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All Set

With the nomination yesterday by the Liberal convention of Queen's County of Mr. R. H. Jenkins and Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, of McGill, as the Liberal standard bearers, the field is now set for the coming contest. In King's the candidates are Hon. John A. MacDonald, Conservative, and Dr. T. Grant, Liberal; in Queen's, Mr. W. Chester S. McLure and Mr. J. H. Myers, Conservative; and Mr. R. H. Jenkins and Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Liberal; in Prince, Mr. J. Frank Arnett, Conservative, and Mr. A. E. MacLean, Liberal. On both sides the candidates will be able to give a good account of themselves on the hustings, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the electors will do their part in giving their discussion of the vital questions at issue the consideration deserved.

After all, the issues at stake are more important than the candidates themselves, though in the interest of local progress and economy it is desirable that men who can do things, who can impress the powers-that-be with our claims and requirements, should be sent to represent us. The practical man, the man of personality, the man who will not take "nay" merely because a Minister or a departmental chief insists upon letting him down, is the type of man to represent this Province. The self-seeker, the man with an axe to grind, cannot do justice to his constituents, as he is mortally afraid of offending the Prime Minister and so injuring his chance of promotion or preferment.

The Liberal nominations for Queen's are as were foreordained. The free and independent Liberal electors had no choice, or at best only Hobson's. Mr. Jenkins has to run another election before he can become entitled to preferment, and Dr. Cyrus Macmillan is one of the Prime Minister's favorites for whom he has long wished to do something. He has already appointed him to two remunerative Commissions and now promises him a Ministerial portfolio, provided the Queen's County electorate are sufficiently docile to elect him as one of their representatives, and the rest of Canada returns Mr. King to power.

Mr. King does not like an independent man. He never forgave Mr. A. E. MacLean for squeezing him out of the representation of Prince and sending him to seek a seat among the Doukhobors of Saskatchewan.

It is satisfactory to know that by returning Hon. Mr. Bennett to power, the Province will be rid of such exhibitions of petty spleen and Kingly favoritism.

Conservative Highway Policy

The Conservative Party in Canada is definitely pledged "to the establishment of a national highway system." That pledge, given by Hon. R. B. Bennett, at Winnipeg, on Monday night, will be received, says the Halifax Herald, with acclaim in all the provinces, and more particularly in the Maritime Provinces where the demands for highways expenditures far exceed the ability of the provinces to pay.

"In giving his keynote pledges, Mr. Bennett stated that each pledge would be extended in detail as the campaign progressed, and the people of this Province will await with keen interest the details of this important and significant pledge.

"It is axiomatic that Federal assistance in the construction and maintenance of trunk highways throughout the Dominion, would release more money for expenditure on the secondary roads, but Federal aid to highways in any form the King Government has stubbornly refused. That Government refused to renew Federal highways aid which was given by the Borden Government; the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) has declared that Federal aid of this kind involves "a thoroughly vicious principle."

"The people of the provinces are not worrying about the "principle"—they are concerned with the practice;—and they expect effective assistance from the Federal treasury. The money is not the money of Mr. King or any other public man or individual; it is the money of the people of Canada, to be spent in the interests of the people of Canada on vital public services."

Prince Edward Island stands to benefit financially from a national highway system. The election of the Conservative party to power will ensure this result.

Not So Ridiculous!

Speaking in Regina on Jan. 21, 1930, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, said: "It would surprise you to know that during the nine years the Liberals have been in power, 859,000 Canadians have left this country for the United States."

Speaking in Ontario on May 21st, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative M. P., for Vancouver Centre, said: "Since 1921, when the Liberal Government went into power, Canada had lost over 1,300,000 men and women. This much alone should challenge the people of Canada to provide a remedy for this condition."

The local Liberal organ professes to find ridiculous the "exaggeration" of these statements, particularly Mr. Stevens' whose figures it describes as "the limit of exaggeration." Evidently our contemporary has not been reading very attentively its own leading party organ. Here are the official figures, as published on June 9th in that good Liberal paper, the Toronto Globe:

"Statistics from The Globe's Ottawa correspondent showing the trend in population illuminate one of Canada's great problems. The latest official estimate given of the population is [illegible] than the last census, taken in 1921, placed it at 8,788,000. This is an increase of slightly more than 1,000,000. The natural increase in the same period was 1,233,756, and immigrants entering the country totalled 1,130,650. If all immigrants had remained and the natural increase had been retained, the population would be 11,152,455. Accordingly, there was a loss in the nine-year period of 1,355,655 persons—more than either natural increase or immigration."

