

LLOYD GEORGE AND NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ARE DISCUSSED

J. L. Garvin, Journalist, In An Interesting Article In the Montreal Standard Reviews Political Affairs in Great Britain

The indirect pourparlers with Lloyd George are a finished chapter; but other chapters will now be vigorously written by his own hand, and this affair is no such shut book as the almost effusive enthusiasm of first more self-satisfied among Ministers are pleased to suppose.

For what is their alternative? What is their programme? Let us look at it fairly, and try to see whether it offers such firm grounds as prudent men would willingly build on. First is to be no such early reconstruction as the Government's best friends, without exception, have desired. For, if nothing can be done now, nothing can be done until autumn, because the Jubilee festivities will intervene. The old faces will remain in the old places until the leaves drop. And a General Election is to be put off if possible until the sweet flowers of 1936 bloom in its spring. In this pretty vision Neville Chamberlain is to introduce two more Budgets—the first good, the second better. Under a middle-class franchise the latter argument would carry weight; but the democracy swayed in its voting by thanks for a past Budget has yet to be found. The Socialists will always do the outbidding.

Further calculations apparently are that unemployment will be largely decreased, especially by the great building and re-building operations to abolish slums and overcrowding; that beneficial successes may be achieved in foreign policy; that the India scheme may be healed after the passing of the Bill, and a united front restored between autumn and the General Election; and that Mr. Churchill and some others not now available may then be brought into the Government. And perhaps after all, Lloyd George himself as well. Some of these ideas are the tissues or gossamer sanguine speculation, and defy definite criticism. Too much of the scheme seems to depend upon a curious expectation of that democratic gratitude which never exists.

The constituencies are the sphere, where Mr. Lloyd George takes a hand. After parleys and perturbations he is free again to resume his independent campaign, and as a satirist he will re-

lish his advantages. He has only to read out from the newspapers a selection of Ministerial utterances concerning the New Deal and to contrast the feelings with the sedulous caution of second thoughts after the official order to look the other way.

The correct thing at the moment is to refer to Lloyd George as a personage of high distinction but small importance. Why does he not content himself with recording his past in making history, and abandon ambitions to make more? In practical politics he would never have been heard of again had he remained quiet at Churt; and he would have failed to make himself heard in any case, had not a pesky Press sent reporters to Bangor. Even as it is, swear Taper and Tadpole, the pother is preposterous. The Socialists will not follow him, nor he them. The Conservatives cannot agree about him, but dare not split. In these circumstances—runs the rigmorale—he may safely be regarded or disregarded as a pilgrim to nowhere.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer very markedly challenged conclusions. Returning to his harder tone at the end of last session, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated the orthodox view of the Treasury, unchanged since the War, that "public works" are a snare; that therefore, subsidised idleness is better than subsidised employment; that cheap money, in effect, is a blessing even when so many of its owners derive no income from it, and are afraid to invest; and that it is pretty well with us when confidence is preserved on these terms. Lloyd George calls them, as we know, the "blank and damning negations".

Here at last is issue of principle on which the future of domestic politics is very likely to pivot. As between Lloyd George and the Chancellor of the Exchequer there seems to have arisen that direct and irreconcilable contradiction which the most thoughtful friends of National Government were solicitous to avoid. For the Ministerialists it is a controversy bound to be barren or mischievous un-

der democratic conditions. Lloyd George at Bangor was fallacious in some parts of his analysis; mistaken in one of his chief ideas of executive method though right in another; and warmly exaggerated in his entire conception of what it is possible to do on his lines. Mr. Chamberlain's attitude is triflingly exaggerated in the opposite sense, and, as against Lloyd George's expansive fervor, has the rather metallic snap of Low Church doctrine in economics. Democracy follows the positive spirits, not the negative.

The moving passage of the Bangor speech was where the eloquent campaigner dwelt on the social and spiritual values of his watch-word, "Work, not Dole". This is the soul of his effort and the simplicity of his strength whatever errors he has made or may make by excessive elaboration.

