

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET NOW IN FULL SWING IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Six)

The Crown Lands

The charge made by his hon. friends opposite that by tying up the Crown lands for fifty years the government had destroyed the long lumber industry was not according to the facts. Today of 10,639 square miles under license, only 2,824 square miles were held by pulp and paper interests, while 7,703 miles were held under timber licenses. In addition, the St. George Pulp & Paper Company held 112 miles, secured on a thirty years lease in 1911. The actual situation, therefore, was that only one-quarter of the public domain was held under short term licenses, while three-quarters was under long term lumber licenses, expiring August 1st, 1933, but subject to renewal for ten years under conditions made by the Governor-in-Council. In all, there were 195 licensees in the province, of which only four are for pulp and paper, the balance of 191 being timber licensees. That made it clear that his hon. friends opposite, when they stated that the Crown lands were tied up, were not stating the facts. He held that the lumber business was and always would be proportionately greater than the pulpwood business. Figures in his possession showed that the lumber cut in the province on Crown lands for the years 1927-28 totalled 306,000,000 feet, while 265,000 cords of pulpwood were produced. In 1931-32 the lumber cut was 115,000,000 feet against 96,000 cords of pulpwood and for the year 1932-33, the lumber cut was 70,000,000 and the cut of pulpwood, 40,000 cords. The figures he had quoted showed that long lumber was still a vital factor of the industry in New Brunswick.

Valuable Concession

Referring to the Imperial Conference, he said that Canadian lumbermen had secured a preferential market in Great Britain of from 10% to 20% ad valorem against those of foreign countries. That meant that before a foreign ship could tie up at the quayside in an English port, a minimum of \$10,000 had to be paid, while a ship carrying Canadian lumber could discharge her cargo without paying one cent. Great Britain used annual thirty-eight billion feet of sawn lumber and a hundred and seventy million feet of hardwood, which meant a great potential market for Canadian lumber. According to President Rutherford, of the Montreal Lumbermen's Association, Russia was falling down on a delivery of lumber to Great Britain and on March 1st conditions had improved in the British lumber trade. He (Atkinson) was confident that for the year 1933-34 the cut of lumber in New Brunswick will reach again a total of three hundred million feet, with all the resultant advantages to the people. Dealing with the statement of the hon. leader of the opposition that New Brunswick was not benefited by having raised the embargo on pulpwood cut from Crown lands, he would show that the contrary was the case. Last year the exports of pulpwood to the United States were the lowest in many years, and 45% lower than in 1932. In 1927 the cut of pulpwood on Crown and granted lands was 467,000 cords, of which 177,000 were exported. In 1930, the cut was 571,000, of which 162,000 was shipped to the United States, while last year, out of a total cut of 473,000 cords, 93,000 were exported and 380,000 manufactured in the province. The figures he had quoted showed that the policy of the government was to have timber products manufactured in the province and the employment given to our own people.

Saint John Pulp Mill

He wished to congratulate the people of Saint John on their successful efforts in reopening the pulp mill, and wished to give credit to Lacroix Brothers and their associates, the Port Royal Pulp and Paper Company for their foresight and courage in undertaking its operation. The company with which he (Atkinson) was associated had secured a contract to deliver to the Saint John mill ten thousand cords of pulpwood, which meant employment for from 150 to 200 men.

Colonization

In referring to colonization, he wished to give credit to the hon. Premier for what he had done when Minister of Lands and Mines. He had instituted methods of survey and inspection, and had stipulated that no area should be set aside for settlement purposes until it had been pro-

perly surveyed both as to its agricultural possibilities and suitability for growing timber. The rule was also laid down that only areas fit for agriculture and the applicants had a reasonable chance for succeeding, should be accepted by the department. Much had recently been heard of the back to the land movement, but he believed that the possibilities were not great for those unemployed who were without capital and previous training in farm work. A statement attributed to the late Sir John A. MacDonald, "that the real wealth of Canada would always lie within six inches of the surface of the land," was vivid and real today. A proper survey should be made before a settler was permitted to cut down the forest and clear the land.

Direct Relief

In referring to direct relief, he pointed out that New Brunswick had received from Ottawa, since March, 1932, less than any province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. That showed that New Brunswick was better off than the other provinces, and had not suffered to the same extent from unemployment. He regarded the dole without service or work performed as vicious in its results, and a complete economic waste. In his opinion a change should be made so that work should be performed for the money received.

Opposition Plan

He had no sympathy with the five year plan proposed by his friend from Madawaska (Michaud) nor would he support many of his cooperative ideas. It looked to him as if his hon. friend was ready to lead the once great Liberal party completely over to the ship of the co-operative commonwealth federation, under the captainship of Mr. Woodsword and the pilotage of Miss Agnes MacPhail.

The Game Law

In referring to game laws, he said he was not in entire sympathy with the ten point law, and he hoped it would be reduced to six points. There had been talk of a close season for moose, but he thought the same purpose could be served by shortening it, and having it extended from October 20th to November 20th. He thought if the moose were protected during the mating season and when snow was on the ground, they would soon become more plentiful. He favored the full months of October as the open season for partridge.

