# Rousing Speeches Heard On Political Issues At Convention At Georgetown

## Records Of The Conservative Administrations, Federal And Provincial, Ably Presented At Largest Convention Seen In Kings County Capital For Many Years.

Following is a summary of the addresses delivered on Tuesday at the largely attended Conservative convention at Georgetown:

Re-nominated unanimously as Conservative candidate for the Georgetown District for Legislative Assemblyman, Mr. J. Howard MacDonald, M. L. A., in accepting the honour said this would be his fourth campaign, and it was indeed an inspiration to have the indorsation of such a wonderful convention. With the same loyal support as he had received in the past, he felt there was every reason for confidence on the present occasion.

Throughout the Province Mr. MacDonald had found public sentiment running strongly in favor of the MacMillan Government, which stands four-square for economy and sound administration. The added burden which the government is shouldering at the present time, of caring for the unemployed and needy, was referred to. Briefly, the speaker went on to review instances in the last legislative session, showing how the self-confidence of the Opposition waned as the session progressed, under the convincing arguments which the Government members and supporters were able to advance.

In closing, he referred to the splendid record of the Bennett government and expressed the conviction that both the provincial and federal administrations would be returned with substantial majorities.

### HON. DR. MACDONALD

Appreciation of the signal honor conferred on him in his unanimous nomination as federal candidate for the County was feelingly voiced by Hon. Dr. A. A. MacDonald in responding to the tumultuous applause which greeted his unanimous selection by the convention. He paid eloquent tribute to the leadership shown by Premier Bennett in face of the most serious conditions which have confronted Canada since Confederation. Those who read the papers must realize that the world today is drifting towards Socialism, radicalism and dictatorship. The freedom of civilization is endangered. Mr. Bennett has taken the best out of Socialism, while saving the best in Capitalism, and thinking people in Canada today realize that this is the only policy likely to solve the problems with which we are faced. The issues in the coming federal campaign are therefore of paramount importance. The wholehearted support of every Conservative worker is necessary to success in the campaign and judging from the enthusiasm of the large audience before him, Dr. MacDonald had not the slightest doubt but that this support would be forthcoming.

He referred eloquently to the splendid record of the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, and also to the able leadership of Premier MacMillan, under whom it had been his privilege to serve as a member of the Provincial Government.

### HON. J. A. MACDONALD, M. P.

"Saying good-bye is sometimes a little difficult, and that is my task today," said Hon. J. A. MacDonald, M. P., retiring representative of the County in Parliament, and member without portfolio in the Bennett Government, who received a wonderful tribute of applause from the convention.

"I am not able to express in any reasonable measure the feeling I have for the support which the party has given me in the last three Dominion administrations, and which the provincial district has given me during the last twenty-eight years," he said.

"You have a new candidate in the federal field, but he is not new in public life, he has been tried and found not wanting in the provincial field, and I am satisfied that after he has been your representative in the Federal House, the County as a whole will feel towards him as his own district does at the present time." (Applause). "To give you an idea of what that feeling is, let me cite a personal instance. In the 1930 federal campaign, in the First District of Kings, I was 96 votes behind. In the 1931 provincial campaign,—a year afterwards—Dr. MacDonald, on same vote, was something over 3,000 ahead. That is indeed a tribute to a man in his own locality. But it is more than that. **It leads us to feel that there can not be any doubt about his election in King's County, when polling date comes around. It is a practical certainty, to my mind; and I think we are fortunate in selecting a man who is so sure to retain the seat for the Conservative party.**" (Applause).

Continuing, Mr. MacDonald explained how the interests of Canada are bound up with the Conservative party, and how important it is that Premier Bennett should be returned to continue the magnificent work he is doing in face of the greatest economic depression in world history. "We have at the head of affairs a statesman who has no equal in Canada, and I would feel safe in saying the Empire; and who is devoted solely to guiding this country safely through to stability and prosperity," he continued. "It is indeed gratifying to know that he will shortly return to Canada, feeling fit to carry on the election to a victorious conclusion."

