

LABORITES AND FARMERS NOW DOMINATE THE SECOND CHAMBER OF THE RIKSDAG

Stockholm, Nov. 3.—How completely Sweden has been democratized is shown by an analysis of the membership in the newly elected Second Chamber of the Riksdag or National Parliament. There are ten university professors or school teachers, four army officers, six clergymen, seven government officials, three owners of estates, and only one lawyer. On the other hand, eighty-nine are farmers, fifty-four workmen or trade union officials, twenty-two journalists, fifteen minor government officials and nineteen merchants. Of the 230 members only four are noblemen, and they have no special standing.

Farmers Invade Senate.

Although the electoral reform of 1918 also materially altered the composition of the First Chamber, or the Senate, formerly regarded as the stronghold of hereditary privilege, this chamber still preserves a certain "upper class" air. Thus of its members high government officials number thirty, the landed gentry, six; university professors, nine; teachers, ten; army officers, one; clergymen, three, and industrialists, eighteen. But even here the new era is represented by thirty-five farmers, ten workmen and trade union officials, sixteen journalists and nine minor government officials. Of the 150 members twelve are noblemen, but neither here have they any special privileges.

Another not less interesting sign of the social changes which Sweden's political life is undergoing is that out of the 30 members of both chambers 150 carry family names ending in "son," which up to now has been regarded as indicating the masses rather than the classes. The Senate contains forty-nine "sons," as, for in-

stance, six Anderssons, six Nilssons, five Johanssons, four Svenssons and three each of the Karlssons, Gustafssons, Erickssons and Larssons. In the second chamber, Sweden's House of Commons, the "—sons" number 101. It is also significant that in spite of the fact that modern Sweden is a highly industrialized country, some 125 members of Parliament are farmers.

Gain in Votes Shown.

The general revival of political interest in Sweden is shown by the fact that about 2,350,000 out of approximately 3,460,000 entitled to vote, or about 68 per cent, cast their ballots at the recent elections, as compared with 48 per cent in 1924.

This fall the two major parties, the Conservatives and the Social Democrats, got 692,427 and 873,798 votes, respectively, and all parties showed a considerable increase of number of voters.

The new Swedish Conservative Cabinet, while not based upon a majority block in the Riksdag, is unanimously looked upon as a highly qualified group of men. Arvid Lindman, the new Premier, is an industrial leader, who has previously held portfolios as Minister of the Navy in 1905; Premier, 1906-'11, and Foreign Minister, 1917. Ernst Trygger, who is Foreign Minister, is a prominent jurist, chancellor of the Swedish universities and a former Prime Minister.

Of the newly appointed thirteen members of the Swedish Cabinet, only seven are members of the Riksdag.

Cheaper beef sometimes brings down the price of pork sausage. To be happy it is not necessary to understand everything.

LAWYER AND MAGISTRATE HAD SHARP EXCHANGES IN A ST. STEPHEN POLICE COURT

(St. Stephen Courier.)

The first chapter of the celebrated Tuddenham case that has been occupying the attention of the local police court for the past few weeks, came to a close Saturday afternoon when the Magistrate delivered judgment. Before judgment was delivered, however, Earle B. Smith, lawyer for the defence, brought in a plea and tried to prevail upon the Magistrate to change his decision in the matter. Smith quoted authority from different decisions given on previous occasions in the courts of Ontario; from which he said many of the other provinces followed the decision given. Smith read both from the Ontario and New Brunswick liquor laws to prove his arguments. When the Magistrate refused to recognize the authorities brought forth, the defending lawyer became real excited and told Mr. Vroom that he (Vroom) only had "one mind and that is to convict", and that he would not listen to evidence produced by the defence. Smith pounded the table with his fist to make his remarks more powerful and drive them home. He repeated that the Magistrate only had one mind and that was to convict and everybody knew it for forty miles around. The Magistrate naturally resented these remarks and said he had a good notion to have Smith taken out of court or arrested. Smith answered him if you try that, (or words to that effect). In reply the Magistrate repeated that he had a good mind to issue a warrant for his (Smith's) arrest, and have a constable take him to St. Andrews and imprison him for twenty-four hours. That he did not care what Smith said to him outside

of court, but he was not "going to be abused by him in Court", he had stood that long enough. Smith said I do not care if you send four constables down with me, you will not listen to reason." "Why not acquit this man and let the prosecution appeal the case. The province is more able to stand the cost of a trial than is the accused, who is a poor man."