That subsidised employment is far better than subsidised idleness wherever we are forced to choose between the two, is a doctrine not to be disposed of even on the strictly economic side by the narrower canons of the Treasury. Moral deterioration as much as physical may reduce the economic efficiency of human lives. In a healthy society every fit individual should give work for payment. As Lloyd George says, what of the young? Are they too to be taught in their teens that right to money from the State may be divorced from every duty of exertion and service? In Germany the "pick and spade" battalions are a salutary as well as a strong institution. The questions of conscience and character here, the questions of citizenship and of human worth, are beyond the power of the Treasury power to determine. As we have urged this view for many years, we cannot unsay it now.

Fortunately the Chancellor of the Exchequer admits a sweeping exception to his rule. He, like the Government as a whole, is committed to "Public Works" in a gigantic form by a programme of clearance and rehousing which a few years ago would have filled the Treasury with insuperable horror. It means the district organization of work by the expenditure of public money. The effect in diminishing unemployment should be remarkable. But at the best there will remain plenty to do in the same direction; and any contention that other kinds of "public works" are ruled out by orthodox principle would be like swallowing the camel and straining at the gnat.

Lloyd George will pursue his campaign. The nature of the new situation

HERITAGE OF ENGLAND THEME OF ADDRESS

Brian Cook Gave Splendid Address at Normal School Last Evening, Illustrating with Beautiful Slides.

Brian Cook, of London, England, gave an inspiring and instructive address last evening in the auditorium of the Normal School, his theme being "The Heritage of England." The address was fittingly illustrated with slides, depicting the magnificence of English traditions, its heritage of beautiful cathedrals, its industrial movement and its gorgeous countryside. J. H. Malcolm acted as chairman, introduced the speaker and at the conclusion presented him with a hearty vote of thanks from the audience.

Mr. Cook, who has a clear voice and able presentation, described England, commencing on the south coast, touring the west coast, crossing the northern parts of England and then proceeding down the east coast. He dwelt at length on the city of London, its magnificent buildings, and in conclusion the lecturer pointed out and described certain scenes which he believed to be typical of English country life.

Mr. Cook showed pictures of the cathedrals of England—an essential and voluminous part of that English heritage. There were an immense number. Oftentimes the cathedral was terrific in size, dominating the smaller village which surrounded it. The styles of architecture, Norman, Tudor, and Gothic—and the verging towards the classic after the Renaissance, were clearly portrayed and explained. The lecturer told of the perfect marble used in their construction, being quarried at Devon.

English countryside, the mountainous and sombre regions of Wales, the idyllic little groves and lake districts, with their villages like tiny gems, were described. In the north of England was the Great wall, built in 250 B. C. in the era of the Emperor Hadrian.

The Universities, Cambridge and Oxford were detailed with picture and remarks by the lecturer. The architecture in those places is superb.

Oolitic Limestone, the famous Stonehenge, the new theatre built of Stratford-on-Avon, replacing the old one built there. Here was where the immortal bard Shakespeare, lived, the chalk cliffs of Dover were mentioned by the lecturer and described. Mr. Cook traced the influence of modernity in its new industrial buildings, and he also showed and depicted in words the "changing of the guard" in Buckingham Palace, the home of the King and Queen.

Essentially English heritage is in the soil. The soul of England is expressed in no small degree by its villages, its hillsides, and the uniqueness of its climates. Mr. Cook in conclusion hoped that his audience would carry away with them the at-

will make it more telling than before both in force and ridicule. Its sympathetic and disturbing attraction among large numbers of the Government's supporters in the House of Commons—especially northern members—will soon be returned. The Government's position in the constituencies, so far from being bettered by last week's camouflage will be worsened by procrastination as before. If Lloyd George is driven to organize independent candidatures, he can do it with incomparably more effect than the Samuelite Liberals by themselves could attain and just as he turned the electoral scales in 1929 he may do it again. By contrast, his inclusion in the Cabinet would have assured like nothing else the continuance of National Government for another five years. When interests so vast are involved this time in the difference between risk and certainly, we must repeat our conviction that the Ministerial course is a gamble and a dull gamble. Long before next autumn, not to speak of next spring, there will be some edifying comparisons between fudge and fact.

mosphere the English countryside, the strength of its cathedrals, and a something that is essentially England.

