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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.

Plain Speaking.

Two members of the Legislative Council, one on the nominated, the other on the elected side of the House, have spoken plainly on one aspect of the proposed Canadian West Indian preferential trade arrangement. Mr. Myers has protested against the proposal that light-coloured sugars sent from the West Indies to Canada shall be penalised by being deprived of the preference given to dark-coloured sugars: "I cannot support this term of the agreement," he says, "unless some suitable modification is made." Mr. Kerr-Jarrett is equally emphatic: "I would never consent to the Canada West Indies Trade Agreement," he writes, "unless the 16 Dutch Standard is abolished." Mr. Kerr-Jarrett sits and votes on the elected side of the House, and on a question relating to sugar his views will carry immense weight with his elected colleagues. This trade agreement too is a financial matter, one involving the surrender of revenue; we contend it is one whose determination is ultimately in the hands of the elected members. Besides, in a matter so vitally affecting the future of Jamaica and its industries, the voice of the people's representatives must not only be heard but must have the greater influence: the Colonial Office cannot, through the medium of its official and nominated members, have the last word in regard to the suggested preference pact with the Dominion. We therefore look upon Mr. Kerr-Jarrett's declaration as greatly simplifying the issue. He is nothing if not explicit—that is one of his moral characteristics for which we have the highest respect. He will not support the Canada West Indies Trade Agreement unless the 16 Dutch Standard is abolished. He regards it as "a most unjust clause," which will allow a handful of Canadian sugar refiners to say to Jamaica "what and what sugars we shall make."

Now in a letter published in our columns some three weeks ago Mr. Myers showed plainly that it was the Canadian sugar refining interests that had successfully insisted that West Indian light sugars must not receive the preference to be given to dark sugars. And why? Because the dark sugars would have to be refined by them. But—and this point also Mr. Myers put his finger on—if we sell our light sugars to the refiners we shall receive the preference. So long as the refiners are the medium through which we enter the Canadian market it will be all right, but let us seek some freedom to sell in the Canadian market and at once we pay the differential penalty. Who does not see what this means? Who does not see that the refiners have dominated the proposed preference agreement in so far as it refers to sugar? When we talk in Jamaica about Canada making a trade agreement with us, it seems to be assumed that the Canadian people, or even an intelligent majority of them, have been following the negotiations at Ottawa with keen interest, and that it is their views that find expression in the treaties finally presented. Nothing could be more ludicrously far from the truth! Why, they hardly knew that there were such negotiations going on. When the terms of the proposed agreement were published in Canada on August 4th and 5th, the newspapers gave them very little attention and the editorial comment was so trite, so brief, so bald, so superficial, that it was clear the matter was not considered of much popular interest. It is some powerful trade groups that determine what shall be done in these matters; it is to the dictates of these groups that the present Canadian Government lends a willing ear. Mr. Myers has drawn attention to the attitude assumed towards our sugar by the Canadian sugar refiners. Has nobody noticed that Jamaica or West Indian tobacco and cigars receive no preferential treatment in Canada under this present treaty? The tobacco industry is of importance to this island. But Canada grows some tobacco, and her tobacco manufacturers have been powerful enough to secure protection for their home product against our cigars, though distance is already some protection. Our tobacco is ruled out of consideration, and our lighter sugar must be sold to the Canadian refiners only or must be penalised. This means that prices can be forced up or down according as the refiners find it to their interest to manipulate the sugar market. It means that sometimes we may get all the preference, but that usually the refiners will endeavour to pocket the greater part of it, which they could not do if we were free to sell in the open market.

Frankly, we are not going to blame the Canadian refiners and tobacco men for looking keenly after their own interests. We ought to expect that. Whom we should blame would be our own legislators if they failed to see just what they were about to agree with. We never liked Colonel Amery's going over to Canada and meeting our delegates and making grandiloquent speeches on a subject he did not understand. His action was intended to influence and even indirectly to coerce the West Indian delegates. He went to Ottawa prepared to do whatever the dominant group of Canadian interests suggested should be done: he had no open mind, his part was already taken. The Jamaica Government, knowing his views, knowing also the attitude of the Colonial Office, will be prepared to stand by the Agreement as it is presented: "theirs not to make reply, theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do, and, at command, to let Jamaica die"—that sums up their attitude concisely. But there is no reason in the world why we should follow the Government blindly. And, most happily, it does not appear that we are going so to do.