The local Liberal organ and its party politicians will have some difficulty laughing that off.

The Irresponsibles

One of the most amazing utterances ever made by a responsible minister of state is reported of Hon. W. D. Euler in a recent speech. After stating that the King Government goes to the country with clean hands, he dealt with the famous "Five Cent" outburst of the Premier and assured his audience in extenuation of that episode that:

"Many say things in the heat of debate, under provocation, of which serious note should not be taken."

If, however, we are not to take serious note of everything uttered by a Premier of Canada speaking from his high place in the House of Commons, let us ask, in all the humility that becomes a great people, whom we are to take seriously.

Editorial Notes

Since the war Great Britain has paid to the United States about seven hundred million dollars more than she has received from her Allies and from German reparations. According to Mr. Snowden, however, this year for the first time Britain's receipts, under the head of war debts, will exceed the instalment payable to the United States by seven million dollars.

Notes By The Way

Tornadoes, the earth's most sudden, brief and destructive storms, kill in the United States every year an average of 310 people by about 130 swiftstrokes from the heavens.

No weapon of nature is more feared than the tornado, yet even in the most threatened tornado areas houses stand much less danger of being damaged by twisters than of being struck by lightning. The reason the storms are becoming more destructive each year is because of the development and growing population of the tornado country.

"The special efforts which the city has been making to provide work for the unemployed," says the Manitoba Free Press, "must evidently be continued and increased. The situation is quite abnormal for this time of year and the city has such a large task in dealing with its own unemployed residents that it canont assume responsibility with respect to the men who have come in from other points.

It had been hoped that the situation would have been relieved before this by new work in the city and country. But there is still an unemployment situation that must be met and the active co-operation of the city and province is necessary in doing so."

And still our Liberal friends persist in declaring continuously that there is no unemployment in Canada.

The United States Shipping Board has agreed to furnish a submarine for Sir Hubert Wilkins' proposed underwater trip to the North Pole—which brings that remarkable project a step nearer realization.

The Epsom Derby, run last week was founded in 1780 and has been renewed annually without exception ever since. It is run over a horse-shoe-shaped course, 60 yards more than a mile and one-half in length. Uphill and downhill grades and tricky turns, including the famous right angled Tallinham corner, have ruined the hopes of many an owner and many a favorite. The finish is on a steep uphill slope.

"The leader of the opposition, Mr. Jones, and the candidates supporting him in this election," says the Moncton Times, "will not tell the people that they are in favor of repealing the present law, the Liquor Control Act. They dodge the question, and say if returned to power they will have a plebiscite to tell them what to do. If they are in favor of the Liquor Control Act they should say so, take issue with the government policy and thus give the people an opportunity to vote now without the turmoil and expense of a plebiscite."

The MacDonald Ministry in Great Britain has already been remade to a slight extent. It is probable that this Labor Government which is functioning practically at the will of the two other political parties of the country, will have many other shuffles before the end of its term.

Hon. Fernan Hartshorn and Lord Thorby the new members of cabinet have been prominent in public life Whether their inclusion will produce strength remains to be seen.

It would be amusing, if it were not so tragic, to watch the Liberal manoeuvring into the new step set by the Mackenzie King Government Protection, the Liberal bogey of a few months ago, has now become a talisman intended to win the coming election. The transparency of this shift is so evident that it has become pitiable. It will be a sad day for Canada, when and if, the majority of its electors will be swayed by such palpable, political trickery as has been evinced in the Dunning budget, and in the volte-face by the Liberal press and politicians.

Summer is now really asserting itself. The mercury, responding consistently to the summer temperature and making us forget the rigorous weather of the early summer. All things come to those who wait. We shall not have long to suffer from the excessive heat.

Reckless and senseless car-driving is still a terror to those who wish to enjoy summer travel. It would not be too much to say that the majority of fatalities from automobile accidents are due to either stupidity or recklessness. There are many men and women who can never be trusted to do the right thing at the right time in moments of emergency. There should be a rigid examination of the mentality of all applicants for drivers' licenses, and the hopelessly stupid should be rigidly excluded from the right to drive.

More than $1,000,000 worth of rubber toys were sent from the United States to all parts of the world last year.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY WORRY ABOUT THE HEART

One of the unfortunate things that frequently happens is when a chap goes up for an insurance examination and the doctor seems to spend considerable time in the examination of the heart. He has him stand, sit, lie down, take some exercise, rest for awhile, lie down again during which time he again strikes him with his fingers over the heart.

