

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Yesterday Premier MacMillan formally tendered the resignation of his government to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and recommended that His Honour should send to the Hon. W. M. Lea for the purpose of undertaking a new government. According to precedent this was done and Mr. Lea, expressing his willingness, submitted a list of members of the new Legislature prepared to accept office.

Mr. Lea had previously announced that he had abundance of lumber from which to choose a cabinet. As anticipated, however, he has himself retained the portfolio of Agriculture along with that of Premier and Secretary-Treasurer—three offices in one. His long experience in politics, both in Government and Opposition, and his life-long knowledge and practice of agriculture, qualify him to discharge these duties providing his health continues to improve, as everyone hopes will be the case.

Mr. Thane A. Campbell was the logical successor to Mr. MacPhee as Attorney General, he having previously held that office in the first Lea administration. There was some doubt at one time whether Mr. Campbell would care to give up his remunerative practice in Summerside to live in Charlottetown, but evidently this difficulty has been overcome. He may decide to continue in practice at Summerside, making periodical calls at the Provincial Building in the discharging of his official duties.

Mr. J. P. McIntyre has gone back to his old position as Minister of Public Works. He already has the McIntyre highway as a memorial of his previous occupancy of that office, and probably he will now devote his main efforts to the extension of the St. Peters-McIntyre highway to as far as Savage Harbour at least, if not to Souris.

The surprise of the appointments is Mr. Mark R. McGuigan to the portfolio of Public Health and Education. It was generally understood that the intention of the Liberal party was to abolish this portfolio entirely, it having been denounced in the election campaign as an unnecessary expense, the duties of which could be discharged by other portfolio holders. But it is the old story of Liberal promises made for election purposes. Now that they are ensconced in office, their first action is to outrage public opinion by acting directly opposite to their attitude when appealing for votes. So far as Education is concerned, Mr. McGuigan should fill the bill admirably, but having no qualifications as a medical man he will be in the hands of his deputies so far as the executive work of Public Health is concerned.

It is understood that Mr. S. S. Hessian, K.C., who had strong claims on the Attorney Generalship which his friends, both within and without the Legislature, were advocating, has been promised the Speakership. This will remove a lively and independent member from the discussions in the House. In the absence of any official Opposition, the advantage of this from a provincial standpoint is questionable. With his legal knowledge and past experience in the Legislature, however, Mr. Hessian should fill the Speaker's chair with credit.

Mr. B. W. LePage has failed to obtain a portfolio, but no doubt he will be satisfied with acting, from time to time, in the capacity of Premier in Mr. Lea's absence. Although not in office he is a member of the Government, and has already taken an active part in directing the officials of the Public Works Department in the way he thinks they should go.

Among the non-portfolio holders good material, not at all of the "lumber" description, is to be found. Mr. T. W. L. Prowse, representing the City, is a man of first-class business training and assiduity. He proved himself to be a competent and successful Mayor of Charlottetown, and will no doubt add to his laurels as a member of the Government.

Mr. L. A. R. Allen one would have expected to find among the portfolio holders. The Ministry of Education would have suited him admirably, as he has so well directed the interests of his family in this connection. No one appreciates better the value of education in the community, and the other

Notes By The Way

Mr. Bennett, engrossed in his great task, has made little effort to keep himself before the public in a favorable light. So far as that practical side of politics is concerned he simply has had no time or heart for it. Of all the leaders Canada has had since Confederation Mr. Bennett has paid least attention to the political game and has given himself most wholeheartedly to his task as head of the government.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A surprise to many will be the absence from any government seat, with or without portfolio, of our old friend and parliamentary veteran, Mr. W. H. Dennis. Mr. Dennis would have made an excellent Minister of Agriculture had the Premier seen fit to make an "economic" sacrifice on his behalf. The same can be said for Mr. J. Walter Jones. But evidently Mr. Lea, while quite prepared to advise others against "clamouring for office," was unwilling to let this portfolio and its accompanying remuneration slip through his fingers.

