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Vox Populi

An analysis of the Conservative victory in the Second District of Prince shows that of the seven polls which gave Mr. Saunders a sweeping majority in 1927, only two endorsed the Lea Government candidate last Tuesday. The remaining polls showed a complete turn-over in favor of Mr. Sharp. In both the polls that remained Liberal, as well as in every other polling district, the Conservatives made gains over the vote polled in 1927, while the Liberals suffered losses in every poll with the exception of one, a Conservative poll in which Mr. Campbell secured exactly the same minority vote as did Mr. Saunders in the last general election.

Comparing the 1927 figures with Tuesday's vote, we find that in Cape Wolfe the Conservatives made 62 gains, the Liberals losing 28; in Brae, Lot 9, the Conservatives gained 13, the Liberals breaking even; in West Devon the Conservatives gained 50, the Liberals losing 9; at Hamilton Road the Conservatives gained 7, the Liberals losing 21; at Conway the Conservatives gained 42, the Liberals losing 26; at Ellerslie the Conservatives gained 57, the Liberals losing 46; at Tyne Valley the Conservatives gained 77, the Liberals losing 32; at Victoria West the Conservatives gained 43, the Liberals losing 28. Out of a total of 1375 votes polled on Tuesday there was a turn over, since 1927, of 541 votes in favor of the Conservative candidate.

These facts are highly significant in indicating the general feeling throughout the District against the present administration. They plainly show that Mr. Sharp's election was not the result of a snap verdict of a section of the District, but the considered decision of all the electors. And when the banner Liberal District of the Province speaks in such an unmistakable manner in a by-election in which the full weight of the Government's influence was brought to bear, what can Premier Lea expect when he faces the country in a general election? As Hon. J. D. Stewart pertinently pointed out in an interview in yesterday's Guardian, the Government has nothing to gain by prolonging the agony. It has been given a clear mandate to throw up the sponge. By its repudiation of the solemn obligations it undertook when it assumed power, it is doomed, in the course of a few months at most, to walk the plank. Its voluntary resignation would expedite matters by giving the people an early opportunity of returning a Government more in line with popular sentiment and with the progressive policies of the new administration at Ottawa.

A Policy Worth While

While waiting for the unique and courageous fiscal policy of the Bennett Government to quicken the national pulse and restore the country to a gradually increasing measure of prosperity, it is informing to set down a few of the illuminating statements made by the Prime Minister in the higher customs schedules were under consideration in Parliament:

"We are going to endeavor to induce our fellow-Canadians, without increasing the prices they pay for the implements of production, to buy in Canada the products of Canadians, so that the purchasing power created by their effort will remain in this country to add to its wealth and make it what it should be. Nine hundred million dollars of the purchasing power of the people of this country goes to other lands to buy commodities. We should keep at home as much of that as we possibly can, to increase the happiness and prosperity of the whole Canadian people. What is more, I have not the slightest doubt in the world that if the Canadian people are afforded the opportunity, as they will be, to make that effort, the results will be successful."

"I hold firmly, sincerely, the conviction that in the method we are

following lies the achievement of success for the Canadian people in their national life. We cannot make a country by agriculture alone, or by industry alone. The two are interrelated, and until such time as we relate one to the other by the closest possible ties, we shall not bring about that national sentiment which is so desirable. These impressive sentences compress into a few words the economic principles lying behind the fiscal legislation adopted at the recent emergency session at Ottawa. We commend them to the studious consideration of our readers, Liberal and Conservative.

Strange Aftermath

Re-reading the hectic reports of the campaign meetings published in the Government organ, one notes that "although Lot Seven is historically a Conservative poll, the Liberals last night were well satisfied with the sentiment of the meeting and with the able manner in which their side of the case was presented"; at Glenwood "the magnificent record of the Liberal Government" was presented to the electors; the Premier's meeting "was decidedly favorable to the Government, Liberal speakers easily repulsing the Tory attack and launching an effective counter-attack"; at Coleman "the Liberal speakers scored a decisive triumph"; the Springfield meeting was "a big success for the Liberals", while at Ellerslie "criticism of the Government was weak and ineffective."

Never before were the electors appealed to with such fervor and eloquence.

The din made by Liberal warriors, on the stump and in the press, was something tremendous. It shattered the ear-drums and reverberated up and down the Second District like the sound of an army with banners. It was going to be a great and glorious victory for the Lea Government.

But with this aftermath of the "battle" the shouts of the warriors, the thunder of the artillery and the bursting of the tom-toms died suddenly away. And now, happily, "silence has come like a poultice to heal the wounds of noise."

