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MAKE SAINT JOHN MARKET CENTRE

Saint John Families May Benefit By Comprehensive Scheme For New Settlement Plans of Government Promoting Industry Outlined

Premier Tilley Tells Council 50 Lots Available in Few Weeks.

Some 50 families now in Saint John are to be given an opportunity of going on new farms under a plan which has been adopted by the Provincial Government of New Brunswick. Premier Tilley announced to the City Council on Tuesday that lots of 50 acres each would be available within six weeks in the Broad Road district. Mr. Tilley said that surveys were being made now and work on a new road running from the Broad Road to Hoyt Station would be started at once.

It is the aim of the Government to have settlers placed on the lots under the agreement by which the federal, provincial and civic governments assume the initial costs. The City Council will take the matter under consideration and it is expected that there will be action as soon as the lots are available.

Mr. Tilley pointed out that the settlement scheme had been working out well. His idea is that the people should be placed in communities so that no family

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

Home Improvement Plan Likely For Saint John

Premier Tilley and City Council Confer on Details of the Scheme.

By authority of a bill passed at the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature, municipalities may establish commissions, which will loan money to owners of buildings in order that necessary repairs may be made. The idea behind this legislation is to eliminate slum conditions in any of the urban areas and provide decent living quarters for the people.

Premier Tilley and the City Council have discussed the possibility of Saint John taking advantage of the act and it is likely that Saint John will be the first community to work on the scheme. In explaining the objective of the plan, Premier Tilley pointed out that the Government had appointed its representatives on the Saint John Commission. The commission would loan money provided by the city and the province to owners of property which was in need of repair. Hon. Mr. Tilley pointed out that the welfare of the citizens would be improved and that much employment would be provided if the city carried on with the project. He also said that the new commission was not

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)

Chignecto Canal Will Be Needed

IT IS apparent that the United States Government is determined to go ahead with the development of the water power of the Passamaquoddy Bay. Already engineers are on the job and actual construction will be begun as soon as the preliminary work is completed.

The people of the Maritime Provinces are vitally interested in this great project for it will mean that in order to use the power developed new industries must be started in the district near the source of power. While this project is being developed in the United States, there should be some move in the Canadian portion of the district. While it may not be desirable to develop the water power in this part of Canada, the completion of the Maine project should prove a benefit to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is a fitting time to revive the matter of building the Chignecto Canal, because when the factories and other industrial plants are in operation in Maine there will be need of more shipping facilities. The Chignecto Canal would be a great help in the matter of water transportation, especially in the shipment of water of products to other parts of Canada or to Europe.

The development of the tidal powers of the Passamaquoddy is another reason for the construction of the Chignecto Canal.

Business-Like Administration Of Government Is Appreciated

Saint John City Candidates Address Public Meeting and Discuss Issues of the Day.

A plea to the voters of New Brunswick to weigh carefully the acts of the Provincial Government and to vote for those candidates who have supported the administration in carrying on the affairs of the province in a business-like manner was made by Premier Tilley at a meeting Tuesday night in the Palace Theatre, Saint John. Mr. Tilley answered remarks of the Opposition leader made in the course of a radio address and asked the people to use common sense and fair play in their balloting on June 27.

The meeting in the interests of the Government candidates was addressed by Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, Hon. W. H. Harrison, Dr. W. W. White and R. G. McInerney. Percy E. Moore, chairman of Lansdowne Ward, presided.

The speakers reviewed some of the progressive legislation which the Tilley Government had sponsored and the audience was warned against voting for no other reason than a desire for a change.

Hon. Mr. Tilley briefly touched on the record of the Opposition leader and he took issue with statements made in regard to the financial structure of the province. The finances of New Brunswick are on a sound basis as was shown by the last sale of bonds.

He pointed out that as Minister of Lands and Mines it was his duty to take trips to England in search of better markets for New Brunswick lumber and in the interests of the industry generally.

He said the Government should not be blamed for poor potato and wheat conditions. These conditions had been brought about by the unhealthy state of the world in general. He also spoke of unemployment relief measures and accomplishments. He declared that the Tilley Government, if it were creating another department, would make it one of labor.