It will be some time before the new portfolio holders become accustomed to their duties, but we may expect that they will devote their full energy and ability to directing the departments over which they have been placed. With the mandate received from the electors, there should be no excuse for failure to implement any of the sixteen Liberal election pledges.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Bennett Government is now ready for return to office for a second term.

Hon. A. B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce is to be opposed in York-Sudbury by the Mayor of Fredericton, Mr. W. S. Clark.

As the result of a "Baby Week" in Saint John no fewer than 24 inmates of the Protestant Home were adopted, with the prospect of six or eight more being happily placed in adopted homes.

It is announced that on invitation, Mr. Warren T. Cook, Toronto, Dominion organizer of the Reconstruction Party will address an organization meeting in Saint John tonight.

"Gerry" McGeer has been adopted Federal Liberal candidate in Vancouver-Burrard. He is already Mayor of the City, and a member of the Provincial legislature, so his resignation of either or both civic and provincial appointments is in order.

A three cornered contest in all 11 Toronto ridings in the Dominion election is assured. Conservative, Liberal and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation parties have placed candidates in each riding. Thus far no Reconstructionist candidates have been adopted. Dr. Rose Henderson will contest Toronto Parkdale for the C.C.F. as the only woman candidate.

Since the depression began the Dominion and provincial governments and the municipalities have expended nearly \$500,000,000 on relief throughout the country. Everything possible has been done to succor the distressed and it is a fact that no one has starved or gone without shelter through any fault of the authorities. Those who complain offer no practical solution of whatever difficulties exist, while, as for the agitators, they only work to check what is being done. They suggest destruction rather than construction.

Sir William Watson was a sublime poet, but curiously enough he will be remembered by many merely as the writer of the caustic verses—"The Woman with the Serpent Tongue" alleged to be dedicated to the wife of a former Prime Minister:

"She is not old, she is not young, The woman with the Serpent Tongue, The haggard cheek, the hungry eye, The poisoned words that wildly fly, The famished face, the fevered hand— Who alights the worthiest in the land, Sneers at the just, condemns the brave, And blackens goodness in its grave."

"To think that such as she can mar Names that among the noblest are! That hands like hers can touch the springs That move who knows what men and things That on her with their fates have hung! The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue."

Deaths of many horses in rural Manitoba from a disease believed by some veterinarians to be transmitted by the blood, and the other

That Body of Yours

How often have we heard the political spell binder declare that the "farmer gets less under Conservative policy for everything he has to sell, and has to pay more for everything he has to buy?" Let the tillers of our soil don their thinking caps and honestly enquire into the truth of this. The statement is a broad one, made to work injury not only upon the party opponent, but on the farmer whose greatest interests it exploits. Statistics, every seller of farm produce, and purchaser of commodities, if his memory is good, can supply the answer within his own experience.

In articles such as wheat and potatoes, in which we are dependent entirely on foreign demand and supply, no process of government or tariff can in any way influence prices or sales. In produce in which the home market can absorb the supply, government interposition and tariffs play an important part in price preservation.

The facts of history prove this. Remove the 8¢ duty from butter, and see how the price will slump down to be less than 1¢ pound. Cut out a 4¢ per barrel duty on pork, and like a lightning flash hog prices will drop 3¢ per lb. Cut out our 8¢ a dozen duty on eggs, then watch the early United States hen trust destroying our late winter and early spring sales of eggs. Some farmers of good memory will remember under Liberal beneficence when Chinese eggs were retailed in our city stores.

And make the subject a searching one. Test it out on cheese, eggs, butter, hogs, lambs, poultry, hay, turnips, vegetables, milk, cream, fruit, in fact everything produced on the farm (potatoes excepted) and you will find that a number of articles at the price realized under the Mackenzie King regime, in many others as much as fifty per cent more, and in no case is farm produce selling for less under Conservative than under Liberal rule.

