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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 26, 1930.

THE CAMPAIGN SITUATION.

Three years ago the Laurier government was sustained in the general election by the vote of Quebec province. In Ontario the government was condemned as no ministry and no party had been since confederation except once. Outside of Quebec province the government had no majority of members elected and was in a minority in respect to votes cast. The province of Quebec had divided evenly the Laurier government could not have stood.

While Quebec province in 1930 elected only seven conservatives out of sixty-five members, there was no corresponding difference in the popular vote in that province. About forty-five per cent. of the voters marked their ballots for conservative candidates. If the proportion of members of each party in the house were the same as the proportion of parties in the electorate the representation would not have been fifty-eight to seven. It would have been twenty-nine to thirty-six.

In 1930, as in 1896, Mr. Tarte was Sir Wilfrid's chief organizer in Quebec province. At that time everything was going well with the government. No ministers had resigned in protest or had been dismissed in anger. There was no Grand Trunk Pacific scheme whose very first stage was a failure. There had been no closing of factories, no reductions of wages. Everything was plain sailing.

Since the general election few by-elections have been held in Quebec province. But those which have taken place show a loss of power in Quebec by the government. In one case where a member was appointed to the bench the seat was lost to the liberals. In another the election would have been lost and so the seat was stolen. Two of the men who stole it were sent to jail, but the government pardoned them out. The member for whom the seat was stolen was unseated and disqualified, and the government has kept the seat vacant ever since.

We rather expect that the general election will show the people of Quebec to be divided nearer the lines of ten years ago. Sir Wilfrid has popular qualities, but he leaves others to do the campaign work. Mr. Tarte, without whom Sir Wilfrid never won the province, has left the ranks. Mr. Pacaud, the successful organizer in eastern Quebec, is ill and absent. Mr. Prefontaine has the confidence of only a fraction of the party. There is no war issue or issue of any kind which would bring the French-Canadians in a body to the support of the government. A number of the members now in the house were returned by small majorities. It seems reasonable to expect a considerable change in the representation of Quebec with the next elections.

The other provinces do not need to do much better than they did before in order to bring about a change of government. From all the indications now visible the prospect is that the conservatives will do a great deal better outside of Quebec than they did three years ago.

In Ontario the government loses by the retirement and subsequent death of the ablest minister for that province, by the discreditable record and weak position of the provincial government, by the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to do the first thing required of it, by the failure of the Clergue and Cramp works, the depression and lowering of wages in some other industries and the unsatisfactory tariff.

In the West the conservatives have obtained control of the provincial and territorial governments, and there is a general revolt against the despotism exercised by the federal government. The revolt and resignation of Mr. Blair has made an overturn in this province. We do not see that any one of the five seats now held by the opposition is likely to be lost, while the government can have little hope of holding all that were carried by Mr. Blair three years ago.

In Nova Scotia the opposition has now only five seats out of twenty. One of these is redistributed out of existence, as is one held by the government. The conservatives already have candidates in all the constituencies but two, and seem likely to come out of the province with a majority.

Prince Edward Island elected three conservatives out of five members three years ago, though one was counted out of his seat. The representation has been reduced to four members, and Sir Louis Davies, who managed everything, is now a judge at Ottawa.

Such is the position. The outlook for the conservatives is full of encouragement. They need not care whether the election is now or six months hence.

THE TEACHERS' ULTIMATUM.

It is impossible to foresee what tyrannies and oppressions may yet be perpetrated by the teachers of New Brunswick, who yesterday perfected the organization of their provincial combine. But they speak fair at the outset, and no one will say that the schedule of minimum salaries is high enough to make them suddenly and offensively rich. Adding the provincial grants we find that the lowest salary which they propose to accept will give the teachers the following income per week during the year:

First class, male.....	\$7.88
Second class, male.....	6.99
Third class, male.....	4.44
First class, female.....	4.06
Second class, female.....	3.42
Third class, female.....	2.42

It will be seen that the first class male teacher is not expected to accept less than two-thirds the pay of a mechanic in most trades, that a second class male must not rank himself far below an unskilled day laborer, while a male teacher of the third class must earn at least enough to pay his board in a quiet lodging. It is assumed that a first class female teacher ought to be paid as well as a factory girl, and that those of the second class ought to receive as much without board as a good domestic cook or housemaid receives with board added.

