

EXCELLENT SPEECHES MARKED THE CLOSING OF BUDGET DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Following is the Synoptic report of the speeches delivered in the Legislature on Friday by Mr. Anderson of Northumberland, Mr. Diotte of Restigouche, Mr. Fairweather of Kings and Mr. Richard of Gloucester.

A New Member
MR. ANDERSON, resuming the debate on the Address, said he followed his own inclination he would have remained seated, but he felt in the interests of his County he should say something. His remarks would not be from a purely party viewpoint, but as a citizen of the province. He wished first to congratulate the Speaker and also the mover and seconder of the Address and to express his personal sorrow at the death of Mr. Lordon, a man of great value to his community and to the country. It was indeed hard to understand why he should have been taken away and the occurrence should only remind hon. members that their actions should always be such as to leave them ready and waiting for just such a summons.

Grand Falls Again
The reference in the Speech to electrical development recalled the matter of Grand Falls and renewed our regret that that great property had been alienated from the control of the people of the province. He felt that future generations would deplore the giving away of this great asset for nothing and censure the government which had been a party to it. The hon. member for Charlotte who spoke last evening had said the government had had a mandate to do as they did with Grand Falls. He could not agree with that, for a plant in the platform of the government party upon which platform he presumed the election was being run, stated "The development of Grand Falls should be placed in the hands of an independent commission." It had been stated that a previous government had given away Grand Falls, but he failed to see how that plank in the party platform could apply to the property of a private company. Opposition leaders did not state what they were going to do with Grand Falls, although they probably knew. If they had stated their intentions, they would never have been elected to carry them out.

North Shore Grievance
He was glad to know the Hydro Commission had been so successful in carrying out the plans of their predecessors, and he hoped the development at Grand Lake would be a success. The people of Northumberland County were greatly interested for they watched the reduction in rates in Saint John, and the effect of lending the credit and funds of the province for the benefit of the whole southern part of the province. The people of the North Shore now felt it was their turn to be served. It had been stated by engineers that there were no water powers on the Miramichi, but he would like to know why, when Musquash, considered by some such a poor source of power, could do so much, that much more extensive basins in Northumberland County could not do as well. He hoped next year to be able to thank the government for what they had done for Northumberland County in this regard.

Stumpage Rates
The lowering of stumpage rates by the Department of Lands and Mines had been a move in the right direction, enabling lumberman to carry on in a trying time, and he congratulated the Hon. Minister of Lands and Mines upon the great attention he had given his department, especially his efforts for fire prevention. He must, however, criticize the government for allowing lumber lands to lie idle during the present winter. He felt that as the people of Northumberland had established themselves and built up homes there that the lands located in that county should be administered for their benefit. He believed that when a company got a lease it should be under obligation to carry on, to some extent, whether times were good or bad. It was a great injustice to the province and to the people to allow those operators to cut only when times were good. He believed that at least ten millions of long lumber and fifty thousand cords of pulpwood should this year have come down the Miramichi. Another hardship caused by the cessation of Crown Land lumbering was that farmers all along the Miramichi were prevented from cutting on their own lands and floating their logs down the river because no booms would be out to save them. Thus they were deprived of a chance to market their own lumber. He suggested that in cases where lessees refused to operate on their lands the government should step in and operate for them, to give employment to the people, and not allow Russian importations to come in and supplant our own products in the Canadian and United States markets.

Some years ago the government had found it necessary to provide for the raising of added revenue, and he thought the Speech from the Throne

this year should have pointed out the necessity for a similar course when the conditions were much more serious than in 1926.

An Open Mind
In 1925 he had had an open mind in regard to the election. He felt that perhaps the previous government should be succeeded by another, but frankly he had been disappointed with the record of this government, which had gone farther in the matter of extravagance than its predecessor. It was no wonder that the people generally were disappointed.

The Lumber Situation
In regard to the expenditure during the past year, too much stress had been placed upon its being required to meet unemployment. The building of extensive garages in peculiar places and the purchase of vast quantities of machinery had not given much employment. Much of the road work in Northumberland County had been stopped the day after the election, and showed plainly that it had not been undertaken to relieve unemployment, but in an effort to win an election. In many cases it was not work of necessity because it stood uncompleted, a monument to the extravagance of the government. One of the speakers during the debate had said the lumber business was dead. He (Anderson) would admit that it was sick, but not sick unto death. Was the lumber situation any worse than the wheat situation, for instance, or the potato situation in New Brunswick. The lumber business was here and here to stay. It was ridiculous to say it was done. There were enough trees growing in our forests to make the lumber business of the province prosperous for all time; if wise measures were taken to preserve them.