A warm tribute was also paid by Mr MacDonald to Premier MacMillan, as one who was devoted wholly and solely to the welfare of the Province, and whose ability signally qualified him for the task of leadership at the present time.

### Farm Legislation

Mr. MacDonald said there was apparently some confusion between the operation of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the Dominion Farm Loan Act, which he wished to clear up. The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act is intended to be used by farmers who are in serious financial difficulties. "I have known cases where farmers applied to the receiver who are not in financial difficulty at all. It is true they needed money to pay some bills, but their property, both real and personal, was in some cases more than double in value the amount of their obligations. Cases of that kind are not for the receiver at all. They are not subject to adjustment, because there are plenty of means, though the farmer may be pressed for money Farm Loan Board comes in. If a man has a property worth $3,000, and he owes $2,000, he can get $2,000 from the Farm Loan Board to pay off his indebtedness at a reasonable rate of interest. The object of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, on the other hand, is to help the farmer who is so deeply in debt that he cannot make good; the object is to get the creditors and this debtor together and see what is the best arrangement they can make to keep that man on the land as a worthwhile citizen.

"It seems to me that these two Acts, working side by side, are the best things for the farmer who is in difficulties that have ever been introduced in this country. It is true that the Farm Loan Board is not yet in operation. The bill was only passed before Easter and unfortunately the Minister has been sick for the past few weeks, which accounts for the delay; but it is only a question of a very short time now, when it will be available to any person who wants it. I believe that when these two Acts are in full operation and advantage is taken of them, that they will be found very beneficial to the country.

### Other Reform Measures

"It is the intention of the Government, in so far as it can," continued Mr. MacDonald, "to put on the statute books bills which will

HON. H. F. MACPHEE
Attorney General

protect the interests of all classes of our people. Farmers' legislation is only a part of the government's reform policy, though undoubtedly a most important part. We have got the Marketing Act, which is of very great use in certain cases. It is perhaps true that it has not done a great deal with regard to our potato marketing this year, but the trouble is that the Marketing Board cannot create a market, and at the present there is not any market. **I may point out, however, that it was through the efforts of the Marketing Board that about 900 carloads of potatoes went to the Upper Provinces during the winter months. If it were not for the pegging of prices, the amount that would go would be practically nothing.**

### The Cuban Tariff

Answering the argument frequently advanced by Liberal spokesmen that Cuba had retaliated against the Bennett Government tariffs by excluding Canadian potatoes, Mr. MacDonald explained that in 1926 the Mackenzie King administration put into effect the British West Indies trade agreement. This had nothing to do with Cuba, except that they gave a preference on sugar duties to the British West Indies against all other countries, amounting to from 70 to 90 cents per lb. according to quality. **That was what shut Cuban sugar out of Canada, and not any action of the Bennett Government.** The agreement was made for ten years, and is still in existence. Subsequently, the United States made a treaty with Cuba under which Cuba gave a fifty per cent preference on American potatoes, in return for which United States gives free admission to Cuban sugar. "That accounts for our being completely shut out of Cuba for the table stock market during the past fall; and, again it was no fault of the present administration of this country, which is bound, in the matter of tariff preference to the British West Indies on sugar, by the ten year agreement negotiated by their predecessors, the Mackenzie King Government."

"I believe very firmly," added Mr. McDonald, "that we have reason to be thankful that the government in power at Ottawa today has had such a grasp of the affairs of the country and has handled them so well. **There is not any country in the world that stands better from the standpoint of credit. We ought to be proud of that record.** And how was it accomplished? One of the measures taken was to reduce expenditures. Last year the expenditure was $81,000,000 less than it was five years ago under Liberal administration. The reduction in Civil Service expenditure alone was $18,000,000, and we are getting along without any loss of efficiency.

"With regard to the coming election," he concluded, "I will not be a candidate but you will find me on the job just the same. **I want to assure you that wherever I can be of any use during the campaign, you have only to call on me and put me there. I shall feel proud to make whatever effort I can to assist my good friend Dr. MacDonald and the Conservative party during the coming campaign.**" (Loud applause).

