

Progress For All Of New Brunswick His Chief Desire

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Moses he is that he will lead the children out of the wilderness over night. Is he a greater can than Ramsay MacDonald, President Roosevelt, Premier Bennett, or any other premier or minister in any country the world over? Does he not know that 66 nations of the world sent their leading statesmen to Geneva to see if something cannot be done to relieve this depression. After the conference they came away no better able to work out a solution than when they went there."

Premier Tilley referred to President Roosevelt and said there was no man who had tried harder or more sincerely to solve the unemployment problem, and yet "has he been able to say that the wonderful solution of the NRA has been a success—and yet forsooth the Opposition say 'let us into power and we will remedy the evil overnight! It can't be done overnight,'" the speaker declared.

"But this Government has been doing something," Premier Tilley continued. For the first time, he said, this province put into effect the Mining Act to look after the interests of the miners, largely in Minto but in other sections of the province as well. The conditions there were not the best, he said, there were no regulations for men working underground. This Government put this legislation into effect and appointed a miner to see that the regulations were carried out.

Premier Tilley explained that of 17½ million acres in this province, 7½ million acres are crown lands. It was his duty as Minister of Lands and Mines, to get the best possible price for stumpage. He felt it was also his duty, when he saw men who were working in the woods for \$10, \$15 and \$18 per month, to do something about it. Year before last, he said, the market for lumber was good, and asked "why should not these men be given a reasonable wage?" Briefly he traced the action of the Government, the passing of legislation setting a minimum wage for men employed in the woods and the appointment of a commission to see that the act was carried out, he explained.

The lumber operators co-operated with the Government well, he said, and only one operator got his men to sign up for \$26 per month. Under the act the minimum wage was \$32 per month. This man was called before the commission and the Premier was pleased to state that within two months every man, who had signed up with this operator and who had later returned to their homes, had received the balance due them—that is the difference between \$26 and \$32 per month. "By the way," Premier Tilley said, "the man who signed these men on at \$26 per month was a Tory. So you see there is no politics when the interests of the working man is affected."

Another accomplishment of the Government was the construction of a militia camp in Sunbury, whereby the militia units of these provinces will not find it necessary to go to Petawawa for training. In the construction of this camp 750 young men from the three Maritime Provinces had been employed, had received proper clothing, medical attention and pocket money—he would not say they received a salary, but were given pocket money.

Premier Tilley referred to the hard-surfacing of the roads. True, he said, it cost about \$16,000 per mile, but the cost of maintenance, sinking fund, etc., just about equalizes the proposition and those who drive cars know what it means to have the dust nuisance removed, and the farmers know what it means to have their crops ruined with dust. Hard-surfacing of the roads will also

mean an increase in the tourist traffic five to ten times, he said. Fifteen to eighteen hundred families have been placed on farms during the last four years; bonus of 20 cents per hundred-weight has been given to fishermen along the Passamaquoddy Bay who were unable to sell their hake and pollock. For the first year the Dominion Government had paid half the bonus, but the second year the Provincial Government paid the whole amount, and assistance had also been given to the fishermen along the north shore, thus keeping many people from going on the dole. These were among the achievements of the Government. He also referred to a rebate on gasoline to farmers and fishermen, all those who did not use the public highway; increased wages to the men engaged in the lumber industry; increase in wages of those engaged on the highways from \$1.60 per day to \$2 per day; restoration of pay cut to employees of the Province of New Brunswick, were also mentioned.

The Opposition had criticized the restoration of the cuts made in salaries of provincial employees a few years ago, but he thought the Government was justified. The cuts had been made under depression circumstances and it was the intention of the Government to restore them as soon as possible. "We did not increase the pay as the Opposition say," Premier Tilley declared. He asked the critics of the Government to compare the salaries paid employees of the Provincial Government with those paid in other provinces. Aside from the little Province of Prince Edward Island, salaries paid New Brunswick Government employees were the lowest of any province in Canada. The ministers and heads of departments in New Brunswick receive \$3,500, and in Nova Scotia they receive \$5,000, and the same comparison applies all the way down through the staff.