Mr. Diotte's Effort
MR. DIOTTE said he would not take much time but he could not let the opposition speakers go without a reply. He thought the opposition had used poor judgment in bring up election matters on the floor of the House. They tried their best and fell far short of their objective. The hon. member for Gloucester (Doucet) had complained bitterly about government expenditure, and then in the next breath demanded that the government spend money in Gloucester County. He (Diotte) would advise the Hon. Minister of Public Works to buy a carload or two of coffins and bury some of these people that were in such hard circumstances. In Restigouche County work was given on the roads to laboring men irrespective of politics, and one day shortly before the election he had overheard some of these men say that they were "going to dig Stewart's grave." Now the opposition asked "are you not going to give these men further work?" That was why he had told the Hon. Minister when he was speaking the other day that if he had employed more Liberals he would not have been elected at all. In regard to the opposition remarks regarding the bonus regulations, he would say that the settlers understood the regulations and it did not matter a bit whether the hon. member for Gloucester understood them or not. As to what the hon. member for Gloucester had said about the Minister of Public Works and his colleague never again being returned from Restigouche, he (Diotte) would reply to him that they would come here from Restigouche as long as he and his colleague Mr. Stewart decided they wished to come.

A Maiden Speech
MR. FAIRWEATHER, continuing the debate, said this being his first attempt to speak in the House, he was reminded of his experience up in a sausage balloon. He could assure them he was frightened then, and he was equally frightened and nervous now. He was trying to fill the place of an hon. gentleman who had sat for many years in the House, and had made many warm friends. He had been asked by Mr. Dickson to carry on in his place and he hoped that he might to some extent earn that kind opinion which had been expressed in regard to that gentleman. The good feeling prevailing in the House had greatly impressed him. The opposition had been most kind in their remarks, and if men could keep their tempers they could keep their judgment, and so deal better with public matters. He congratulated Hon. Mr. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. The latter came from his own county, and had taught him practically all he knew about politics. He also wished to congratulate the mover and seconder. He had long known the hon. member from Saint John as a high type of public man. The hon. member for Carleton (Perry) was born in Kings County, had had a long career in municipal politics in Carleton, and had certainly given an excellent address.

He was glad to know that a commission was to be appointed to look into the working of the Compensation Act. It was certainly important that that

Act should function in the best manner possible.

The electrical development at Minto was to be in every way commended and should prove helpful in regard to unemployment and in giving a market for New Brunswick coal.

The Amendment
Referring to the opposition amendment to the address, he read it to the House, and said it was most difficult to understand what bearing it had upon the resolution. It did not seem to have any relation. The meaning was not clear. It might suggest that there were certain members in the House not in favor of Confederation. Speaking for himself, he thought it might be more appropriate just at the beginning of the Lenten season to make the amendment that "the economic problems of the province might be better solved if all ate fish twice each week." Such a course might help out the market for fish and perhaps improve the health of the people. Like a previous speaker (Agar) he felt that the amendment as it stood should be withdrawn. If it were not, he had no doubt it would be ruled out of order.

Good Results
This government had increased the revenue and had spent a lot of money with good results. This was especially true in regard to the new buildings erected at Fredericton. The Provincial Normal School was a credit to any country, as were the new buildings at the University. It had been a great pleasure to him to revisit the University, and see the improvements made since he graduated. The Beaverbrook Building was a splendid addition to the campus, and the accommodation therein, with the wonderful swimming pool, were a striking comparison to the accommodation provided when he was a student. He could remember when he wanted a bath having to wait till he could get hot water and then carrying it up two flights of stairs and pouring it into the tin tub.

The Election
Referring to the election, he was glad to say that the growing confidence of the electors of Kings County in the present government had resulted in an increased majority for his colleagues and himself over the majority obtained in 1925. This majority was given in spite of the outside help which the opposition had sent into the country, including a lady from Toronto, who among other statements said that "no Christian could possibly support the government candidates." All he could say in reference to that was that if her dictum was correct, he could go to the nether regions in good company and be happy.

Weird Experience
The present leader of the opposition had certainly had a weird experience during the election. A magician had come from Ottawa and cut off his head, but Carleton County had taken care of the newly constituted leader and now, by a skilful surgical operation, the hon. gentleman's head had been replaced and was on stronger than ever, and he (Fairweather) hoped it would long remain there, to assist in gracing the position which the hon. gentleman so well held in the House. The present government had an enviable record. It had tremendously augmented the revenue, and made wise expenditures. The present was a time for economy. Lean years and fat years were a fact all through history, and the obvious duty now was to make the expenditure fit the revenue. Conditions in Russia were at the bottom of much of the world-wide depression, and this government could scarcely be held responsible for Russia. He told of the experience of the steamship captain loading pulpwood at a Russian port, who noticed that two of the men handling the wood were in a very weakened condition. Thinking that he might secure a little consideration for these men, he remarked to the foreman in charge on their condition. This official agreed that they were not fit to work, pulled out his revolver and shot them dead.