Equally so investigate the prices you have been paying for what you buy. Are you paying more when you buy a Mackenzie King rule? Is it so easy for you to determine. The suit of clothes which cost you \$30 to \$35 you can now buy for \$20 to \$25. The \$3 shirt now costs you \$2.50. The \$8 hat can now be bought for \$6 and the \$5 one for \$3 to \$3.50. Coal, so especially helped by the Bennett government is now sold for \$1 to \$2.50 less per ton than when Mackenzie King was in power. The commodities of living are sold cheaper than in those fatal trade years of the Liberal King government. Look at your boots and shoes too; how much less do they cost.

It is easy to shout fallacies from platforms, for "prejudice" to swallow. Newspapers, where there is no prejudice, are not so easily put on paper any form of monstrous fables. But if the level headed and calculating farmer will delve into fact, search into the records of his own buyings and sellings, he will laugh at the duplicity of those who try to cram fallacies down his throat, that he may be misled into doing an injustice to the government, which has labored so hard, and with so much accomplishment to lift him and his agricultural industry out of the slough into which mismanagement had enveloped it.

The Mackenzie King promise is to return backward to those days of low selling and high price buying. Whites in the neighboring British colonies was mentioned. But even away down in Southern Rhodesia the same feeling exists, judging by an interview given The Montreal Gazette by A. R. Thompson, a prominent mining man and member of the Southern Rhodesian parliament. If Italy tries and fails, he said, "the colored population of Africa will assume that the white man's power is on the wane, and then we may expect trouble. You may gather what that will mean for Southern Rhodesia, where the whites number 50,000 and the blacks 1,000,000. It is not question of approval or disapproval of Italy's Ethiopian policy. Personally, my sympathies lie with the Ethiopians and so I think does that of all white men in Africa."

Mr. Thompson is strongly of the opinion that Italian defeat would kindle the African flame. When the African "goes berserk" he is a menace of which people of the European world have not the slightest conception," he says. Nor is he too sure about Italian success. The Italians will require an elaborate service corps. The Ethiopian can feed himself, and if he misses a meal one day he can wait philosophically for the morrow. Disease, too, will play, and is already playing havoc with the Italians.

France has sent troops, guns, barbed wire and all kinds of munitions to neighboring French Somaliland in readiness for possible uprisings. The French fear that an Italian defeat would be followed by a general uprising against the European colonial rulers. Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal all have interests thereabouts.

A war waged by Italy against Ethiopia would be patently lacking in plausible excuse. It is well known, of course, that Mussolini is in a hard financial position and the Ethiopian market and the Ethiopian resources would give Italian commerce a much desired fillip. But it is a long chance, and if the Ethiopian ruler is ready to make some concessions, a bird in the hand should seem better than two in the bush.

One of the curious features of the case is that the sympathies and the training of the Ethiopian ruler are European. His education was European and he is a Christian—in a country with a large Mohammedan and pagan population. He has encouraged the missionary movement in his country and the retention of the Yon of Judah in Ethiopia might just be enough to swing the Africa of the future into European modes

Trade And Commerce

(By Exporter) VII How often have we heard the political spell binder declare that the "farmer gets less under Conservative policy for everything he has to sell, and has to pay more for everything he has to buy?" Let the tillers of our soil don their thinking caps and honestly enquire into the truth of this. The statement is a broad one, made to work injury not only upon the party opponent, but on the farmer whose greatest interests it exploits. Statistics, every seller of farm produce, and purchaser of commodities, if his memory is good, can supply the answer within his own experience.

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Retrospect And Prospect

(By Analyst) Speculation as to our political future is rife. Parties and factions have accumulated. Each reaching out for popular favor, some of them really imagining that they see the dark clouds breaking to display a silver lining, and a reflecting hope. But beyond there is the hidden ocean of failure and blazed fortune to many seeking the pot at the rainbow end. Many think they are called, the few will be chosen. And so many new political sects, Socialists, Labor, Can. Commonwealth Federation, Abenhart Social Credit, the H. H. Stevens Reconstructionists, and who can foresee how many more of independents and party trace kickers.