The Magistrate could not see this point, therefore did not pay serious attention to Smith's remarks, which made the latter real peeved and he repeated some of his previous accusations at which the magistrate said "I should slap your face", Smith laughing, came back with "I could beat eight like you." Excitement ran high for awhile, both men showing considerable emotion and the exchange of personal compliments caused much amusement to those present, who seemed greatly entertained by the over heated debate. Smith would once and awhile address the reporter who was present, asking him to give the affair a page in the paper.

After a time oil was poured on the troubled waters and peace reigned sublime. When all had become quiet and normal again the Magistrate read a lengthy and carefully prepared document summing up the case and gave sentence as follows: "Two months in jail with two hundred dollars fine and costs. In default of paying fine, six months additional in jail."

The case is to be appealed, it is understood.

"Up to the time they enacted a law he didn't like" remarked the Man on the Car "he was a law-abiding citizen."

WONDERFUL PERSONALITY OF AL SMITH HAS GREATLY ENLIVENED THE U.S. CAMPAIGN

(Main Johnson in The Toronto Star.)

Conversations this week with a good many people in Washington and New York confirm the impression already received from a distance that this is an extraordinary presidential campaign in the United States.

Every contest for the presidency is interesting, but this one surpasses anything since 1916. While Roosevelt and Wilson were in the limelight every election was exciting on account of the personalities of these men, but since their deaths no candidate has had a strong personal attraction till Al. Smith got the Democratic nomination. Harding, Coolidge, Cox Davis—none of these candidates in 1920 and 1924 were interesting in themselves and, although Hoover is a much more important man than any of these four, he is not a popular candidate. It is Al. Smith personally who has made this present campaign such a vivid and such a thrilling experience.

This is not to say that Al. Smith will be elected. Statistical odds are all against him and the general impression at Washington is that Hoover will be elected, but there is an uncertainty about the result which speaks volumes for the campaigning power of the Democratic candidate when it is remembered that there have been only two Democratic presidents since the Civil War, Cleveland and Wilson, and there is usually no doubt at all about the Republicans' prospect of success.

"A Fat Coolidge".

It is admitted that Hoover is a man of outstanding ability, a great engineer and a great business organizer, but he seems to have very little if any of the warm personal qualities of Al. Smith. Mencken says that Hoover is merely "a fat Coolidge."

And even though Hoover is an engineer and a business executive of the first rank, this does not necessarily mean that he would make a good president.

A man in Washington put it this way to me, "Since when has the presidency of the United States sunk so low that it is to be filled by a man because he is an engineer and an efficiency expert? As secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover was invaluable and his aid to any president would be an asset, but the head of a state has a task much more complicated than the holder of an engineering or business job. What did Asquith know directly about business and yet was he not a great prime minister? Greater far in my estimation than Stanley Baldwin who is more of a business man. And even now what strength Baldwin has comes more from the fact that he is an English countryman than from his urban business connections. Take your own cases, men like Laurier and Mackenzie King, what did the former know about business and yet he was statesman who achieved international reputation, and Mackenzie King also—is he a business man?"

"This man thought that Al. Smith with his instinctive genius for public affairs and his native political touch was a much better material for the presidency than Hoover."

He's Not Pedantic.

"And they talk about Hoover's education and Smith's ignorance," this man went on, "Hoover, like the majority of people, had to have his personality buttressed and held up by academic education, whereas, Al. Smith is one of those rare men who have genius as a birthright instinctively without the need of pedantic learning."

In spite of the most widespread eulogies of Smith however, Washington opinion inclines to the strong likelihood of Hoover being elected.

In New York city, nearer to Al. Smith geographically, opinion naturally is different and there you can meet a good many responsible people who say that Al. Smith has a good fighting chance for election.

The result in New York States itself is important for its vote in the electoral college is 45, larger than that of any other state, more than the electoral college vote of Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming put together.