If these seem to be absurdly low salaries, even for a minimum, it may be pointed out that, according to the official report of last year, this bottom rate for first class male teachers is the exact average rate paid to teachers of that class in one county, ten dollars above the average rate in another county, and twenty dollars above it in a third.

THE FARMER AND THE TURKEY.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

Among the people open to congratulation at this season are the poultry growers of New Brunswick. Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens never commanded so high a price within the memory of St. John men as they do this year. The reason for the remarkable boom, which has increased the price of poultry some fifty per cent., is not easy to ascertain. There is no reason to suppose that the supply in the country is much less than usual, or that the demand is much larger than common. But somehow the idea has been abroad that a high price must be claimed, and of course the farmers are absolutely masters of the situation if they are all of the same mind. Evidently some occult impulse or influence has been abroad among the poultry-growers in this province, and for that matter, through the three provinces.

It is worth noting, as connected with this subject, that the price of eggs is also high beyond local precedent. Toronto and Montreal prices for the Christmas turkey are reported in the papers of these cities to be rather high, but not nearly so high as here. The highest figure we have seen is eighteen cents and the lowest in the last papers received is fifteen. Halifax people have to pay well, but they get off some three or four cents easier than citizens of St. John.

This is hard on the St. John housekeeper. It chills the ardor of the citizen who is in the habit of sending a Christmas bird to friends in reduced circumstances. But on the whole this journal of the home is disposed to rejoice with the farmer. One year with another he does not make too much on his poultry. Frequently he suffers heavily through a slump in the market when his produce is delivered. Soft weather sometimes catches his stock and depreciates the price. If he reaches town with his turkeys on a day when there are more sellers than buyers he finds the fowls hard to dispose of and if he seeks the open market he is mercilessly beaten down by the parsimonious housekeeper. The

farmers are scattered all over the country, and cannot arrange among themselves to nurse the market by supplying poultry no faster than it is wanted. They cannot agree to a minimum price as the school teachers' union did the other day. If once in a long time, as this year, they arrive by instinct or some subtle interchange of ideas at the same results in the price of poultry that Mr. Rockefeller reaches in the price of oil they are only getting back their own. We are not sure whether even after the new year the account will be square, and whether there will not still be fairly due to the farmer from the St. John consumer considerable arrears in respect to domestic birds sent to this market.

It is, moreover, easy to foresee a peril out of this year's Christmas trade. There is an almost unlimited possibility of increasing the provincial output. Any farmer who finds this season's price profitable can double his product next year, barring accidents. If there should be a general rush into turkey raising next year, the market of 1931 may be glutted and the last state of the New Brunswick producer be made worse than the first. It is true that the British market is available, but no outside market is likely to give the net price that is received this year.

A CASE OF ABSOLUTE DEFAULT.

The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme is badly discredited by the failure of the Grand Trunk Company to put up its deposit as pledged in the contract. It was practically admitted from the first that there was no responsible organization behind the promoters of this line except the Grand Trunk Company. This old and influential railway corporation was brought into the contract so that the country would understand that the other party to the arrangement was reliable and responsible.

Two things the Grand Trunk people were required to do, to show their connection with and responsibility for the Cox scheme. They were to take twenty million dollars' worth of Grand Trunk Pacific stock when it should be issued, and were to show their good faith by depositing with the government before a certain date five million dollars in cash or in government bonds equal to cash. Neither condition has been fulfilled.

The first condition was of little value unless the bonds should be paid for. It was pointed out that the Grand Trunk Company might acquire the stock without paying any money for it, as promoters sometimes do. That would not be of any great advantage to the enterprise, nor would it be useful as a pledge. But the government voted down all propositions which would involve the payment of good money for this stock.

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SACKVILLE AND MT. ALLISON.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Dec. 23.—To show the possibilities of the parish of Botaford, a wheat growing section the following figures are given: James E. Mahoney, a prominent farmer of Botaford, just threshed 100 bushels of prime Russian wheat, the yield from 10 bushels sown; 100 bushels of this was grown from 6 bushels sown before, without fertilizer of any kind.

