tioned. No one, so far as we have noticed,
has argued that Catholic Canadians shall
not be represented. It is, therefore, some-
what surprising to note the New Free-
man's pompous and self-righteous asser-
tion that the introduction of authori-
ties is clearly irrelevant in this case.
As for the introduction of the journal-
istic standard set more than a
quarter of a century ago by the
guidance of the New Freeman writer by
Mr. J. L. Stewart, and which is now re-
garded with unbelief by the pupil, it is bet-
ter to live up to the spirit of these good
rules than to print and transgress them
the one issue. Adherence to these rules,
by the way, would prevent the New Free-
man from arguing in refutation of a po-
sition that The Telegraph never occupied.
The Telegraph was not "shocked at the
suggestion that Hon. Mr. Dever's suc-
cessor should be a Catholic." There is
nothing "shocking" in any such sugges-
tion. But the "friendly warning" of the
New Freeman in that connection was, we
are convinced, read with surprise and re-
gret in more quarters than the New Free-
man would care to admit. In these
quarters the New Freeman's disclaimer of
responsibility will be noted. The weekly
journal is reaching safe ground. A fortnight
ago its political editor betrayed symptoms
which we feared indicated the intention
to declaim that old favorite beginning:
"Mark where she stands!"

THE WINTER PORT STRIKE

It must occur to everybody that this
is no time to tie up the winter port
business by means of a strike. Yet a strike
seems probable if, indeed, it has not al-
ready begun. We do not know why the
scale of wages to be paid here this winter
was not settled long before the first of
the winter's seasons was due, but cer-
tainly the postponement of the settlement,
by one side or the other or both, until the
arrival of a ship in the harbor, has produced
a situation that may give the port a black
eye from which it may not soon recover.
The Telegraph does not now propose to
review the causes leading to the deadlock
existing, but it desires to urge upon both
the steamship men and the laborers the
importance, to them as well as to the
citizens generally, of effecting a settlement
if one is possible. No doubt the men on
either side of the controversy are con-
vinced that they are right, but both can-
not be right, and if a disastrous strike is
precipitated the inevitable result will
be that both sides will lose heavily, that
the business of the port will suffer a
severe check, and that the community will
be punished by a quarrel to which it is
not a party.
The public will be slow to take sides in
this matter. St. John people would not
like to see laborers brought here from
Montreal, and they know such a step
would cause bitterness and trouble. They
will hope that these things may be averted
by an honest and generous effort by both
parties to the dispute to come to terms.
If the deadlock continues today it would
be a serious matter. The men on either
side of the city to appoint a committee of
conciliation to confer with the shipping men
and the ship laborers, in the interests of
both and of the city.
In Canada we do not compel a man to
work for a wage that is not satisfactory
to him. We do not interfere with him
so long as he attempts to secure better terms
for himself and does not interfere with the
rights of others. But the man who desires
to work for a wage that another has re-
fused is entitled to do so, and must be
given the opportunity under any and all
circumstances. Even if men were brought
from Montreal—a proceeding which we
hope would have to be to the people of St.
John would have to see to it that they
were permitted to work without molesta-
tion. We do not attempt, at this time, to
judge of the merits of the case, or of the
value, or of the likelihood, of either side,
ultimately, to either side. It certainly
would mean great loss to both sides and
to the city so long as it lasted.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND RECIPROCITY