### PREMIER MACMILLAN

**"I appreciate the service that you are rendering the Conservative party today in coming here in such great numbers to attend this convention,"** said Premier the Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, who was the next speaker called upon. "It is certainly great encouragement to find a packed hall in Georgetown at the first Conservative convention of the local campaign and at your federal nominating convention. I want to thank you for it. It gives those of us who are engaged in this campaign great courage to go through and win—as we are going to do—because I take it that your convention here means that the rank and file of the Conservative party is in earnest in this struggle. And I would say that you are well advised to be in earnest, because as I read political history and events, the federal election will be the most important political contest in the history of this Dominion. A choice will have to be made within a few months, a choice which is of the utmost importance to Canada as a nation; and that choice means this, whether the people of this country are going to return to power the government that has pulled this country most creditably through the depression years. You need not take that statement from Mr. MacDonald or myself, or from any supporter of the Bennett Government. You may go to an independent tribunal, and there ask for evidence any you will find it. That evidence will be found in the transactions and records and studied opinion of the League of Nations. When **the League of Nations says that Canada is coming through this period of depression better than any other country in the civilized world, I think you will agree that the credit must be given to the Government, to the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, who has guided this country during the most trying years of its history.**" (Loud applause).

"You have taken the first step today in the federal campaign. I regret to see men like the Hon. John A. MacDonald going out of political life. I have followed him and have been more closely associated with him than most people, because I always campaigned this County with him. **He goes out of public life as he came into it, with his honour untarnished, with his record high—a man about whom it was always known, that his word was as good as his bond.**" (Applause).

### Tribute To Colleague

"In nominating his successor, you have robbed me of one of my government members. But I cannot blame you for that. On the contrary, I think you have made an excellent choice. Dr. MacDonald is one of the oldest members of the Legislature. He is probably the most popular man in the House. He has filled the responsible position of Speaker of the House until the reorganization of the government, when he became a cabinet member. Since then he has had his seat at the council board; he has been wise in his advice; though he is not a frequent speaker, his experience and co-operation have been appreciated by all of us. We shall miss him from the local Government, but I realize that he is going into a wider sphere. **He is going where he is most needed, because someone must carry the County for the Conservative party in the next election, and I know that my hon. friend, Dr. MacDonald, is going to carry it.**" (Applause). **"For that reason he goes from us with the best wishes of the Government, and anything we can do to assist him in the federal campaign, we shall gladly do.**" (Applause).

"You have had a local nomination also and I am glad to know that you have again expressed confidence in Mr. J. Howard MacDonald, who has been your representative for many years in the Legislature. As a Conservative member and Government supporter his words of wisdom and advice on many occasions in caucus have been of great value. He has good, sound, common sense, and he has endeavored on all occasions to do justice to the district he represents.

"You have nominated as his colleague Mr. Underhay. I was very glad to hear Mr. Seymour Knight couple his name and trace his family history with that of Mr. MacDonald. I think it augurs well for this district, that these two men should receive the nomination at this particular time, because I am counting on the Georgetown District to return two members to support me in the next Legislature." (Applause).

### Commends Federal Members

"If we have been able to accomplish anything provincially in the past four years," continued the Premier, "I want to say that Messrs. MacDonald, Myers and McLure have been of the greatest assistance to my ministry and to myself. These three federal representatives have been of the greatest help in supporting us on those occasions on which we went to Ottawa—and they have been numerous in the last four years. Those are the trips which our political opponents have described as 'picnics.' Perhaps you have heard about them.. I may assure you gentlemen of the Conservative party that no matter what you call them, they were 'picnics' that paid this Province well, because never once did **we go to Ottawa on any mission, and come back empty handed,—as the Liberals came back empt; handed on every occasion on which they went to Ottawa.**" (Applause). **It ill behoves those men to stand up on public platforms or elsewhere and talk about 'picnics' to Ottawa, because we brought home something every time, and when they went they were not even treated with courtesy, as I shall prove on the public platform before this campaign is over.**