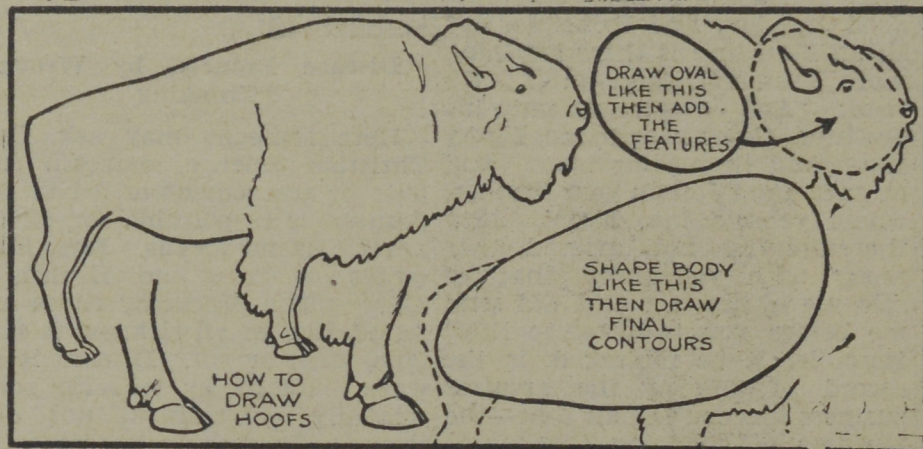
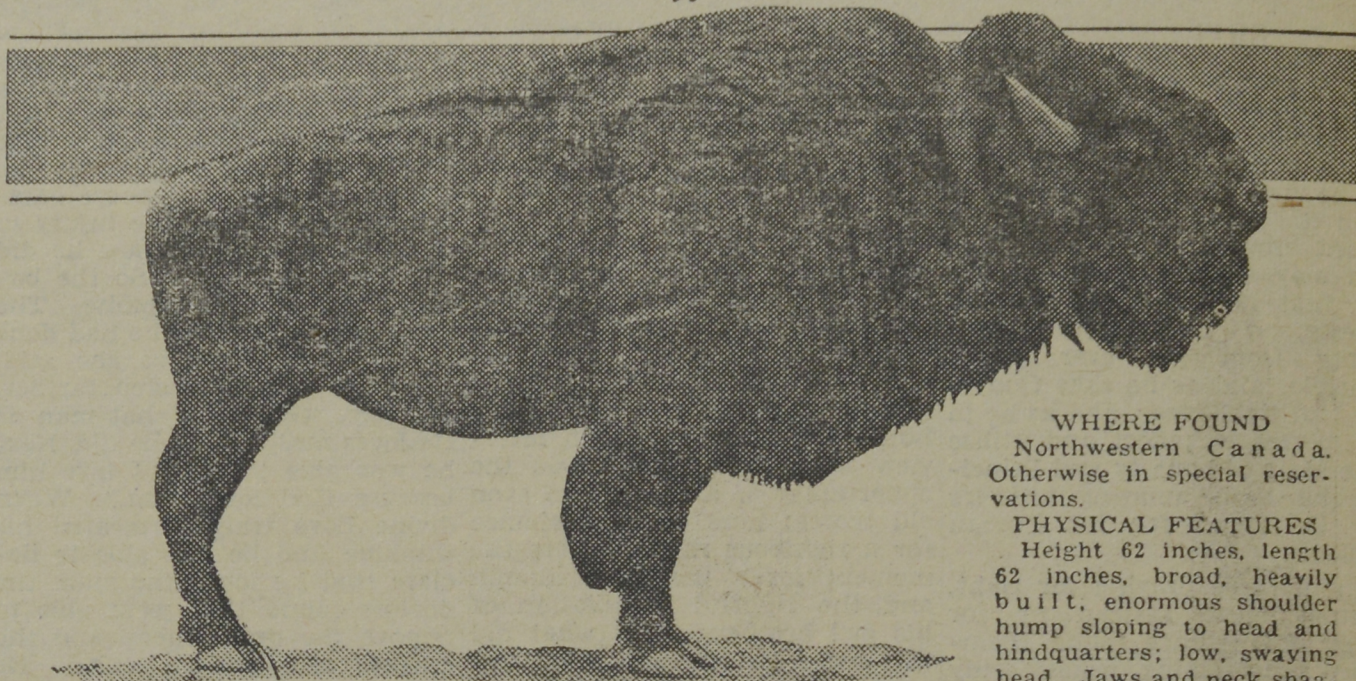
Premier Tilley said the Government restored the cuts in salaries in the hope others would do likewise and several already have, he said. "When the Opposition say we increased the salaries, it is false and is said for the purpose of deceiving you," he declared.

In reply to the Opposition statement that "We have ruined the credit of the province," the Honorable Premier said there was not a single municipality in the province of New Brunswick which had defaulted in its obligations. It was necessary for the Government to go to the aid of one or two of the municipalities but the Premier was pleased to say that these municipalities have now re-established themselves and are in sound financial condition. He compared this situation in New Brunswick with Upper Canada, where there are 174 municipalities that "are in financial difficulty and some of them bankrupt."

Government bonuses to agricultural fairs; the extension of electric lights under the New Brunswick Hydro Electric Power Commission, running of the line from Minto to Newcastle, Chatham and Loggieville, were also mentioned. In this connection Premier Tilley said the price paid for electricity today in these communities is about one-third of what they paid under the old system. The Dairy Products Act, which was of much benefit to the farmer, was another accomplishment. Under this act producers in areas who vote two-thirds in favor, can come under the provisions of this act whereby the price of the dairy products is fixed.

Premier Tilley referred to the housing scheme. Several houses in Saint John—he could not speak about the situation in

NATURE PRESENTS— American Buffalo or Bison



WHERE FOUND
Northwestern Canada.
Otherwise in special reservations.

PHYSICAL FEATURES
Height 62 inches, length 62 inches, broad, heavily built, enormous shoulder hump sloping to head and hindquarters; low, swaying head. Jaws and neck shaggy bearded. Oval ears. Large, brown protruding eyes. Thick, upward-curving horns. Head and front of body covered with thick, woolly hair, rest bare. Hoofs cloven, front legs shaggy. Color, back brown, rest deep amber.