President Roosevelt is in favor of
reciprocity with Canada. Also, he is
against it. This somewhat re-
markable fact appears from corres-
pondence between Mr. Henry M.
Whitney, who came near being elected
lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts the
other day on a reciprocity platform, and
Mr. Roosevelt, which Mr. Whitney now
makes public. Mr. Whitney went up and
down the state crying out that the pre-
sential tariff was killing Massachusetts indus-
tries by robbing them of cheap raw ma-
terial. He thereby appealed strongly to
the element that elected Douglas governor
last year, and to such Republicans as were
disgusted with Lodge and the "stand pat"
policy of the senator and his friends. Mr.
Whitney, in his speeches, referred to an
interview he had with Mr. Roosevelt a
year ago in which the president expressed
himself as favorably to reciprocity under
certain circumstances. Mr. Whitney did
not attempt to use Mr. Roosevelt's own
language, but he made liberal use of the
general trend of the president's remarks
to him and to others who were present.
Following the election, in which the Re-
publicans were successful by a margin nar-
row for them in Massachusetts, a delega-
tion of manufacturers, shoe men, clothiers,
went to Washington to question of free trade
with Roosevelt on the question of free child-
labor. The president was of their side.
Former Governor Douglas was their chief
opponent. The president would not discuss
him, and he took occasion to say that
Mr. Whitney had grossly misrepresented
him during the campaign. Mr. Whitney
wrote to the president at once, disclaim-
ing any intention to misrepresent him, and
asking for an interview in which he felt
he could convince the president that his
charge was unjustified. Mr. Roosevelt re-
plies that he will not grant the interview,
and charges Mr. Whitney with fresh mis-
representation. Mr. Roosevelt says, in part:
"In this letter of November 17, in
which you make this request, you furnish
additional evidence of the wisdom of my
refusing to communicate further with you;
my refusal being based upon your evi-
dence of inability to understand or determi-
nation to misrepresent, what I say. In this
letter you regret more than anything else
obtained from corporations and only by
some such step can Mr. Roosevelt both
clear his own skirts and do the country
a service for which the times are crying
out."
"Nothing that I have said at any time
has given you the slightest warrant for
making this assertion; and when, in the
very letter asking for an interview and
denying that you ever willfully misrep-
resented my previous remarks, you incor-
porate another deliberate misstatement, you
can hardly wonder that I decline to see
you."
In other words Mr. Whitney was wrong
when he said Mr. Roosevelt favored reci-
procity, and he is wrong when he says
Mr. Roosevelt does not favor it. It is
suggested in more than one quarter that
Mr. Lodge may be in some measure re-
sponsible for the pepper in Mr. Roose-
velt's letter and his evident dissatisfaction
over the Massachusetts campaign. Gov-
ernor-elect Curtis Guild, a few days ago,
strongly to support tariff reform, and that
he had not the Republican platform con-
tained an expression in favor of it, the
letter Mr. Roosevelt printed. The tariff,
he feels, must be reformed by its friends
if by anybody. In this message he may
take Mr. Guild's hint and steal some of
the Democratic thunder. But Mr. Whit-
ney will be heard from again. The Re-
publicans are not likely to grant the sort
of tariff reform that Massachusetts will
demand.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The New Freeman regards a recent ap-
pointment "as evidence that the provin-
cial government has about made up its
mind to being on the provincial general

THE CITY SCHOOLS

Inspector Carter, whose views on several
school questions are expressed in an inter-
view published this morning, presents
several matters which must command the
careful attention of all who are interest-
ed in education here. St. John has heard
a great deal about school matters of late,
and this is well, for all who have spoken
or listened have in view the common pur-
pose to increase the efficiency of the
schools. Manual training and voca-