Mr. McInerney said that the Opposition had little to offer the people of New Brunswick. The Opposition platform was made up of worm-eaten planks. He declared that the Opposition proposal for old age pensions was unsound and would be a costly venture for the province at the present time. Social legislation at Ottawa had proven the Conservatives wise and ever thoughtful of the country's needs. He told how the Tilley Government had made it possible for the pulp mill at Fairville to continue in operation giving employment to some 200 men.

Dr. White referred to the Dysart platform as incomplete. He said the Opposition was promising many impossible things. He contended that the province was not on the verge of bankruptcy as had been suggested by the Opposition as was evidenced by the ready sale of bonds at such high prices. Dr. White spoke of the provincial debt and showed that it was not as the Opposition would have people believe.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

These Suggestions Might Lead to Something if Properly Carried Out—A Hopeful Plan For the Basic Industries.

By DANIEL CAMPBELL

I would like to show that the next big job needed to be taken up by the Saint John Board of Trade, or some other public body, in the best interests of the people of New Brunswick collectively, is the arranging and promoting of a comprehensive plan for a back-to-the-land movement for this province, coupled with a decentralized industrial development plan for Saint John city, as a dependable growing local market, and shipping centre for surplus industrial and agricultural products. This industrial feature can easily be settled on by taking in or naming both Saint John and Kings County and a strip down along the shore line to St. George in Charlotte County, as a sufficiently broad industrial development district to start with by the Saint John Town Planning Commission.

The open farm lands here and there for about forty miles along the railway lines and main thoroughfares leading out from the port or present Saint John city, presents many good sites for modern industrial towns and factory villages. In fact, the whole stretch of the Kennebecasis Valley in Kings County, from Hampton to Sussex, affords an almost continuous succession of splendid sites for laying out modern industrial towns and factory villages, with large garden building lots, social centre outfits and bungalow homes, where living conditions could be made so attractive for industrial workers one way and another, by their own spare time labor, that they could get on with a scale of wages, which would make it practical for industrial operators to catch and hold the local market, the bulk of which is now supplied from sources outside of this province.

There are also many good sites for factory towns along the Valley Railway between Westfield and Hampstead on the Long Reach, also in Kings County. There are also many good sites down along the shore line, from Lorneville to St. George in Charlotte County, splendidly adapted for packing factories for a much greater development of the Fundy fisheries products than the present packing outfits in this area.

Industries placed anywhere along the railway lines and main thoroughfares in the above mentioned districts, may be styled convenient to the port or water front shipping facilities. However, in considering the great agricultural and industrial possibilities of this province, no reasonable opposition can be raised against settling on an industrial development district for Saint

John City, broad enough at the outset to make it practical for a commission to promote and carry on industrial development in a financially sound way, as this work if undertaken at all, will call for the expenditure of large blocks of capital from time to time, which could only be obtained by means of a comprehensive plan, with a competent and stabilized board of control. However, once a comprehensive industrial and agricultural development plan is settled on for New Brunswick, sponsored say by the Saint John Board of Trade and a competent commission set up to handle all the broad outlines and main features of the work, engineer architects can easily be employed to work out details to a fraction, so that the necessary capital can be obtained by the commission for carrying out any section or unit of the work which the Board of Trade and managing commission might conclude to take up, either industrial or agricultural. The object here is simply to put the idea in shape without too much detail.

The back-to-the-land feature, like the industrial, must be capable of application in a unit farm way, to available blocks of farm lands in any county or district throughout the province (without any arbitrary commitment of the scheme in a general way at the outset), wherever it might be desirable to place groups of unemployed on the land, in communities in a systematic self-sustaining way with properly planned social centre outfits, also properly planned farms and farm buildings, orchards, and garden layouts to meet the requirements and financial standing of the respective settlers or in a way agreeable to the home country agents in the case of immigrants. But the care of the local unemployed and the rising population of the province would always constitute a first principal, or very important feature of the movement.

But in the broader sense, the idea would be to have layouts prepared in advance for new agricultural settlements in available districts along the main highways, secondary roads and hydro lines in the different counties throughout the province. In this way groups of selected new settlers could easily be placed on the land in New Brunswick, in a satisfactory way, from the overflow population of the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States, as the plans and statements prepared by the commission's engineering staff could be taken to the emigration

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3)