### King Gov't. Discourtesy

**"I may say now,"** the Premier declared amid further applause **"that whatever representations they made on behalf of this Province were scoffed at and ignored under their own political administration at Ottawa. That is very different to the way this Province and Government was treated by Mr. Bennett and his cabinet.**

"Fortunately we had strong men in Messrs. MacDonald, Myers and McLure who supported us on every occasion, who not only supported our arguments but advanced arguments—very often conclusive ones—as to how representations should be made. It was a matter of standing together. I am glad that these three men are here today, because I want to give them the credit which is their due." (Applause). "I do not have to stand on this platform, as a Liberal Premier of this Province had to do on the floor of the Legislature some years ago, and say he had failed in getting any recognition of subsidy claims because he could not get support from his own followers in the House. **That is not our position.** Those men never believed in Maritime claims; they never made a study of them that would convince even themselves. Otherwise the late Premier Bell would not have had to stand up and say he could not get any help, even from the legal men on his side of the House. And within the next few months, when this election will be held, you will be asked to put that crowd back in power again." (Laughter). **"What have they to offer this Province that we have not done already?"** (Loud applause).

### Answers Opposition Claims

The Premier then reviewed briefly the record of the Provincial Government, stressing the extra burden involved by the necessity of rebuilding Falconwood Hospital and Prince of Wales College.

"They say the new Prince of Wales College building was an extravagance," he continued. **"Don't you believe it. The College was built at a time when we were able to secure tenders from one end of which tendered were doing so, not for the purpose of making large profits—the competition was too keen for that—but for the purpose of keeping their organizations together; so that we got a rock-bottom figure.**

**"They do not tell you that this Government saved $115,000 in insurance at Prince of Wales College, by doubling up the insurance we found on the College when we came into power,"** added the Premier, and was again answered with applause.

"Prince of Wales College is now a full-fledged junior college. They will not tell you that! Nor will they tell how this Government was able to interest the Carnegie Corporation in education in this Province and obtained $80,000 to endow a chair in Economics and Sociology at the College. They will not say anything about the $100,000 we were able to obtain from the Carnegie authorities for this great library movement, which is reaching every man, woman and child in the Province. They will not tell you about the two splendid units we have constructed at Falconwood Hospital. No! But they will stand up and prate about $35,000 'lost' in plans—plans which have already been partly used in the rebuilding of the existing accommodation. There is yet no proper accommodation there for treatment of our mental patients, and the only reason this government has not gone ahead with the plans is the economic difficulties which every government and every country is facing today.

**"They do not tell you that we paid out little more for the whole Falconwood plans than was paid in architects' fees for one building at the Prince Edward Island Hospital. The trustees of that institution, whose competency as business men has never been questioned, paid $30,000 for plans. The Opposition members and press have nothing to say about that, have they?"** (Applause).

### Liberal Broken Promises

Continuing the Premier launched into an analysis of Liberal broken promises which elicited further applause from the audience. He instanced particularly the promise of Old Age Pensions. **"Did they keep that pledge? No; but this Government did;** and we have no apology to offer for doing so. We felt that the aged people of this Province should get some comfort in their last days, and we carried into effect what our friends in Opposition only talked about doing by establishing the old age pensions system."

Reference was next made by the speaker to the importance of the tourist trade and to the substantial reduction obtained last year in auto rates on the car ferry. The reduction has been made applicable all the year round, and it will benefit not only tourists, but our own people as well.

### The Southport Project

"You will have noted in the press accounts of the convention at which Messrs. McIntyre and Cox were nominated as Liberal candidates," continued the Premier, "reference to the Southport road project. They think that that is going to damn this government, although they know very well that we are experimenting in economical road construction, and we have not gone behind anyone's back to admit that a portion of the Southport project has not been a success. The

## RETIRING

HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD, M.P.

was due largely to defective drainage and poor soil condition. But we hold the guarantee of the company that built it that they will repair that road, using gravel the next time instead of sand, **and the ultimate result will be that we will have a better road than if no defects had developed; and it is not going to cost this Province anything for repairs.**

"We have tried several experiments, because it was felt that if low priced hardsurface highways are feasible throughout the Province, that is the type of road we should adopt. I think we were perfectly justified in experimenting with a few miles of these projects and, as I said, in the case of the Southport project the company themselves are going to repair that road, using material which is very similar to that used on the main highways, which is more expensive but which will not be at the cost of this province" (Applause).