work have found many powerful ad-
vocates. More recently the kindergarten
has been warmly and ably advocated. The
school trustees, however, in lending ear
to the many suggestions put forward, must
consider first what is practicable and
what addition to the course of study has
first claim if it be found that all of the
additions cannot be made.
Inspector Carter holds, with reason,
that any addition to the course should be
in the common interest of all school
children rather than of some only. He
estimates the cost of introducing public
kindergartens as likely to equal the com-
bined cost of manual training, music, and
commercial work; and his view is that
the school board would be expected to
institute these latter branches first, since
for one reason, they are already author-
ized. If we assume with him that the
kindergarten work would involve two new
buildings like Dufferin school and twenty
teachers, as it would if the school popula-
tion were increased by one-eighth, the
problem is at once seen to be a difficult
one. The present assessment limit for
school purposes has been about reached,
and it is not now school room enough,
yet a new building is necessary as matters
stand, and it is conceded that the salaries
of the teachers, or some of them, must
be raised if the present standard is to be
maintained.
Should it become necessary to choose
between kindergarten on the one hand
and manual training, commercial work,
and music on the other, there can be little
doubt that the demands for the latter
branches would outweigh that for kind-
ergarten alone. To say so is not to ques-
tion the value of kindergarten work but
merely to state facts that must be con-
sidered when the matter of school popula-
tion is under consideration. First and fore-
most, it would seem, the question to be
answered is: How much more money can
St. John afford to spend for schools?
That answered, we shall know what new
branches may be added, since the addi-
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asking for an interview in which he felt
he could convince the president that his
charge was unjustified. Mr. Roosevelt re-
plies that he will not grant the interview,
and charges Mr. Whitney with fresh mis-
representation. Mr. Roosevelt says, in part:
"In this letter of November 17, in
which you make this request, you furnish
additional evidence of the wisdom of my
refusing to communicate further with you;
my refusal being based upon your evi-
dence of inability to understand or determi-
nation to misrepresent, what I say. In this
letter you regret more than anything else
obtained from corporations and only by
some such step can Mr. Roosevelt both
clear his own skirts and do the country
a service for which the times are crying
out."
"Nothing that I have said at any time
has given you the slightest warrant for
making this assertion; and when, in the
very letter asking for an interview and
denying that you ever willfully misrep-
resented my previous remarks, you incor-
porate another deliberate misstatement, you
can hardly wonder that I decline to see
you."
In other words Mr. Whitney was wrong
when he said Mr. Roosevelt favored reci-
procity, and he is wrong when he says
Mr. Roosevelt does not favor it. It is
suggested in more than one quarter that
Mr. Lodge may be in some measure re-
sponsible for the pepper in Mr. Roose-
velt's letter and his evident dissatisfaction
over the Massachusetts campaign. Gov-
ernor-elect Curtis Guild, a few days ago,
strongly to support tariff reform, and that
he had not the Republican platform con-
tained an expression in favor of it, the
letter Mr. Roosevelt printed. The tariff,
he feels, must be reformed by its friends
if by anybody. In this message he may
take Mr. Guild's hint and steal some of
the Democratic thunder. But Mr. Whit-
ney will be heard from again. The Re-
publicans are not likely to grant the sort
of tariff reform that Massachusetts will
demand.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The New Freeman regards a recent ap-
pointment "as evidence that the provin-
cial government has about made up its
mind to being on the provincial general

THE CITY SCHOOLS

Inspector Carter, whose views on several
school questions are expressed in an inter-
view published this morning, presents
several matters which must command the
careful attention of all who are interest-
ed in education here. St. John has heard
a great deal about school matters of late,
and this is well, for all who have spoken
or listened have in view the common pur-
pose to increase the efficiency of the
schools. Manual training and voca-

work have found many powerful ad-
vocates. More recently the kindergarten
has been warmly and ably advocated. The
school trustees, however, in lending ear
to the many suggestions put forward, must
consider first what is practicable and
what addition to the course of study has
first claim if it be found that all of the
additions cannot be made.
Inspector Carter holds, with reason,
that any addition to the course should be
in the common interest of all school
children rather than of some only. He
estimates the cost of introducing public
kindergartens as likely to equal the com-
bined cost of manual training, music, and
commercial work; and his view is that
the school board would be expected to
institute these latter branches first, since
for one reason, they are already author-
ized. If we assume with him that the
kindergarten work would involve two new
buildings like Dufferin school and twenty
teachers, as it would if the school popula-
tion were increased by one-eighth, the
problem is at once seen to be a difficult
one. The present assessment limit for
school purposes has been about reached,
and it is not now school room enough,
yet a new building is necessary as matters
stand, and it is conceded that the salaries
of the teachers, or some of them, must
be raised if the present standard is to be
maintained.
Should it become necessary to choose
between kindergarten on the one hand
and manual training, commercial work,
and music on the other, there can be little
doubt that the demands for the latter
branches would outweigh that for kind-
ergarten alone. To say so is not to ques-
tion the value of kindergarten work but
merely to state facts that must be con-
sidered when the matter of school popula-
tion is under consideration. First and fore-
most, it would seem, the question to be
answered is: How much more money can
St. John afford to spend for schools?
That answered, we shall know what new
branches may be added, since the addi-
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MR. ROOSEVELT AND RECIPROCITY

President Roosevelt is in favor of
reciprocity with Canada. Also, he is
against it. This somewhat re-
markable fact appears from corres-
pondence between Mr. Henry M.
Whitney, who came near being elected
lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts the
other day on a reciprocity platform, and
Mr. Roosevelt, which Mr. Whitney now
makes public. Mr. Whitney went up and
down the state crying out that the pre-
sential tariff was killing Massachusetts indus-
tries by robbing them of cheap raw ma-
terial. He thereby appealed strongly to
the element that elected Douglas governor
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