How are these new political clans going to effect the old time Conservative and Liberal parties? To many this is the puzzling problem. To the student of political history and the trend of voting tendencies it is of more easy solution. In Canada the greater population is essentially Conservative. All past elections, even where they have met defeat, demonstrate this. Next in number it is fair to count the Liberal party. Both of these parties will command the vote of their faithful, in the above order. With this as a reasonable proposition, what effect will the warring outside factions have upon the final result.

As between Conservative and Liberal alone the outcome is not in doubt. The intense and discerning voter will never turn down the ablest statesmen ever honored in Canada, and by the world at large, and push back the country into the depression superinduced by Mackenzie King misrule. Of themselves they will stand by the Bennett policies of reform, which is turning us into the high road to prosperity.

The Liberal leader of course has his backing. He is astute enough however to see that in these alone his case is hopeless. And so, without policy or program of recovery, he has banked on the vast number of discontented and unemployed, the socialist and the infesting isms, with whose help he had hoped to win.

And now he sees these hopes vanishing. The great floating vote of the depression is melting out of view and out of prospect. It is no solace that Bennett is not the incumbent; the sour view of it is that they are falling into other than the hoped for and expected Liberal arms. They are going off onto their own, running shows of their own creation, in picnic grounds of their own selection.

Mr. King, still bidding for socialist, and radical support, dare not attack them too fiercely. With the olive branch of "repeal of the section of the Criminal Code" against sedition, he is trying to woo them to his bosom. But the courting does not seem promising. The C.C.F. he is slightly antagonistic. Leader Woodsworth made it rather hot for him in parliament, and he concludes better let sleeping dogs

In Memory Of Bolivar

(Montreal Gazette) The Pan-American Society has been observing the 152nd anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, Latin-American liberator and dictator in a stirring period of South American history, when the rule of Spain was being cast off. Bolivar was not unlike some of the dictators of the present age, although in his case he brought much inherited wealth into the causes he espoused and spent it freely on them. He was born in Caracas, Venezuela, July 24, 1783, of wealthy parents and was sent to Spain to be educated. His years in that country apparently did not make him an admirer of that power, for on his return to Venezuela he joined actively with those who were working to abolish Spanish rule in the South American. In 1810 he led an uprising in Caracas and three years later won a victory over the Spaniards. For his services he was named dictator of Venezuela. But he did not last long in that office, being forced to flee and take refuge in the West Indies. He was a determined patriot, however, and came back from exile, resumed the fight with such success that he was emboldened to proclaim a large republic, which he named Colombia. This time he held on and in 1821 had the satisfaction of seeing the new country recognized, becoming its first president. Ambition had him in its grip and he turned his attention to Peru, feeling that land also from Spanish domination. The southern states of Peru formed themselves into a separate unit, called Bolivia, after Bolivar, who was created perpetual protector. As was the case with his Venezuelan dictatorship, however, his authority was challenged and overthrown, and he departed. Emerging once more from enforced retirement, Bolivar sought and obtained power in Colombia, secured the presidency and held that office until his death in 1830.

The liberator, dictator and protector seems destined to have his name kept alive in perpetuity in the South American Republic of Bolivia, and in Venezuela's standard monetary unit, the bolivar. There is also a statue to him in Central Park, New York, and a Bolivar hotel not far away. On Wednesday guests at a dinner in New York marched to the statue in the park, where bands played several national anthems. Mr. John L. Merrill, president of the Pan-American Society, opened the ceremonies with an address, in which he stated that the members of the society were bound together by their devotion to an ideal—"friendship and understanding between the twenty-one republics of America." This is a noble sentiment, and if the numerous countries of the Americas maintain this friendship and understanding, they will be setting a good example to the world at large. The Pan-American Society is doing its part in the peace movement, and in honoring Simon Bolivar it is paying tribute to a man who spent his time and money in a constant

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HENDERSON & CUDMORE. The full force of his invective is against Stevens. And why? Not for fear of his selected following, which will likely be small, but in mortal terror of his vote splitting. That he will cut some into Conservatives may be admitted. But his big thrust, his deep cut will be into the Liberal ranks, the intelligent wing of which hesitate to vote Conservative, yet who want a leader with an economic policy, a something to relieve the national

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