### Subsidy Claims

The Premier next referred to the success attending on the presentation of Maritime subsidy claims before the White Commission. He complimented the Attorney General Hon. H. F. MacPhee, on the splendid presentation of the claims of this province. **Mr. MacPhee had the unique distinction of being specially commended by the chairman, Sir Thomas White, on his presentation.** The Commission recognized the claims of Prince Edward Island to the extent of $3,000,000, the interest on which, at five per cent, makes an annual increased subsidy of $150,000. This was accomplished he emphasized, in spite of the depression.

### The Real Reason

"We have always used the argument that between the years 1926, when the Duncan report was tabled, and 1930, when the King Government went out of power—years that our Liberal friends refer to as the 'prosperous' ones because everything was in an inflated condition **—that that was the time that the financial implementation of the Duncan Report should have been obtained.** They will tell you that they could not get any co-operation from the Conservative Premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. That is their argument. **I take issue with it, and I say the reason was because the then Premier of this Province, Mr. Saunders, would not co-operate with the other two. That was why no progress was made at that time."** (Applause).

### Striking Comparison

"Under the White Commission award, we obtained an increased subsidy of $150,000, while New Brunswick got $300,000 and Nova Scotia $425,000. If you remember the award of the Duncan Commission, you will recall that we obtained $125,000 a year, New Brunswick $600,000 and Nova Scotia $875,000. That works out in the proportion of 1 for Prince Edward Island, 4 3-4 for New Brunswick and 7 for Nova Scotia, as against our proportion under the White Commission award of 1, 2 and 3 for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. **In other words our proportion, as compared with the other Maritime Provinces, was more than doubled over the 1926 subsidy award."**

### A Million In Cash

"During the last four years, on account of unemployment and direct relief, old age pensions, road agreements, etc., we will have **brought into this Province over one million dollars in cold cash.** (Appalause). **That is in addition to the $150,000 annual subsidy increase to which I have referred. Are you satisfied with that record?"**

Voice: **"We certainly are!"** (Applause).

Continuing, the Premier scored the Opposition argument alleging "extravagance" on the Government's part. "These gentlemen talk about extravagance!" he exclaimed; **"the very same crowd that increased the liabilities of this Province by $540,000 in the last eight months they were in power—almost as much as we did in the next two years, with all the rebuilding we had to do."**

Another Opposition argument advanced was that Mr. Lea was a farmer and knew more about farm conditions than he, Premier MacMillan, did. "Perhaps I am a better friend of the farmers than the ones who want to get into power," he said. "I quite realize that a good deal more has to be done before the farmers of this Province can be put on a level where they should be, and where I hope to see them. If this Government is given an opportunity we will show that we are the real friends of the farmers, and that we will do more than talk—**we will act and do our best to get the farmers back into a proper system of mixed farming, which to my mind is the only hope that this Province will ever have.** That requires work and co-operation. As a Government we are prepared to do it, and the Federal Government is prepared to help us.

The Premier concluded by expressing the earnest hope that the Prime Minister, whose health had been endangered by his unflagging attention to public duties, would return to Canada fully restored, and would be able to complete the great reform policies which he has launched so successfully.

### MR. MYERS, M. P.

Called upon, Mr. J. H. Myers, M.P., said that in his twenty-six years of public life he had been very closely associated with the Hon. John A. MacDonald, both in local and federal politics. He had been Minister of Agriculture when Mr. MacDonald held the Public Works portfolio in the first Stewart Government, and he could say no more capable or impartial administrator had ever filled that position.

Mr. Myers also paid warm tributes of appreciation to the Hon. Dr. MacDonald and to the district candidates, Messrs. J. H. MacDonald and Underhay, in whose election he expressed the greatest confidence.