Imperial Conference

In referring again to the Imperial Conference, he thought the agreements entered into with the Mother Country would in due time provide a market for an enormous quantity of Canadian farm products, including bacon and ham, creamery butter, and other dairy products, and he thought the farmers of New Brunswick would share in the benefits. While Hon. members opposite might for party advantage cavil over the trade agreements, they should remember that in all the history of the empire nothing had been achieved comparable in present benefits or future promise to those which the Ottawa Conference can claim to its lasting credit. He believed all could look to the Conference as a beginning of a new and greater Empire, a larger and more prosperous Canada, all bound together in allegiance to the Crown by ties of kinship and friendship. He hoped that all hon. members, regardless of political allegiance, would apply themselves to the earnest task of moulding public opinion along the lines of true stability, true belief in our present institutions, in our present democracy, and in the end that our many problems may be successfully solved, and a new era may be ushered in for the comfort and happiness of our fellow citizens and the advancement of the province.

MR. DOWNEY

MR. DOWNEY, continuing the debate said some of the policies of the government he agreed with, but others he could not agree with. This was a time of great crisis and it was the duty of the opposition to offer any assistance possible. There was too much overhead expense in the government. He had listened to much economy talk but when it came from the government benches, it sounded like Satan rebuking sin. Economy had been the chief plank in the present government's platform in 1925. Last year it had cost the Government \$376,000 to operate garages in this province. That bore no sign of economy. Dur-

ing the last three years the government had spent \$1,000,000 on machinery which was today rusting beside the roads. The carrying charges of this province today was in the vicinity of \$3,400,000, while in 1925 it had been \$1,110,000. This reckless policy of handing out bouquets had almost ruined the province. They had an instance of this in the construction of the Shepody Bridge in Albert County. There, men supporting the government were given employment, while those who opposed it were denied work. He contended that men on the dole should be given work in order to earn a livelihood. A great many people were unable to pay their taxes on account of this policy of discrimination in the matter of employment.

Help the Farmers

If the government was sincere about economy, he thought there would be no trouble in saving money in departmental expenditures. One service that should not be curtailed was that given to the farmers. If the Department of Agriculture could do anything to assist the farmers it should make a start. He suggested an exchange house to assist the farmers in selling their products.

Wants Economy

He noted that the Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel this year had cost \$35,000 and he considered that \$10,000 would be plenty to operate that department. In fact, he thought the Department of Lands and Mines could carry on its work and save the whole \$35,000. The government was largely responsible for the position the province was in today. Present conditions, in his opinion, were making for communism in this country. The Provincial Police last year had cost this province \$150,000. In 1925, when this government came in, there was no Provincial Police Force and he saw no reason for it today.

The Finances

Turning to the financial situation he said last year the Provincial Secretary Treasurer had estimated a surplus of \$2,000, but instead of a surplus he had to declare a deficit of more than one half a million. The ordinary revenues of the province for the last seven years had amounted to \$39,000,000. This compared with \$22,000,000 the previous government had received during the last seven years of their term of office. The result was we had \$12,000,000 more paid by our taxpayers to the present government than had been paid to the former government and we had nothing to show for it. The country under this government had gone into debt \$30,000,000. When we took into consideration the \$8,000,000 received for the Valley Railway.

Electric Rates

Referring to electric rates in the province, he declared there was too wide a range in the rates which were from 14¢ to 19¢ per k.w.h. In Albert County they were led to believe the rate would be lower and people were demanding a reduction. Farmers, he said, were discouraged because of lack of assistance and he would urge the government to urge upon the ratepayers to bring about trade agreements with other countries which would give us more markets.

Wants Big Cut

Dealing with the reduction in car licenses, he said, the reduction should have been 50% at least instead of five cents per one hundred pounds. He contended car licenses should not exceed \$10, and the revenue should be raised from gasoline tax.

Game Laws

Touching upon the game laws, he contended that during this time of depression, the government should allow the people to go into the woods and secure game meat. At present, there was practically no protection for game. There was only one game warden in Albert County. If the government wanted the moose and deer to multiply they should place a bounty on wildcats and bears and should bring back the old six point regulation for moose. He further maintained that the people should be allowed to sell moosemeat.

Urging the government to make every effort to secure wider markets, he said, we had been in the past paying homage to Ontario and Quebec because of our high tariff. Protection was only protection when it was moderate. When it was extreme, it only resulted in monopolies.

National Park

Dealing with the question of a National Park referred to by the Minister of Lands and Mines the other day, he said the people were demanding that the site be located in Albert County, which had all the natural scenery enjoyed by any part of the province and was admittedly the home of the moose. Any site for a national park near the American border would defeat the purpose for which a national park was intended. Albert County had the most advantages and the least disadvantages of any site in New Brunswick for a national park.

We had heard much of the back-to-the-land policy. When this government made living conditions in the country as they were in the city, then the people would go back to the land.

HON. MR. TILLEY—"How are you going to do it?"