The Cuban Situation.

The series of special articles on conditions in the neighbouring Province of Oriente which we have been publishing has caused the Jamaica public to discuss the possibility of disturbances taking place in Cuba during or after the forthcoming presidential election. Quite naturally, the Cuban Consul in Jamaica has protested against any such suggestion being made: Cuba is at peace, he says, and the President and Government have made every arrangement for keeping it so. But this is precisely what this same President and this same Government did after the last presidential election, yet the Cuban Consul knows that three years ago there was a bloody uprising in Eastern Cuba which was only put down after some five thousand lives had been sacrificed. And unless our memory plays us false, Jose Miguel Gomez, one of the present aspirants to the presidential chair, was prominently identified with that uprising. There has been no election in Cuba, except the first, which has not been followed, either immediately or somewhat later, with popular demonstrations of a violent character. The Cuban Consul may not have heard of men going about Oriente to-day all armed with revolvers, but that is common knowledge in that province. And here is one significant incident. The other day Miguel Gomez wished to go to Holguin to support some political candidate of his at that place. No one could of course prevent him. Holguin is situated on a branch line north of the Central Railway, and Gomez was as free to purchase his ticket and travel about as anyone else. He did purchase his ticket. But he never got to Holguin. Before he could get there the railway bridge over which the line passed was blown to splinters—not perhaps the best possible commentary on the maintenance of perfect order in Cuba! Then are there not shootings and occasional bomb-throwings in these later days? Is it not indisputable that, as the day of election draws nearer, public feeling is being inflamed to conflagration point?

It is of course true that if Gomez wins the election, and is formally promoted to the Presidency, there may be no trouble. For even though Zayas may wish to fight the matter out, it is doubtful if he would obtain assistance in so desperate a course from his patron the present Conservative President. Menocal represents the propertied section of the people, and Menocal knows that these do not countenance resort to violence unless there seems no hope from any other source. But even Conservative Cubans might decide that rather than have a Gomez as President it would be better to keep Gomez out, run the risk of an uprising, and then call upon the United States again to intervene in Cuba. This would not be the first time that a large section of political Cuba would have preferred the foreigner to a native opponent. When party feeling runs high, decisions are reached which to the calm outsider appear decidedly traitorous to a country; and it may be so again. Anyhow, although it is regarded as possible that Menocal and Zayas may accept a defeat that is too clear to be disguised by any sort of ballot-box manipulation, it is held that Gomez and his following will accept defeat under no circumstances whatever. Either Gomez [illegible] dent once more or there will be a revolution: there seems no third alternative. This is common talk in Cuba to-day. It is common talk among people coming to this country from Cuba. Since May this belief has obtained, and it is largely the result of threats uttered by the Miguelistas themselves. They mean to fight for what they regard as theirs; and decidedly, as all impartial observers are agreed, they will obtain by far the greater part of the votes cast at the coming election. It is more than probable that Gomez won the last election, but it was Menocal who remained President. This time the party of Gomez is determined that Menocal's protege, Zayas, shall not steal place and power from Gomez; this time the hate between the two opposing candidates is more bitter than ever it has been. Given these circumstances, and given what we know of the political Cuban, is it any wonder that trouble is expected in Cuba? Besides, if Menocal expects none, why does he take the precautions he is known to be taking?

What Is "Cross"?

In Jamaica, controversies are perennial. They are like our crises. A crisis is supposed to be something sudden and temporary, but our crises can each be safely calculated to last for years without many persons being even aware of their existence; as for our controversies, it sometimes seems that they never end. It is now some months since the John Crow Mountains, emerging from their habitual geographical obscurity, came prominently before the public. A fierce discussion raged in regard to the respective claims of Inspector Thomas and a Mr. Scoresby Routledge as to who crossed them first. People here who had given some attention to the subject were of opinion that the palm of priority must go to Inspector Thomas, and on that point we ourselves entertained no manner of doubt. Indeed, we did not see why there should be a controversy on the question at all. But Mr. Routledge has made up his mind to go down to posterity as the first and foremost John Crow Mountainarian, and, looking about for someone to place on his noble brow the laurel of original discovery, he appealed to our own Acting Surveyor General. That gentleman, having been referred to as an authority by Mr. Routledge, has since written to Mr. Routledge to maintain his original dictum that Mr. Routledge it was who first crossed the John Crow Mountains, and he explains at some length why he has come to this conclusion. There, for the moment, the matter rests.