He was proud, he said, to associate himself with Premier MacMillan on every occasion when the Premier came to Ottawa, because he commanded the respect of Mr. Bennett and every member of the Dominion Cabinet. The Premier, in fact, Mr. Myers said, is to Prince Edward Island what Mr. Bennett is to Canada—a leader of outstanding ability, whom we are fortunate to have at the head of affairs at this critical time.

As for the MacMillan Government's record, Mr. Myers believed that the subsidy increase obtained from the White Commission alone entitled them to re-election. (Applause).

Discussing federal matters, Mr. Myers pointed out that when the Bennett Government took office they found an adverse trade balance against Canada of $110,000,000. This condition has been more than reversed and during 1933-34 we sold more of our products abroad than we bought, to the tune of $140,000.

The Dunning budget—introduced as an eleventh-hour election gesture by the King Government, he characterized as a budget in which its sponsors "didn't know whether they were coming or going." It was a "brick" which Mr. King had thrown at Washington, after waiting hat in hand on Uncle Sam's doorstep for eight years, and getting nothing. Mr. Myers enumerated some of the high tariff barriers against Canada when the Bennett Government took office. It seems that there is nothing shore of a famine in the United States which will induce them to buy our products.

There is, Mr. Myers believed, a great future ahead for the livestock breeder in Canada, particularly in horses and cattle. He hoped to see our farmers forget potatoes and get back to dairying, hog raising and poultry — industries which they should never have left.

The argument advanced in favor of United States trade has been that that country is our nearest market. Mr. Myers compared the two countries to two farmers separated by a line fence. "What is the use of trying to sell your neighbor a horse, if he already has all the horses he wants? He may be your nearest 'market', but he doesn't want to buy." That, the speaker suggested, has been our experience in trying to market agricultural products in the United States. That was the reason for the Hawley-Smoot tariff. It was this condition which Mr. Bennett found when he took power in 1930, and which induced him to open up negotiations with a view to establishing closer Empire trade relations. The history of these negotiations, culminating in Empire Trade Agreements, was briefly given.

The need of the Bennett economic reform policies was also emphasized. Reference was made to the radical group headed by Mr. Woodsworth, M.P., who wish to establish a socialistic commonwealth in Canada. Even in this Province the support of this group is being advocated. "They are asking that we should let some overseer come in and turn our farms into one, and we could all work under the overseer. That is what communism or commonwealth means. You and I, whose forefathers came to this country for two purposes—to secure a few acres of land of their own, and to worship God as they wanted to—we are being asked to relinquish this heritage in the name of Socialism. Not yet for Georgetown; not yet for Prince Edward Island!" (Applause). Nevertheless there are abuses under the capitalistic system which we must get rid of, and which it is the purpose of the Bennett reform policies to do." The speaker emphasized in this connection the necessity of giving basic producers and working men a greater proportion of the wealth derived under present system.

Referring to the Farm Loan Act, Mr. Myers stressed the need of some provision to enable a farmer to obtain money for the purpose of establishing his sons on farms of their own.

Every reform measure introduced by the Bennett Government, he continued, has been bitterly opposed by Mr. Mackenzie [illegible] and his colleagues.

### MR. McLURE, M.P.

Pleasure at the privilege of participating in such a splendid convention was voiced by the next speaker, Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., who also was received with enthusiastic applause. The gathering, he said, would do credit to any constituency in Canada. He was particularly pleased to see the younger element so well represented.

Complimenting Hon. Dr. MacDonald on his nomination, Mr. McLure recalled that heroic part which the country doctor plays in the community, and the recognition which has recently come to him through the publicity attending on the birth and progress of the Dionne quintuplets. "A few years ago people thought the country doctor was going to pass off the stage and the age of the specialist was coming in, but there is now a much wider recognition than ever before of the great value of the services which the country doctor is performing.

The provincial candidates were also warmly complimented on their nomination.