There was excellent music in the Methodist church last Sunday. Prof. Wilson took the organ and the choir was assisted by singers from the institutions. In the morning there was a Christmas anthem, with solo by Miss Charlotte, a member of the University of New Brunswick, and a quartette. The Gloria from Mozart's Twelfth Mass was given with fine effect in the evening.

F. Fisher leaves today for St. John to spend Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fisher. Judge Emmerson was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stoddard of Tishnash were in Sackville on Tuesday, taking leave of their oldest son, Harry, who has just returned from a tour of duty for Winnipeg, where he is with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was previously stationed at Antigonish, and is now in the service of the bank for awhile on account of severe rheumatism.

Mr. Edgar Dixon has been suffering from an attack of grippe. He was pleasantly surprised last Friday evening by finding at his place in the dining room a handsome armchair in the name of his wife, accompanied by the gift of a card from the student family.

Dr. Borden went on Saturday to Bonaventure to teach for the education department. Dr. Archibald leaves on Thursday for New York, where he is to read a paper before the Mathematical Society of that city.

Prof. Wilson assisted Madame Marie Harrison at a concert in Springhill on Tuesday evening.

Telephones have recently been put in by Dr. Major Allen, W. M. Spence, Port Eglis; Fred James, residence, and Middle Sackville school building; Standish, in the name of his wife, in the factory, and in residences of A. E. Wry, Sackville; Albert Wells, Pointe de la Riviere, and Herbert Patterson, Mt. Allison.

Schooner Oriole, Capt. Bedford Tower, arrived in port Dec. 12th, from Gloucester, Mass., and is now laid up for the winter.

Charles Hyndman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. here, left Tuesday to spend the holidays at his home in Charlottetown.

C. C. Avar and wife spend Christmas in Shediac, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Hanley Murray.

W. J. West, of Lund of Lippint, Manitoba, are spending the winter in Sackville after twenty years' absence. Mr. Lund is a brother of the late Charles E. Lund of this town.

John Martin, who for nine years has been travelling for different paper firms, has recently returned to his home in connection with McFarlane, Son & Hodgson, Montreal, to accept a position with Warwick Bros. & Butler, Toronto, on the staff of a large manufacturing company.

Mr. Martin's office and sample room will be in Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, and St. John's.

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CHILD'S FAITH SAVED HER.

♦♦♦

Mother Tried to Induce Little One to Drink Poison—"If I Die Santa Claus Won't Find Me," the Reply.

♦♦♦

Then She Prayed, as She Had Been Taught, at Mother's Knee and the Woman Ended Her Life Alone.

♦♦♦

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The patron saint of children is Santa Claus, but more saintly in his own way than the lives of Santa's little ones. All this Elizabeth Norton had learned at her mother's knee. Although it was perhaps a little late when she was seven how any child could be greater than Santa Claus, undoubting faith in what her mother had told her was so, upheld when Mrs. Norton drew the child toward her and said:

"Bessie, you love mamma and don't want to leave her, do you, Bessie?"

"No, mamma."

"And you love daddy, don't you, Bessie?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Bessie and mamma will die tonight, then," the mother murmured.

Mrs. Norton took from a table beside her a bottle of carbolic acid and poured the contents into a small tumbler until the glass was filled. The woman's face was white with suffering, and the distracted look of one crazed by physical and mental anguish filled her eyes. The child was pondering over her mother's words.

"But, mamma, if we die tonight Santa won't find Bessie when he comes to our house. And you said, and papa said, Santa was going to bring me ever so much Christmas."

Her words died away in a disconsolate protest, and then suddenly she recalled the all powerful One to whom she had been taught to pray. Her face was never in vain. The child dropped on her knees and burying her face in her mother's lap sobbed out a prayer.

DIDN'T WANT TO MISS SANTA.

Death was a vague thing to her, but so she told her father afterward, she knew if she died with her mother that she would not miss Santa Claus. She would be taken from her.

"I'll take the medicine after Christmas, mamma," she said.

Mr. Norton, who had been told by his father that the saint greater than Santa had sent him. She jumped up and running into the dining room threw herself into his outstretched arms.

"My, what a little fairy!" said Norton, holding his child at arm's length to gaze at her fondly. Calling to his wife he said: "Take baby to bed, she went up stairs."