Now, we are not going to argue with a Surveyor General. If he begins to hurl latitude and longitude at our heads, we are done for. We could not make a bold stand against meridians, and already he is bringing his meridians into action. But when we read the concluding portion of his letter, we must fain confess we are somewhat puzzled as to just what he means by "crossed." It seems that you can cross and not cross a mountain at the same time—which is peculiar. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that when you traverse a mountain you do not cross it, which is quite as puzzling. Thus our Acting Surveyor General says that Inspector Thomas "traversed the range from south to north," and that "he ascended to the highest point of the John Crow Mountains." And the dictionaries say that "traverse" means "to cross, to pass over." But it appears that because Mr. Scoresby Routledge crossed the John Crow Mountains from west to east, and Inspector Herbert Thomas traversed them from south to north (to say nothing of his reaching the highest point of them also), it was Mr. Routledge who first crossed the John Crow Mountains. But if this is so, Inspector Thomas never crossed them at all! For the claim is, which man crossed them first, and it is obviously impossible for two men to cross anything first at different times. Does the crossing of a mountain or a mountain range depend on exactly where you cross it? If so, what is the authority for this geographical necessity? We are sure our Surveyor General would not claim that he was the authority, even though Mr. Routledge is apparently satisfied with his pronouncement on the disputed point. Surely we want something more than this. Meanwhile, feeling sure that this controversy will continue for an unlimited number of years, we can patiently wait for some other dicta on when and how a mountain range is crossed. And, while waiting patiently, we venture to express the belief that the honours are still with Inspector Herbert Thomas.

GERMAN GUNS FOR HUNGARY.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—I hear from absolutely trustworthy authority that the Germans recently tried to send 1,000 tons of military equipment, machine-guns, and so on, by river down to Hungary. My informant states that the shipping company in question declined to accept the cargo, but he has no further knowledge as to whether the cargo was sent by [illegible]

Seventh Day Doctrine Of Immortality

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

THE EDITOR,

Sir,—I should like "One Interested" to understand that the lateness of this letter is due to the fact that you, Mr. Edior, rejected one that I had already sent in on the ground that it was too long. By your restrictions you place me at a disadvantage. However, I shall do my best to come within your limitations, although of necessity I must pass over for the present some points in your correspondent's letter.

'One Interested' admits that 'soul' and 'person' are one and the same in the Bible. That being so it must be clear that when the 'person' dies the 'soul' dies. It must be equally clear that when the 'person' (soul) dies, there is no life for him excepting through a resurrection. And this is just what the Apostle Paul in I Cor., 15: 12-19, affirms. There he shows that if there be no resurrection even they which "have fallen asleep in Christ are perished." But this reasoning of Paul's cannot be true, if the real essential being is immortal. Such a being can snap his fingers at Paul and call his logic 'bosh' and 'humbug' and say, "What care I for a resurrection, anyway?"

As proof, however, that he is right in his belief, "One Interested" refers to Revelation 6: 9-11, which, as he says, refers to certain souls being under an altar. But this Scripture is fatal to his augument, and a little reflection will demonstrate it. He thinks this altar is somewhere in the spirit world, and that the disembodied souls are actually under it. According to him, those guilty of the blood of the martyrs are even now, if his view of the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus is correct, in Hades suffering all the torments of the damned. And further, if he is correct, those souls under the altar, know it. And yet they are represented as crying to God for vengeance! But why should they be so insistent in thus calling upon God to avenge the shedding of the blood of the bodies in which for a few years they have made their habitat? Really they should be thankful for what their persecutors did, for they were thus sent to their eternal rest. Is it a restful occupation for such to be incessantly calling upon God for vengeance on their persecutors? If so, then I for one, earnestly pray to be delivered from such rest(?). One of the definitions given by "One Interested" of 'spirit' is : "The intelligent immaterial immortal part of man." Will he explain how an immaterial spirit can be possessed of material blood, or how that which is immaterial can be anything at all?