Beauty and the Pump

English designers are being invited, through prizes offered by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, to improve roadside petrol pumps into things of beauty as well as of conspicuousness and utility. The real problem, suggests the London Times, is designing a station that shall proclaim its existence to eyes that are being rushed along at any speed which the local police may hold to be free of danger to the public; yet shall proclaim itself, not by flouting, nor by merely leaving unimpaired, but by increasing the beauty of its setting. It is for the young architect or engineer of the present day to prove that they can be designed to look like petrol stations and nothing else, and yet to be beautiful as well as conspicuous; and, humble though they may be, perhaps no modern appliance offers so clear a chance for the production of a new beauty, formed out of new conditions, as does the petrol station with its oil stores, the repair shop, the approach, and all that makes up the whole.

Editorial Notes

After Trafalgar, Waterloo!

No wonder poultry is cheap. Haven't the Patriot roosters been placed in cold storage?

To our contemporary the voice of the people must sound strangely like "the acme of insolence."

The Patriot has made the remarkable discovery that the Second District of Prince was Conservative in 1876,—fifty-four years ago!

Notes By The Way

Rumors of Russian designs on Rumania have been current for some time, and the report from Bucharest that many foreigners, including Russians are believed to be implicated in the round-up of espionage agents will not help to set the rumors at rest.

The English have a settled conviction that writing spoils speech, and to this tradition the visiting British jurists held firm during all their American tour from the day, early in August, when they landed in Quebec, until the day when they sailed homeward from Boston. Several scores of public addresses—they were called upon to deliver many quite brief, but also many at length—yet for almost none of them was any text prepared in Boston. If a man has remarks to make after dinner, Oxford and Cambridge give counsel, let him by no means set them down before eating, on pain that his prearranged thoughts may seem stilted and savors when taken after dessert.

The Municipal Review of Canada quotes statistics showing that in the Province of Quebec automobile accidents due to intoxication decreased from 505 in 1928 to 208 in 1929, a drop of nearly 59 per cent. If there is one thing which must not be tolerated on the public highways of Canada it is the intoxicated driver. The average motorist has enough to attend to while on the road without being called upon to defend himself against irresponsible drivers at the wheel of cars literally running wild. If the Province of Quebec can reduce this menace by more than one-half in a single year, other provinces should be able to do the same.

The newspapers of the United States comment with grudging admiration on Premier Bennett's Imperial trade plan. The Boston Transcript, following the lines of reasoning of such papers as the New York Times and the New York Sun, sees in the Canadian Premier's proposals the basis of notable developments in the channels of world trade.

When the Grand Trunk Railway was acquired by the Dominion Government in 1920, the Company that nominally owned it had become insolvent, its liabilities being greatly in excess of its assets, and its stock was consequently valueless. Had the Government paid the shareholders for whatever shares they held, the money used for that purpose would have come from the pockets of Canada and would, in the circumstances, have been misappropriated and wrongfully applied.

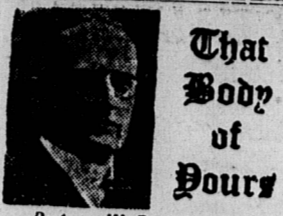
There should be pretty general approval of the decision of France not to participate in the proposed \$125,000,000 international credit to Germany. A large section of the press in France, it is said, denounced the whole idea of financial assistance to a nation which already is an active menace to the peace of France and the rest of Europe.

It seems strange that so many people, otherwise law-abiding, do not hesitate to shoot game out of season. A Cape Breton paper reports that partridge were being slaughtered wholesale before the opening of the shooting season and in the North Sydney district alone no less than twenty-five arrests have been made for game law violations. At one place a dog brought out the head of a deer which had been shot and quartered.

Canada's next census will be taken next year, beginning in April. Credit for taking the first modern and scientific census is claimed by Canada. This was taken of the Colony of New France in Canada in 1666. It was a systematic "normal" enumeration of the people, taken on what was known as the de jure principle, of a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation and conjugal and family condition. That census recorded 3,215 souls.

The most overworked word in our language is the word—"sensation." It stands for a phase of life that is not wholesome. No one has any desire to see this generation mark time. But we need to correct the tendency that is wearing out the human machine too soon, and that is causing so many cases of nerves. There is a wise injunction; it has behind it a word of wisdom. "Let your moderation be known unto all men."

It is difficult for a man to realize that he is a certain kind of person of quite local importance; he attributes universal significance to his own peculiarities, and endeavors to legislate for all mankind. A recognition of the fact that there are several species of mankind, whatever their biological resemblances, prevents the disappointment consequent on the inevitable frustrations of unjustified hopes and leads to real tolerance.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LEAVING YOURSELF OPEN TO PNEUMONIA

One of the discouraging things about many apparently slight ailments is the way in which they undermine the patient's strength so that a serious condition-pneumonia often follows, and the patient often has a hard battle for his life. This is very frequently the case following an attack of influenza, or where a patient is "run down" from some long standing infection such as accompanies bad teeth, bad tonsils, or infected sinuses.