The address was sponsored by the local committee of the National Council of Education.

ETHIOPIANS ARE READY FOR ANY TROUBLE

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 13.—Emperor Haile Selassie today told a special meeting of his two nominated Chambers that Ethiopia pins its hope on the League of Nations to iron out its dispute with Italy, but that the Empire "is ready for every eventuality."

The Emperor, who recently ordered troops to the borders of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, outlined the complete Italo-Ethiopian dispute to the Chambers.

GENEVA, April 13.—Italy in a new note to the League of Nations today denied Ethiopia's claims that direct negotiations will not succeed in solving the Somaliland border dispute, and declared that Italy, instead of bowing to Ethiopia's demand for League settlement, would pursue direct negotiations as the method of settlement.

WHEN THE OCCASION REQUIRES THE PURCHASE OF A FUNERAL Those who investigate will find our prices lowest. Prompt and efficient service. Complete stock and equipment. Complete funeral including motor hearse and services \$50, \$75, \$100 and upward. No extra charge for delivering to rural districts.

H. R. ADAMS
459-461 KING STREET
(Next Wilmot Church)

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. C. McMULLEN
Dentist
X-RAY

Hours: 9 a.m.-1 p.m. 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m.
Phone 504 Loyalist Building

G. I. NUGENT, M. D.

333 BRUNSWICK STREET
Phone 808.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Hanson, Dougherty and West
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.
Carleton Chambers,
61 Carleton St. : Fredericton

DR. G. R. LISTER
: Dentist :
QUEEN STREET : Below Regent
Phone 531-11
Burchill-Wilkinson Building

YOUR HOME IS YOUR CASTLE
Admit only clean, constructive news by reading
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

It gives all the constructive world news but does not exploit crime and scandal. Has interesting feature pages for all the family on Women's Activities, Homemaking, Gardens, Education and Books. Also pages for the Children and Young Folks. Vigorous editorials and an interpretation of news in the "March of the Nations" Column are of special interest to men.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of
One year \$9.00
Six months 4.50
Three months \$2.25
One month 70c

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Sample Copy on Request

INSURANCE
HOWARD H. BLAIR

RELIABLE BRITISH and CANADIAN COMPANIES

PHONES—Office 291-21
Residence 345-11

68 YORK STREET

—You Can Rest Assured—

New Maple Syrup

Ripe Tomatoes—18 cents per pound. Celery—18 cents per head
Large Winesap Apples—45c per doz.
Trinidad, Navel and Jaffa Oranges, Grapefruit, Bananas, etc.
Iceberg Lettuce—two for 25c

A. E. EARDLEY Phone 618 and Be Satisfied.
Home-owned Store
Corner Brunswick and St. John Streets

NEW CABBAGE

CELERY, LETTUCE, RIPE TOMATOES, NEW BERMUDA
CARROTS, ORANGES, APPLES, BANANAS

HAROLD YERXA
GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

PHONE 305 89 YORK STREET

THE CAPITAL GARAGE

— W. E. Vaughan, Proprietor —
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B. CAMPBELL ST.
PHONE 206-21 OFFICE 206-41

Northern Electric Radios

Lacquer System of Painting Tires and Accessories of All Kinds

Johnson Outboard Motors and Boats
ver Automatic Brake Testing Service

DISTRIBUTORS FOR U.S.L. BATTERIES
Special Attention to Tourist Travel OPEN ALL NIGHT

ROSEBUD
"No arguing - it's the Best."
by LOU SKUCE

THAT'S WHAT I CALL A LUCKY BREAK!
HERE YOU ARE AT HOME, JIM,
WITH NOTHIN' TO DO BUT REST, READIN'
YOUR FAVOURITE LITERATURE AN'
SMOKIN' YOUR FAVOURITE TOBACCO
— ROSEBUD!

ROSEBUD
CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

THE MARITIME SMOKE