To refer to the altar again. In this sixth chapter of Revelation, the Revelator speaks, mostly symbolically, of certain events that were to take place here upon the earth at the opening of certain seals—seven in number. The events referred to and conditions described take place under the opening of the fifth seal. No one will accuse Dr. Albert Barnes or Dr. Adam Clarke, eminent Presbyterian and Methodist commentators, respectively, of being other than believes in the soul's immortality. Yet the former says: "We are not to suppose that this literally occurred.... the whole representation is symbolical." And the latter says: "The altar is upon earth, not in heaven." Exactly! A statement of similar import is found in Gen. 4:11. God said to Cain who had killed his brother Abel: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground." Any one can see that this is not literal, but symbolical. Just so with Rev. 6: 9-11.

"One Interested" quotes Matt. 10: 28, supplying what he omitted in his first letter. Upon this he says: "Only God can destroy the soul." Here he tacitly admits the very thing that I am claiming: that the soul is not immortal, because it can be destroyed But he goes on to ask in reference to the souls under the altar: "Will He do so with these souls alluded to?" This furnishes another example of his false reasoning. Whoever said, certainly not I, that God was going to destroy all souls, good or bad, simply because He has power to destroy both soul and body in hell? Mark it: "One Interested" says the soul is immortal, therefore it cannot be destroyed—in so claiming he contradicts himself—while Christ says that the soul can be destroyed, there by showing that it is not immortal. And what Christ says God can do He certainly will do in the case of the incorrigibly wicked, else there would be no force whatever in Christ's language.

Another instance of false reasoning: He quotes Job 32:8: "There is a spirit in man", and Zech. 12:1: "God formeth the spirit of man within him." Thereupon he says: "No amount of twisting will make me believe that in this sense the word 'spirit' merely means breath." Again he says: "In the texts quoted above, it would be ridiculous to say that spirit means breath."

It would seem that "One Interested" is incapable of grasping the fact that the word here translated 'spirit' means more than simply 'breath.' I must certainly have [illegible] said that [illegible] Moreover I quite agree with him that to so render it would be ridiculous. But I would respectfully ask him to refrain from making me say things that I do not say or have not said. When a word has such a variety of meanings such as 'soul' and 'spirit' have, he must first allow me to make my comments upon any one text before he undertakes to criticise me So let me tell him that one of the definitions of 'spirit' is 'mind.' Put now this word in the place of 'spirit' in Job 32: 8, and it will read, "But there is a mind in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." What is the thought? Simply this: men are endowed with a superior mental organization, and by means of that, God gives them understanding. Likewise in Zech. 12:1, the word 'formeth' in the text means 'form, mould, shape.' The thought of the text is that God moulds the spirit or mind. The text might be properly read, with no violence whatever, "God mouldeth the mind of man within him."

There are one or two other points in your correspondent's letter which I will briefly consider in another letter. In the meantime let him not become impatient; I will deal with the thief on the cross and the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus in due time, with your permission.

I am, etc.,

C. H. KESLAKE.

Mandeville,

September 29, 1920.

The Operations at the Permit Office

SERVICES POLICE RENDER IN ISSUING OF PERMITS.

THE EDITOR—

Sir,—I must crave your indulgence while I make reference to an article of your valued correspondent, "The Man on the Street", who has become an authority on certain phases of our civic life.

I refer to the article a few days ago making certain recommendations with regard to the issuing of Passports and Permits, the chief among them being the withdrawal of the police who are now engaged at the Permit Office to do duty on the streets. The idea is perhaps a good one if it would not dislocate certain work in connection with the issuing of passports and permits.

Your correspondent has also suggested that the entire work should be undertaken by the Colonial Secretary's Office. This was tried already but had to be given up on account of the "strife of tongues" and confusion which reigned supreme at the Colonial Secretary's Office, to say nothing of the clerks being drafted from their ordinary work to attend to passports for proclaimed places. The Governor and Colonial Secretary sign the passports and they are remitted to the Permit Office to be delivered to the owners when called for.

In any case, it is the prescriptive duty of the Inspector in charge of the Permit Office to grant permits (free or otherwise), when satisfied that all the requirements of the law have been met.