Perhaps he asks him to come back and he does the whole thing over again.

Now withstanding that the company gives him his insurance, which should be reassuring, he immediately begins to worry about his heart.

He may begin to have all sorts of symptoms in regard to the heart. He thinks he feels a soreness, pain, or pressure over the heart region.

Perhaps he begins to count the heart beats and finds that it is beating faster than what is considered normal.

Or it may be a fluttering or even pounding that alarms him.

Sometimes the heart seems to stop or miss a beat, and then go on for a time and the same thing occurs again.

Now the whole point in the matter is that a heart is really sound or it is not, and the only way to get the matter settled is to go to your family doctor or to a heart specialist and have the heart examined.

To my mind the well trained family doctor is best because knowing the individual and his family he recognizes that he has more than the heart to examine and treat. He has also the mind of the patient to straighten out.

And the first thing the family doctor will do will be to show him how fear, anger, apprehension, worry or other emotional disturbance can upset the whole machinery of the body, the heart included.

It is unfair to the patient, and really not true to tell him that he just imagines he has pain, soreness, pressure, missed beats, fast beats and so forth, because as a matter of fact he does have them.

But the point is that it is his own fears, his own emotions that are causing them, not any trouble with the heart itself.

By putting him through a thorough examination and by showing him by work or exercise that his heart is doing its work well, and will continue to do so if he'll stop thinking and worrying about it, the doctor is able to bring about a cure.

A little of this same type of exercise—walking or slow running—is the best form of treatment to steady the heart beat.

The Poets' Corner

SWEET IS THE ROSE

Sweet is the Rose, but grows upon a brier;
Sweet is the Juniper, but sharp his bough:
Sweet is the Eglantine, but pricketh near;
Sweet is the Firbloom, but his branch is rough;
Sweet is the Cypress, but his rind is tough;
Sweet is the Nut, but bitter is his pill;
Sweet is the Broom-flower, but yet sour enough;
And sweet is Moly, but his root is ill.
So every sweet with sour is tempered, still
That maketh it be coveted the more;
For easy things that may be got at will,
Most sorts of men do set but little store.
Why then should I account of little pain
That endless pleasure shall unto me gain!

—Edmund Spenser.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

LA TOUR

Q. Who was La Tour?

A. La Tour was a Huguenot gentleman who came to Port Royal in 1610 with Poutrincourt in 1614 and had a trading-post on the Penobscot. He sailed for France in 1627, and on his return the following year, with supplies for the defence of Acadia, was captured by Kirke and carried to England. There he married one of the queen's French maids of honour, when he was persuaded to throw in his lot with the English. He promised to win over his son Charles but the latter scornfully refused to change his allegience. La Tour afterwards built a fort at the mouth of the St. John, for the French, to whom he had once more transferred his services.

The Generosity Of Mr. King

The president of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. Frank A. Rolph, spoke very plainly of trade relations between Canada and Britain in his address of welcome to members of the Canadian Manufacturers. Yet it cannot be argued says the Montreal Gazette that he spoke too plainly or said too much. The question raised by Lord Beaverbrook's campaign, or crusade, in Britain, and by the King Government's tariff changes in this country is one that cannot be determined except by means of honest and unreserved discussion. It may be, therefore, that it is not a question for solution by politicians at all, whether those politicians be acting officially or otherwise, and that is why it has been suggested from time to time that the whole subject be referred to representative business men. Unhappily, such a proposal, while introducing one element, does not exclude the other, and whatever the men of business might decide, whether in the negative or in the affirmative, respecting Empire trade problems would have to be turned over to the politicians and statesmen with the former predominating. In other words, the influence of party political considerations, both in Britain and in Canada, is inescapable, and this fact alone renders a thoroughly businesslike settlement almost impossible.