Smith has no difficulty in being elected governor of New York state. He has held that office four terms,

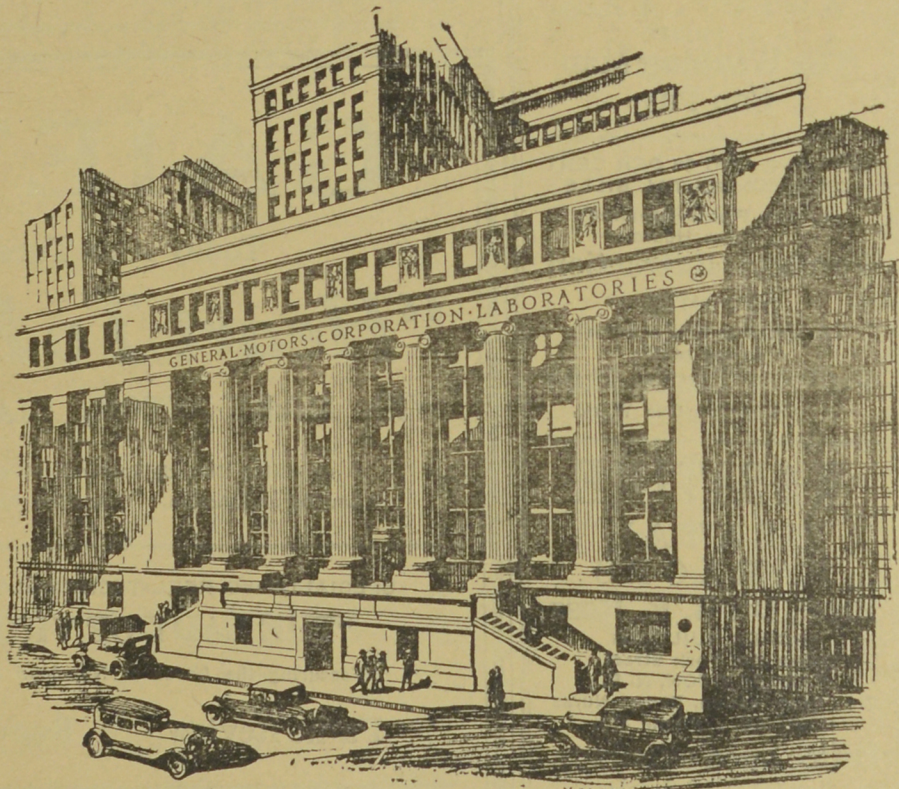
defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and other Republicans of good standing. But in the federal field it is different and the Hoover forces are doing their utmost to win the state.

Ottinger, Roosevelt.

Usually as candidate for governor, the Republicans nominate men like Roosevelt belonging to early and aristocratic American stock, but they got tired of being beaten, so decisively and this time they are running a Jew, Ottinger by name, who has been attorney-general. This nomination of a distinguished member of the Jewish race was a threat to the Democrat's local power, but the latter have countered by nominating the man who, next to Al. Smith himself, is the best liked man in the state, Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is felt that the Democrats will now hold the governorship and that Roosevelt and Smith running on the ticket for governor and president respectively, should carry the state.

The general opinion is that the city of New York will go overwhelmingly for Smith, although the registration of voters last week far exceeded that on any other occasion, has all the politicians guessing and not a little perturbed. Such evidence of unprecedented interest in this year's election is symptomatic of conditions existing over the whole country. Tens of thousands who haven't voted for 12 years will be out early on Tuesday morning, November 6. A huge new electorate is puzzling, and there is just the possibility that the bulk of the silent vote is for Smith and that he may pull through.

One striking factor in this campaign is the overwhelming support given to Al. Smith by the "Intellectual" elements in the country. This crowd, as well as artists and actors usually go Republican, but this time with few exceptions, they are for Smith.



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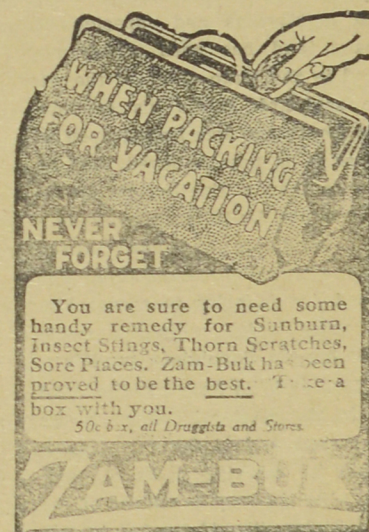
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