"Call mamma," Norton told Bessie; and she leaned over the balustrade and called loudly. Her father's reply that she would come immediately. He waited, and Bessie, seeing his restlessness, said:

"I guess, I guess."

Norton hurried downstairs, and as he reached the basement he heard moans. He found his wife on a couch in the dining-room, her face white, her hands clasped, and her lips set in a grimace.

"Poison! poison!" she gasped, pointing to her lips.

Norton rushed to a drug store on the block and returned with a doctor. When the physician arrived Mrs. Norton was past aid. She died half an hour later. A letter covered with crosses was found on the table. It read:

"Good-by, my dear. As we could not get along together it is best that we part. You may get a better wife when I am gone. All the crosses are for kisses."

HID HER SECRET FROM HIM.

Norton said yesterday he could not account for the suggestion of domestic unhappiness contained in his wife's letter. She was a beautiful woman, twenty-eight years old and several years his junior. The only shadow on her happiness was her physical infirmities. Twice she had undergone an operation, the last time entering the Hospital on Nov. 10.

Dr. Ferris of the surgical staff had attended her, and when she returned to her home three weeks ago she announced joyfully to her husband that she was cured. Norton learned since her death that she had told neighbors that she was cured, but had not told her husband.

The sudden death of David Allison, third son of Dr. Allison, president of the Mt. Allison University, occurred Sunday evening at Ship Harbor, N. S.

Several months ago Mr. Allison was struck on the head while climbing into a ship, and has been laid aside from active duties ever since. He took the position of manager for Alfred Dickey, lumber merchant at Ship Harbor, last spring, and previous to that had been several years with M. Wood & Sons, Sackville. The deceased had been troubled by several doctors since his accident, but the exact nature of the trouble was not clearly defined. It was supposed a tumor on the brain caused his death. He had been no worse than usual, and his death was instantaneous and entirely painless.

Twenty-four hours after his demise a son was born to his widow, who was formerly Miss McMurray. The mother and child are both doing well. Mr. Allison was only thirty and had every prospect of a successful business career. He was extremely popular, honorable and upright to the last degree, and the most universal sorrow is felt for his sudden death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou has ordered the deportation of the skilled glass blowers from Stourbridge, England, who are being driven from their homes by the competition of the United States. The blowers are being driven from their homes by the competition of the United States. The blowers are being driven from their homes by the competition of the United States.

APPENDICITIS.

An Able and Somewhat Caustic Essay by a French Physician.

(Paris, Martin.)

It is a long time since appendicitis has been discussed at the Academy of Medicine. True, we have had vacations, and though appendicitis is not idle, the Academy supposes it ought to rest during the months of August and September. And, besides, it is difficult to become difficult to say anything new on a question which for ten years past has made so much ink and blood run. It is Dr. Chauvel, medical inspector of the army, who has belied the cat by a study on the frequency of appendicitis in the military service.

A little detail in passing. During the year 1902 the military hospitals received six hundred and sixty-eight patients afflicted with appendicitis. Out of this number a hundred and eighty-eight have been treated according to the surgical rule, and four hundred and eighty have received a purely medical treatment, although, according to a celebrated "mot," "the medical treatment of appendicitis does not exist." Of the hundred and eighty-eight operated on with the knife, twenty-three died; while the four hundred and eighty not treated with the knife furnished but five deaths—scarcely one per cent.

Thus, theoretically, medical treatment cures ninety-nine out of a hundred. This is vexatious for the theorists, but not to be treated with contempt by the sick.

The interesting point in the statistical study of Dr. Chauvel is the comparison which he institutes between the figures furnished by the army of the metropolis and by the army in Algeria. In 1901 the Nineteenth Corps of the Army of France had four hundred and eighty cases of appendicitis, very nearly one to every thousand of the effective—be precise, 0.85; while the Nineteenth Corps in Algeria and Tunis had but thirty-two cases, or 0.44 per thousand, twice less. In 1902 these figures are larger, 619 cases in France, or 1.27 per thousand, and 49 in Algeria, or 0.44 per thousand.

Algeria, then, in France, and the difference, which is from simple to double, remains exactly the same in 1902 as in 1901.