### Unemployment Problem

Mr. McLure then took up the unemployment question. "Prior to 1921," he said, "we never had unemployment to any extent. True, we had seasonal unemployment. The fisherman could not follow his vocation all the year around, and there was a time when the farmer also was unemployed, likewise the longshoreman and certain other classes of labor. But in 1921, after the War period, things began to change and besides seasonal unemployment we had a growing unemployed population throughout the country. In 1924 those registered as unemployed, apart from seasonal unemployment, numbered 50,000. It went on and on, each year increasing until by 1930 there were registered 170,000 unemployed, to say nothing of those who did not register. Added to that, in those years from 1921 to 1930, 1,130,000 of our able-bodied citizens had to leave Canada to seek employment in the United States. After the crash came in 1929 many of these persons had to be returned to Canada, as there was nothing for them to do in the country of their adoption. **When you are told that there are 500,000 registered unemployed, it is well to remember that the greater portion are those who were driven out of other countries on account of the depression, and the Government of this country has had to shoulder the burden of taking care of them."**

What, Mr. McLure asked, was the attitude of the Mackenzie King Government toward unemployment? The question was raised in February, 1930, when the mayors, heads of labor organizations and other officials representing communities throughout many parts of Canada, interviewed Mr. King as Prime Minister at Ottawa. They were met in a small room which there was hardly standing accommodation, and the first thing Mr. King did was to lecture those people and tell them that the question of unemployment was not a federal matter at all, but that the responsibility was on the municipalities and provinces. Subsequently, from his place in Parliament, he declared that he would not give a five cent piece from the federal treasury for unemployment relief to "any Tory Province."

This attitude Mr. McLure compared with the attitude of the present Prime Minister. In August, 1930, after coming into power, Mr. Bennett's first action was to call a special session of Parliament at which $20,000,000 was voted to assist the unemployed. **The measure was opposed by every Liberal member, from Mr. Mackenzie King down. Yet the bill was put through, thanks to the Conservative majority, and nearly $100,000 of that grant was received for unemployment relief by this Province.** Mr. Bennett did not say to the then Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island, 'Not a five cent piece'; on the contrary, the money was distributed to all the provinces, according to their need. (Applause).

"If you are in the House of Commons when any relief measure is brought in by the present Government," continued Mr. McLure, "you will always find the Liberal Opposition opposing it in every way. Just before the Easter recess it was the desire of the Government to bring in a public works bill whereby $112,000,000 would be available for the benefit of the unemployed. The Liberals fought it from start to finish, and held it up so that the bill has not yet been passed. **But I can assure you it WILL be passed.**" (Applause).

Mr. McLure amusingly described a hunter who shot several times at an imaginary possum, only to find that what he had been aiming at was an insect on his own eyebrow. This was the position the Opposition found themselves in when they went out "gunning" after the Government. The mischief they succeeded in finding was in their own ranks. (Laughter).

If ever Canada had a Prime Minister in which the whole electorate should take pride, it is at the present time under the leadership of Premier Bennett, Mr. McLure declared. He was "without a peer in Canada, and with not any superior as a statesman in the British Empire." The agricultural legislation introduced by the Bennett administration, he added, has done more on behalf of the farmers than has ever been achieved in the way of legislation since 1867. The hope of the country lay in return of Premier Bennett and the Conservative party, to carry forward the reforms already begun

Continued on page 11

You're always sure of Sussex as there's nothing in it to harm the delicate digestion of even little "kids"! For back of it is the Government-tested water from the famous Sussex Springs—plus the finest Jamaica ginger root, table sugar and real fruit flavours. And the big economy bottle enables you to serve it freely when the children call for more.



**Conservative Convention**

**Charlottetown & Royalty**

A Convention of the Conservative Electors of the 5th District of Queen's County will be held in the Board Room, City Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21ST at eight o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Provincial Election.

Each Poll is entitled to send five candidates. Poll Chairmen are requested to see that their delegates are appointed forthwith and that each Poll is fully represented at the Convention.

**Samuel Kennedy**
PRESIDENT

**R. R Bell**
SECRETARY

L-2617-5-16-35