Soviet Trade
He noted in today's paper that Hon. Frank Carrel, of Quebec, had uttered a warning against the Soviet trade threat, saying that along with trade in the case of Russia went pernicious propaganda. Under Communist organization, the two were inseparable, and must be fought together, and it seemed essential that the non-Communist world should be brought to act in unison or at least in close co-operation in this matter. The efforts of one country were largely fulfilled if the Soviet government could merely turn to another, or could switch from one type of trade to another with the same country. The United States embargo on Russian pulpwood and lumber was satisfactory, but almost immediately came news of sanction accorded to an enormous deal in furs to be delivered to European countries and the United States over a period of five years to the value of ten million dollars annually, and Canada was one of the leading producers of furs in the world.

Trade Problems
Continuing, he said the Russian situation was at the bottom of many of our trade problems. Referring to the remarks of the member for Northumberland (Anderson) that the members of this government had deceived the people in the election of 1925, he would ask why then were these men returned in the election of 1930. Opposition speakers had been kindly in their reference to the over-expenditures of this government, and logically how could they be otherwise, for they had been supporters of a government that never had a surplus in its career and had accumulated deficits of over four million dollars. The government was like the father of a family who had to look after his children no matter whether they were good like those on his side of the House, or wayward as on the other side. And now that hard times had come, although the former Prime Minister at Ottawa had said there was no unemployment, yet the people out of work were found, and this government had asked all members and defeated candidates to

make up a list of those in their constituencies who needed work. In his own case recommendations were made irrespective of politics. It was always well to live within one's income, but when illness came debts were incurred without hesitation to preserve life, and the government this year, like the responsible father of a family, had found the province sick and spent more than it had received to alleviate suffering. He hoped that next year curtailment in expenditure would be possible and the province return to an era of balanced budgets.

Mr. Richard's Criticism
MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) continuing the debate, said that like some of the previous speakers the rapidity of the debate found him somewhat unprepared. First he wished to congratulate the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. He was sure that both would be fair and impartial, as each of them had been known to vote against the policies of the government which they supported. He could assure them that they would have the co-operation of the opposition members in their duties. The personnel of the House had changed since last year. Some members fell, some withdrew, while others had gone the long trail all must some day follow. Mr. John Lordon, he said, was more to him than a colleague. He was a friend tried and true. He tried to help his fellowmen for the sake of helping, he feared no one, but loved them all. He extended his congratulations to the mover and seconder upon the excellent acquittal of their duty.

Fears Direct Taxation
Referring to the late election he regretted that such an able and talented leader as Hon. Mr. Jones should have come in at so late an hour. Had the opposition won they would have been able to correct some of the mistakes made by the government. It seemed a pity that the province should have embarked upon a ship making its last voyage, with its hull leaking and doomed to disaster. Figures already given out showed that the government had won by a margin of only five per cent over the number polled by their opponents. And, it must be remembered that was before it was known that the government had increased the public debt last year by seven million dollars and had incurred a deficit of over half a million on the year's operations. He was sure that if the government was to go before the people now that ninety per cent would vote in favor of hurling them from power. If the government were to keep on adding seven million dollars a year to the public debt the total at the end of another five years would be \$35,000,000 which means that five million dollars would have to be earmarked for interest and sinking funds. There would be little chance to tap new sources of revenue, and the only resort would be direct taxation.

Unemployment
The Hon. Minister of Public Works had boasted of the achievements of the government, but he was less confident than usual and his words lacked the old-time ring. In fact he seemed to be anxious to escape criticism. The Hon. Minister had discussed unemployment and the relief measures taken by the government. He (Richard) would remind hon. members that the issues of the campaign were discussed for six weeks in the press and hustings, and not once had the subject of unemployment been mentioned. It was not heard of until the leader of the Conservative party at Ottawa had visited the province during the Federal campaign. In June they were told that things were rosy and for that reason it was urged the government should be returned to power. Now they were being told that the debt increase was due to the efforts of the government to aid unemployment. The Hon. Minister of Public Works claimed that no partiality was shown in connection with road work. If that were so why were so many men dismissed following the June election? As a matter of fact road work was carried on in a disgraceful way for political purposes and he hoped that the like would never happen again. No wonder the government had got the seven hundred votes that had put it back into power. The object of the road work carried on after the election was not to relieve unemployment but to relieve the Liberals of their jobs.

Stumpage Rates
Another phase of the unemployment question was the reduction of the rate of stumpage charges. He did not blame the government for adopting means to encourage industry, but when they reduced the stumpage they should have safeguarded the interests of the workman by seeing to it that they were guaranteed a living (Continued on page six)

Permanent Face Swelling Finally Traced to Neuralgia

The experience of Mrs. E. J. Barker of 12 Alice street, Guelph, was an interesting one. "I suffered with dreadful pains all over my face. Although I tried many medicines, my face remained badly swelled. A lady friend recommended Nerviline. Her experience had been very satisfactory. I used Nerviline with great benefit myself. I rubbed Nerviline over the neuralgic part of my face, and covered it with a piece of red flannel. Nerviline ended all my trouble, and I recommended it highly for rheumatism, painful joints, swellings, lumbago, coughs and colds. I think it is a necessity in every home." All dealers sell Nerviline in large 35-cent bottles.

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