These statistics not having been manufactured "pour les besoins de la cause," we may consider the deductions exact and admit that as a general rule appendicitis is more rare in Algeria than in France. Besides that is the opinion of all the physicians in the practice in our African colony.

And M. Chauvel cites the example of a surgeon in very active practice, of a rather enterprising character, who, during a sojourn of five years at the civil and military hospital of Bida, found but a single occasion for operation for appendicitis. Unlucky surgeon!

M. Chauvel pushed yet further his inquiries. Our army in Africa includes Europeans and natives. Legionaries, soldiers of the line and Turcos, are they equal before appendicitis? Or, at least, does he kindly extend his protection over the appendicitis of his followers? In the five years, from 1898 to 1902, out of effective 14,000 men we have among the French soldiers 1,357 cases of appendicitis, or 9.64 per thousand, and, while in the same space of time out of an effective of 17,000 natives we had but thirteen cases, that is 0.14 per thousand.

By this it appears that appendicitis is two times less frequent among the French soldiers in Algeria than among the French in France, and it is ten times more rare among the native Algerians. The difference is much too great to be accidental. It should have a cause. What is it? Is it an affair of race, of climate, or religion? M. Chauvel thinks it is a question of amelioration.

The Arabs are very sober; they eat little and are above all vegetarians; when they do eat meat they eat it very much cooked. Accordingly, among the native tribes living their ordinary life, appendicitis is almost unknown. One observes it more frequently among our auxiliaries, sharpshooters and spahis, it is because the regime of the latter is the regime of the Arab, but nearer to that of the French trooper.

This explanation perhaps is not absolutely satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not tell us how and why this relative immunity extends to European transplanted to the soil of Africa, where their alimentary regime hardly differs from the regime of the metropolis; but one may suspect that it has much truth in it. Other observers have signalled this rarity of appendicitis among people less carnivorous than ours. Dr. Snyder, who for ten years past has been attached to the court of the Shah of Persia, has had to treat but five cases of this malady, three of which were French Europeans and only two Persians. Dr. Snyder also attributes the rarity of appendicitis to the mode of alimentation of the Persians. At Tehran abstention from pork is obligatory, and the meat of cattle is almost unknown. They hardly eat any meats but mutton and chicken, and these always very much cooked. One of the two Persians attacked by appendicitis was a student recently returned from Paris, and he had continued to feed himself in the European style.

On the other hand, Dr. Matignon, who for five years was physician at the French embassy at Peking, has not met a single case of appendicitis, either in the missions or in the hospital at Nantang, during the whole of his sojourn in the north of China. Now the Chinese, according to Matignon, eat very little meat. The European alone eats beef. Meat is a luxury which only people in easy circumstances can indulge, and its consumption is very limited. The great majority of the Peking population are nourished mainly by millet simply boiled in water, rice, cabbage, sweet potatoes, pickled turnips. The Chinese eat much Indian meal and wheat, of which they make cakes with dough not leavened and cooked by steam. Thanks to this regime the Chinese enjoy an admirable "liberte de ventre," and appendicitis is unknown.

The carnal regime, then, the abuse of meat, appears to be the true cause of this evil. No meat no appendicitis. And the vegetarians triumph. If appendicitis is less frequent in our rural districts than in cities it is because our peasants are nourished more upon farinaceous food. Dr. Champigneulle, a physician practicing in Brittany, whose little meat is consumed,

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.

MON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman concerning Peruna.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1903.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all praise me for recommending it as an excellent remedy.

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

If you have catarrh write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

who for a number of years has seen but three cases of appendicitis. In the religious communities where the use of meat is forbidden appendicitis is unknown.

Compare with this the frequency of the disease among Anglo-Saxons, the great eaters of beefsteaks and bleeding roasts. In England they do not hesitate to organize insurance companies against appendicitis. In the United States the disease is so common that a Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. Deavers, has recently published, under this suggestive title, A Year of Work in Appendicitis, a personal statistic of 500 cases operated upon by him in one year, from Sept. 1, 1902, to Sept. 1, 1903, or two appendicitis cases per day, supposing that the indefatigable surgeon rests on Sunday!

JEWS AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Jewish Chronicle announces that a joint meeting of the foreign committees and board of deputies of the Anglo-Jewish Association will be held Dec. 25th to consider the