No doubt something can be done; no doubt a great deal can be done; but the way is made difficult by party expediency and a conflict of party interests on both sides the Atlantic, and this expediency and this conflict cannot always be traced back to settled convictions upon really important questions of public policy. Lord Beaverbrook's plan has always been under more or less suspicion, partly in regard to his motive, and partly because of the ambiguity of the proposals themselves. As to the motive, no one need waste much time in speculation provided the plan itself be sound. But what is the plan? It is called Empire free trade, but its originator and those who are associated with him admit that Empire free trade is only partially attainable. Even when full allowance has been made for a restricted application of the free trade principle, there remains enough in the plan to warrant the most critical scrutiny on the part of the protected Dominions. The future of their industries must be concerned in any such proposal, to a greater or lesser extent, and this is the thought in the mind of the president of the Toronto Board of Trade. Canada, said Mr. Rolph, cannot be expected to join Great Britain upon a free trade basis until the Mother Country has given her manufacturers the means of raising the British standard of industrial wages and living to the high level which has been attained in this country. In Mr. Rolph's opinion, which, probably, is the opinion of Canadians generally, the thing cannot be done except upon this condition. Canada, to protect herself, must maintain her wage and living standards, and only if British standards were raised to a comparable level would a more definite discussion of Empire free trade be possible.

This is the counsel of common sense. As a matter of fact, Canada has shown no practical interest at any time in the Empire free trade crusade because of the obvious fact that no such crusade could succeed except at the expense of Canadian industry and Canadian industrial labor. Even if conditions were equal, or nearly equal, as between Canada and Britain in the matter of wages and living conditions as they are between Canada and the United States, the way to free trade would be full of problems, each of them difficult of solution, since no British government is in a position to offer reciprocal advantages acceptable to the British consumer. This is the business view, but,—as hereinbefore mentioned, there are the politicians to be considered, and

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Cock-Eyed Legislative Proposals

(Toronto Saturday Night)

A Parliamentary session like that ended at Ottawa, with members thinking primarily of a coming election usually produces a number of cock-eyed legislative proposals—measures which a minister introduces with one eye on the House and the other eye looking out the window at some private interest which has demanded them. Two appeared among Hon. Earnest Lapointe's list of amendments to the Criminal Code. We think too highly of Mr. Lapointe's ability and common sense to believe that he was seriously interested in either. It did however reveal something like levity in a Minister of Justice when it lends the prestige of his office to such hypocritical rubbish as the law prohibiting the publication of racing information, or such a mischievous proposal as that granting special exemptions to faith healers.

The first named measure was so preposterously worded that it would have prevented any patron of a race meeting from telling his friends what odds he obtained on the King's Plate, though mainly aimed at interference with the news policy of newspapers in a matter on which no moral issue is involved. It has never been demanded by any important religious organization; and was born in the office of a Toronto newspaper which has long sought to capitalize its professed piety. This newspaper some years ago decided to abandon the publication of racing information in order to demonstrate that it was holier than its business rivals. But it was unwilling that other newspapers should enjoy the circulation that such news might bring. Consequently it sought to force every other newspaper in Canada to conduct its sporting department in accordance with its views. Three times it has bull-dozed the King administration into aiding an attempt to make its mandates the law for other newspapers; and three times the Senate has come to the rescue.

The racing information bill was merely a vulgar joke; but the faith healing amendment was fraught with danger to human life, and certain suffering for helpless and ailing persons of all ages. The text of this wicked proposal was as follows:

"Any obligation which may be involved in this or two preceding sections to supply medical or surgical attendance as 'necessaries' or 'necessaries of life' shall not apply to or affect persons using or depending on prayer or spiritual means for the treatment of human ailments as enjoyment or exercise of religious freedom."

There is nothing in Holy Scripture or in Christian Doctrine which gives ground for the belief that prayer should be exclusively used for healing the sick. All churches counsel such prayers but only a few ignorant fanatics hold that the use of prayer exonerates anyone from the obligation of employing Gods' gifts in the way of healing medicines and human skill and knowledge for the relief of helpless sufferers in their care and keeping. Within our own time the sum total of human suffering has been greatly augmented by faith healers covertly evading the medical and sanitary laws. Now after many years' experience an attempt has been made to legalize such practices. It is well that the doctors in the House of Commons were able to convince their fellow members of the iniquity of the amendment. As well might the Minister of Justice have attempted to legalise as an alternative to medical attendance, the mutterings of a witch over a pot.

Weekly air mail service between Montreal, Canada, and South America has been established

All flying clubs of New Zealand are planning an association so that they may benefit by government aid

As the result of a bite by a mysterious insect Mrs Ivy Wood of Bath England died within 24 hours

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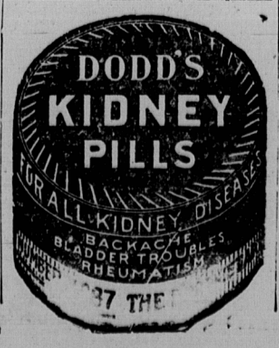
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