SPAN OF LIFE
Twelve years.
FOOD
Grass, hay, alfalfa, roots.
OFFSPRING
One.

THE NORTH American buffalo or bison has been vividly united with frontier history on this continent since hardy pioneers and coonskin cap hunters gazed upon the western horizons from the encircling mountains. When the red man roamed a carefree existence before the "paleface invasion," millions of shaggy monarchs made the green prairies tremble with their thundering hoofs. Food, clothing and wealth the gigantic herds furnished the tribesmen and the earliest pioneers. So tremendous was the senseless slaughter that buffalo disappeared in the United States east of the Mississippi by 1800; in 1850 the herds were confined to a small

diminishing area on the central plains. William F. Cody of the long yellow hair, shot thousands to feed the Union Pacific railroad construction workers, and earned his "Buffalo Bill" nickname. Happily, after 1889, when only 1,091 surviving bison could be located, governmental aid was set aside to prevent their extinction. The same story can be told of Canada. On the western prairies wanton slaughter by hunters practically exterminated the lordly animals. The Dominion government at last took steps to save the species. So effective has conservation been that only last year Canada and the U. S. A. were forced to limit the herds by declaring a restricted hunting season. There are about 15,000 living today.

Moncton—had been found unfit for human habitation. To remedy this situation the Government followed along the lines of the Government of Great Britain. In London, 285,000 houses were torn down and 325,000 were rebuilt. The Government of New Brunswick adopted this policy at the last session and the commission is about ready now to function. When in operation the commission will call upon people to keep their houses habitable. Assistance to farmers and the appointment of a commission to create a market for potatoes, was another accomplishment of the government which was beneficial to the province.

Those are some of the things the Government has done, Premier Tilley said. "What have the Opposition done," he asked. He would not go back beyond five years, but since that time the Opposition had not produced a pronounced platform. "If they did we have never heard of it," he said. They drew up some planks but didn't use them, the Premier continued. They said the quality of their members would sweep the election and they would not need a platform. But they were asked where their platform was, so they produced one with eight planks. Then they didn't think they had enough so they added some more. They have 17 now, and will probably add some more before election.

"You are fair-minded citizens and think for yourselves," Premier Tilley continued. "I makes no difference to me whether your fathers and your grandfathers were Conservatives or Liberals. I am interested in you as New Brunswickers and if you are thinking more in the interest of your province than in your party you are my friends and should support the Government."

Premier Tilley asked the audience that, when they get enveloped from the Liberal advertis-

ing agency in Sackville, some of which are curious, to consider them as they should be considered. He referred to song sheets which had been circulated by the 20th Century Club and in this connection said there was a meeting in Fredericton the other day and seated on the platform were several senators, from the high and mighty precincts at Ottawa. He wondered how these gentlemen felt when the young men of the 20th Century Club had sung these songs. Some of these songs Premier Tilley produced and read before the audience. "When a man gives every ounce in him—all of us doing our best to pull this country through—forget your partizanship and help us," he declared. "Are you going to help us to do that or are you going to sit back and get off the silly schoolboy stuff," such as he had read. He wondered how the dignified statesmen like Senator Robinson would like that sort of thing.

They had been told that Dysart and his first lieutenant, Mr. McNair, would provide work for everyone over night—no more deficits, even though they never had a balanced budget. Old Age Pensions, new department of federal affairs, reduction in auto and gasoline taxes. In connection with this tax Premier Tilley said Mr. Dysart had written a letter to a man in Victoria County, which was not marked private, and had stated that it was impossible to reduce the tax as the revenue would never permit it, although it is in the Opposition platform.

In speaking of the reduction in auto licenses, Premier Tilley said that when the Conservative Government came into power, the tax rate was \$1.20. This had been brought down to 70 cents by the present Government and if reduced to 50 cents, would mean a decrease in the revenue of \$225,000. "It is easy for them to say what they will do when they get

into power—which they won't be for some little time yet—but it is another thing to do it," he said, amid cheers.

Mr. Tilley dealt with other phases of the campaign. In conclusion he said: "Do you want Dysart or Tilley for leader," he exclaimed, and said that if they want Tilley as Premier to get behind the Government candidates and with their united support there would be no doubt as to the outcome.

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

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mother found out about it she became very angry and now won't let the girl go out, and will hardly speak to her. So asks Mae, what is she to do?

Well, Mae, I cannot help feeling that the ring meant more to you than the boy. If he really thought you knew that the ring was cheap and was only a substitute until he could afford a better one, I don't think you should hold that against him. I think he shouldn't have tried to give you a ring at all under the circumstances, but have kept the money until his circumstances improved. But I suppose he wanted to give you some token so did the best he could.

If you really do not care for him any more, I suppose you had better just let matters slide until your mother gets over being angry. But don't judge boys by the expensiveness of their presents. Be true to your friends, even if they are poor.

Miss Not Satisfied: I think if this boy you like goes with the other girl, it shows he likes her best. So unless he gives her up and goes with you, go with the boy who likes you so well. Then if the first one likes you, he'll give her up and come to you.