You can readily understand that if you have any of these conditions that year resisting force, your fighting force, is in a continuous battle and must gradually become weakened. You often see this where the individual has some infected teeth. He says he doesn't feel too badly, hasn't any pains, and so doesn't feel like parting with his own teeth and getting in artificial ones. Perhaps a year or two later he begins to have some twinges or pains in the knee, elbow, ankle, hip, or other joint, and then after consultation with his doctor, including the showing of his X-ray films, he has the infected teeth removed. The pains gradually disappear within one to six months time, and that is all he thinks about it. But what about that year, or two years, from the time he learned of his infected teeth and the appearance of the pains in the joints?

During all this time his resistance forces were continuously engaged in a battle with the organisms of the bad teeth, and apparently kept ahead of them until the pains appeared. The appearance of the pains meant that the organisms from the bad teeth had gained the upper hand.

What is my point? That during those two years had he been attacked by pneumonia he would have had just that much less resisting power with which to fight it.

If pneumonia attacks you, following some acute ailment such as influenza or some intestinal condition, there is nothing with which you can reproach yourself. If, however, you have some condition such as bad teeth, tonsils, sinuses, and do nothing about it should you be attacked by pneumonia, you may have ample cause for regret.

You often hear the remark "He went into the hospital with this, or that, ailment, but it has developed into pneumonia."

What really happens is that the patient is so run down that he is "wide open for an attack of pneumonia."

The Poet's Corner

MARONED

Man ever is a stranger in the earth; A Crusoe stranded on an Isle unknown Amid the ocean of Eternity Whereon he builds himself a dwelling, tills His plot of soil, and nourishes his soul Upon the salvage of his childhood's dreams. He ne'er forgets the Land from whence he came. A Footprint on the shore entrances him; And off, amid the business of the day, His eyes turn seaward to a friendly Sail! —J. Lewis Milligan, in the British Weekly.

The many ways of doing things A casual glance discloses; Some folk turn up their sleeves at work, And some turn up their noses.

Sergeant—"Man, where are all your shots going? Every one has missed the target." Recruit—"I don't know, sir. They left here all right."



The Fall

(The London Times) It is not only leaves that are falling at this season. The sun declines perceptibly towards the south, darkness falls early and stays late, the thermometer falls, spirits fall, and the remnant of the year wears all the appearance of rushing down a steep place into cold and gloom. It would be a dreary prospect if that were all. But only a perspective deliberately false can indulge the mood unchecked. The remedy, as for most disaffections of the mind, is to take a wider view, not to deny or minimize the fall, but to look beyond it. If death is the end of all, this is anything but death. The sap dies down but only to renew its strength in its secret winter quarters. Even as the leaf flutters from the tree it uncovers the cradle of its successor. The dark days of winter are, however platonically, the avenue, and the only avenue to another spring. The fall is nothing final, but only one more beat in the rhythm to which all mankind must march, individually and in the mass; affirmation, negation, reconciliation by way of reaffirmation on a higher plane, as the Hegelians used tuncfully to put it. The backward swing is the storage of impetus for a further forward reach. The process is no mere ebb and flow of tide, coming and going over the same stretch of ground. The recurrent movement is over, not through, the same old spot; an ascending spiral, and not a barren marching to and fro. That is true of more than the seasons of the year. Many a man dates spiritual advance from what looked at the time like a shattering of happiness and hope. It is practical wisdom, as well as sound philosophy, to believe, and to act on the belief, that "falls are means the happier to arise."

The Lyric of Autumn

(Montreal Gazette)

Of strolling in the country Hazlitt said that he wished no other company than natural scenery. His soul could "speak to the silence." And Dr. Johnson once remarked that it is impossible to walk across a road of earth without receiving some strength from the sense of dew falling from the sky. It is one way of saying there is vastly more poetry in earth than most of us design to notice. All seasons are beautiful. None more so than autumn. October has been called the Sabbath period of the year. The summer heats are passed. The harvest has been reaped from stubbled fields. The garden blooms, all save the most vigorous, have vanished. Amid the limp and spotted plants upon which the frost has set a strain of rust, the gay margolds still display their golden disks, and the corns still swing their pink and white caps in the sunshine. Long grasses are bleached to a straw color, or are faintly tinted the hue of "old rose." And the tall ditch-weeds are topped with the grey woolly fluff, sign of their agedness and that their season is done. But the most conspicuous feature of autumn is the changing and the falling of the leaves. The trees in autumn become huge flowers. Now it is that they unfold their richest tints and fairest charms, lighting up the landscape with a thousand winking and prismatic hues ranging all the way from green to gold, from russet brown to vivid crimson, shade wavering into shade by imperceptible degrees, yet all commingling aptly as some soul-stirring strain of music and presenting a varied picture to the eye that is at once restful and inspiring, though its loveliness beggars all words to describe. It is a riot of exquisite color. The dyes of the rainbow seem to have taken full possession of the foliage which bursts forth in the "scarlet radiance of decay"; and the leaves, as by some final effort of their inner pulses, breathe forth their secret blood to the surface, changing their liveries as they burn into unwanted beauty under the amber

That Body of Yours

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