Each application for a passport, duly verified, is presented at the permit office with five shillings for stamp duty. An entry is made and an account kept of the money handed in. An entry is also made in the case of each permit issued, and all this clerical work is carried out by the constables who have been trained for this special work. It would require eight or ten clerks from outside to overtake this special work, and then they must be backed by the authority of the police to quell the noises and turbulence of the people who clamour unceasingly for their papers instead of waiting for their turn.

I take the liberty of asking "The Man on the Street" to go to the permit office at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and then he will see for himself what the constable-clerks have to do in the matter of issuing passports and permits, and receiving application forms for passports.

I may be permitted to express the opinion that these constables at the Permit Office are a hard-working and intelligent body of men, whose special services should receive some consideration at the hands of the Police Department, and I recommend it to the Inspector-General for some action if he agrees with my suggestion.

I am not writing as an apologist for the constabulary as they are quite able to put themselves in the right track. I only write as I see things in their true light.

I am, etc.,

W. CLARKE MacCALLA.

Kingston.

MARRIAGE YESTERDAY.

The marriage took place at the Half-way Tree Parish Church yesterday afternoon of Mr. Ernest Marshall, a former Supervisor of the General Post Office and Miss Zoe Allwood a sister of Mrs. Robert Lindo of St. Andrew.

The ceremony was performed by Canon R. J. Wortley in the presence of the relatives of both the bride and bridegroom.

ROBBERIES COLUMN.

Detective Baker arrested Thaddeus Duncan yesterday for stealing a paint brush from G. W. Serrant.

Acting Corporal White arrested Adolphus Simpson for larceny of chocolate belonging to Amos Jones. Nathaniel Williams was also taken into custody yesterday by Constable L. A. Henry on a charge of larceny of a bag of pears belonging to Florence Savage.

A new Church of England Psalter in metre and Church Hymnary book with music was brought to the detective office yesterday picked up [illegible]

Canada & The Dutch Colour Standard

CANADIAN WEST INDIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

THE EDITOR,

Sir,—Not being a sugar planter I did not get your circular letter requesting my views on the Dutch Colour Standard described in the Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.

I am of the opinion that if we got particulars of the exact quantity of the sugar of the 16 Dutch standard shipped from this island it would be a very small fraction of the total. I think it is up to the Government to procure for those interested what the actual figures are.

At the present time we should all be out to help the Empire and endeavour to strengthen the bonds by such preferential agreements as the present one in question we should be careful not to be led astray by other interests which seek to draw the proverbial red herring across the path by raising what may be small issues. The time has come for plain speaking and the question of closer relationship with Canada has been shelved for years, the interests against it being stronger than most people think, Canada is a country with resources unequalled anywhere, and has a future which the most hopeful cannot imagine. There are as wealthy interests there as anywhere, and if our island cares to encourage them we shall go ahead with Canada in the new era of prosperity coming our way, otherwise if we keep by ourselves we shall drift along in our orphaned condition, semi-isolated from the Empire until the mother country hands us over to the United States to look after.

Last year the mother country gave us a Preference on some of our goods. This agreement would be another link in the chain which eventually will reach round the world binding an Empire of the freest people on earth together.

I am, etc.

J.FINDLAY.

51 West Street,

Kingston,

30th Sept. 1920.

An American View regarding prohibition

FACTS SHOW IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.

THE EDITOR:

Sir,—Being a daily reader of your interesting paper, I have noticed during the two days I have been in the island, the pros and cons with regard to prohibition. It was only this morning that I was throwing away clippings taken from my note book when I found the following taken from the "Boston Post" and if you care to print same, it may make interesting reading to some of your readers in regard to prohibition in my own native State of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The clipping relates to arrests for various classes of crimes.

	1918-19	1919-20
Drunkenness	52,700	16,373
Assault and battery ..	2,291	1,478
Abandon and neglect of families	951	599
Murder	29	17
Manslaughter	99	57
Robbery	285	122
Breaking and entering	579	563
Larceny	3,375	2,413
Offences against morality	2,579	1,134
Gaming	2,111	2,770
Narcotics	180	208

This report was for the first year of prohibition, but one will notice the last two items were on the increase. For the year 1920 to 1921, I am afraid Massachusetts will not show such a favourable report for prohibition, but that all these items will show a large increase over the first year, which indicates that it is practically impossible to enforce the laws that have been made in regard to prohibition.

I am, etc.,

T. M. SARGENT,

Kingston,

September 24, 1920.

WOMAN'S GIFTS TO CHARITY.

London, Sept. 11.—Miss Emily Caroline Jeffrey's, Loretta, South Ascot, Berks, left £14,295 gross estate. She bequeathed £2,000 to augment the living of All Souls, South Ascot; £500 to her sister, Louisa Moulkes, for the benefit of the blind, and after a number of personal bequests the residue of the property goes to the British Women's Hospital for totally disabled soldiers and sailors injured in the war, or some kindred institution or fund, and to the Governesses' Benevolent Institute.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Medical Commission was held at the Island Medical Office yesterday forenoon when certain matters appertaining to the report of the Commission were discussed. The members present were: Hon. Dr. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer (Chairman), Hon. Dugald Campbell, Hon. and Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hons. D. T. Wint, and A. G. Nash

There was some suggestion that the Commission should re-open the proceedings so as to take additional evidence, but this will not take place

The Commission will meet again on Tuesday the 12th [illegible]

Betterment of Conditions in Metropolis

CITY COUNCIL HAS THE WILL BUT NOT THE MEANS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE EDITOR—

Sir,—Much is in the air regarding Kingston and its betterment; permit me to give my views on the subject.

The first essential for order and cleanliness lies in the hands of the police. Without a good police force one or the other is an impossibility. To obtain a force that will be of the use required, it is essential that it should be attractive and satisfied. To attain this, pay to meet the ordinary obligations of to-day, will have to be given. The police are an enlisted body of men, similar to soldiers, and should be treated similarly by giving rations or the equivalent, lodging allowance to those married with permission, and fuel and light or the allowance in lieu, with separation allowance when away from their families through the requirements of duty, sufficient free clothing and necessaries or compensation in lieu.

Then, promotion should be more possible to meet this. I venture to say when a sergeant is at an important centre he should be given an acting rank, of 2nd class Sergt.-Major, and so on with the lower N.C.O's., with the pay and allowances of the righer rank. All this means money, but I have yet to learn if money is well spent that it does not bring good returns.

The City Council, as constituted, is able and willing to carry out all the duties of a body elected by the people for the city's welfare. But to enable this body to be self-respecting, it must not be bound hand and foot as it is at present. It must be remembered that the same class of men are in the Town Council as are in the Legislative Council, yet they do not appear to receive the same consideration at the hands of the Central Government, or the elected members of the Legislature. With regard to this treatment, I think it will be sufficient to say:

(a) The Council is willing. (b) The Councillors cannot carry out the required improvements without the means. (c) The means the Councillors have provided, but the Central Government has, as the Mayor only lately said, grabbed for their own purposes.

Now, is it possible to expect self-respecting men to continue to act as a buffer between the People and the Government when they get only the kicks and none of the half pence required for the city's improvements? I have had 11 years of it, and I candidly say I am t ired.

The sanitation of the city is an absolute necessity. What is to prevent it being carried out at once? Nothing but the formulating of a scheme of taxation (special) to enable every householder for a small sum, paid annually, to repay the debt; here is where the amalgamation of the City Council and the Government Commissioners come in, and where is the great difficulty? If there was the real will, it would be done with a stroke of the pen, as most of the very best things of this world have been done, before to-day; do it and it right itself; if it is at all rocky, no employees' corns need be tread on, but in the process of time those that are redundant can be eliminated and savings in the administration possibly made. So far as safety goes, what is there in the composition of the Kingston General Commissioners that cannot be grafted on to the Town Council or in protecting revenue, that is not in poreation now and can't be continued?

Let the Government, and I again say the Government, treat the city with real fairness, trust the men the people trust; give the city the revenue that justly belongs to it and is being unjustly withheld. That revenue in our hands is sufficient to carry out the improvements gradually that this city requires, and who know better than the Council what is wanted?

Do not treat the governing body as a parcel of school boys; to put it more forcibly, as a body of men not worthy of trust. This attitude is nothing short of insolence to the people's electives, and had it not been this, those who have any interest in the city would have left it to the Government to run, and I volunteer to say that the Central Government would not have dared to starve this city as it has compelled the Council to do.

I am, etc.,

W. T. CONNOLLEY.

Kingston.

30th Sept., 1920.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To "Onlooker', Sav-la-Mar.—You must sign your name to your letter if you wish it to appear in the Gleaner.

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