MR. DOWNEY—"Make laws for their benefit."

Discussing immigration, he said, that at the present time we could not keep our own citizens and the Department of Immigration should be closed and kept closed until times had changed.

We had been told there had been no form of increased taxation. He had been told however, that the Compensation Board had increased its rates by 10 per cent and he would ask the government to reconsider this increase and leave the rate as it was before.

MR. WHITE moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House then went into Committee with Mr. Jewett in the chair.

Bills Agreed To

Bills regarding the James Pender Company, Limited; to authorize the Municipality of York to effect tempor-

ary loans; to authorize the Municipalities of Carleton and Westmorland to effect temporary loans; were reported Bills to authorize the Municipality of Queens to issue debentures; to authorize the Town of Milltown to borrow temporarily; to authorize the Municipality of Northumberland and the Town of Chatham to issue debentures, were reported as amended.

The committee rose and the report was adopted by the House, and the amendments received first and second reading.

The House again went into committee with Mr. Brooks as chairman, and considered the bill to provide for the completion of the Normal School Building and for a wing at the Provincial Hospital.

The Normal School

HON. MR. STEWART said he wished to explain that the reason why an alleged tender had not been considered by the architect was because no deposit was included and it could not be considered.

MR. DYSART asked for the name of the tenderer.

HON. MR. STEWART said the tender was from Smalley Brothers, of Woodstock. The tender had never come before the government, but he would submit a copy and all the correspondence connected with it to his hon. friend. He read a copy of a letter addressed to the architect which explained that the deposit was not included because he was tied up with another firm to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, but if the tender was awarded to him, he (Smalley Bros.) would arrange to put up the required deposit.

Was Surprised

MR. DYSART expressed his surprise that the Minister would make such a lame explanation. He lacked any comprehension of his duty as a trustee for the people. The acceptance of the Smalley tender would have meant a saving of around \$56,000 to the province. He wanted all the correspondence submitted to the House.

HON. MR. STEWART said he did not propose to take any abuse from his hon. friend or anyone else in regard to his duty to the people. He would be glad to submit all correspondence.

MR. DYSART said the province might have been saved \$56,000, and the way this matter had been handled lent color to rumors that were on the street. He saw no difficulty in the way of considering the Smalley tender as such matters were not settled in a matter of time. There was time enough to have communicated with the tenderer and arranged about the deposit, particularly when a letter had been written explaining why the deposit was not enclosed. He had also been informed that another firm had tendered at \$40,000 below the successful tenderer.

Some Hot Shot

HON. MR. STEWART said his hon. friend as he has habit, was insinuating that he (Stewart) was in the habit of manipulating tenders. He defied his hon. friend to make a charge on the floors of the House. In this case, the matter had not come before the government, but if it had come to him he would have acted exactly as the architect did. He resented these insinuations coming from the leader of the opposition, who had implied that things in his department were crooked.

MR. DYSART said his information came from an authentic source, and it had been vindicated by the explanation of the Minister. It was the architect's duty to pass on such information. He would like to ask why the government had not taken action regarding occurrences in the Public Works Department which had been reported to them fully by the Deputy Attorney General. What had been done to officials of that department who were reported as having taken money wrongfully from the province.

No Elastic Action

HON. MR. STEWART said that all men so reported, where it was clear that they had wilfully wronged the province, had had demands made upon them for payment, but at this time, when some of them were actually receiving relief, drastic action was not taken. Others who were in debt through clerical errors and unwittingly, would not be proceeded against.

MR. DYSART said the Minister was throwing doubts on the findings of the Deputy Attorney General. Had he not reported these matters to the Attorney General, and what action had the latter taken.

Was Not Advised

HON. MR. STEWART said of course he had reported them to the Hon. Attorney General, but he was not advised as to any action the latter had taken.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said the leader of the opposition was much perturbed about what was a simple and plain matter. The public, when they knew the facts, would not find anything strange about the transaction. The government had no knowledge of the Smalley tender. As to whether or not the architect was negligent might be another matter. The government could not be attacked because it had no knowledge. As was usual, the tenders were to be filed with the architect.

MR. DYSART said the government should have checked up the tenders.

Premier Richards

HON. MR. RICHARDS said the architect was an honorable man and trusted by the government. The Hon. Minister of Public Works was a man of long experience with contracting. He understood as a contractor that when tenders were submitted they should be complete—that a deposit must be made. How else, he asked, could public works be carried on. If the course suggested by the hon. leader of the opposition was followed in the case of tenders, it would open the door to all sorts of abuses. What would be the use of asking for a certified cheque with tenders if it was understood that they could be accepted without it. What protection would there be to the public? Assuming that the government had had the knowledge, how could such a tender be accepted. He made no reflection on

Smalley Brothers, but would repeat that there was nothing out of the line of ordinary accepted practice in the way this tender was handled, even had it come before the government. As to the other insinuations made by his hon. friend, no rumors such as he had mentioned had come to his (Richards,) ears. The government wanted everything in connection with public business brought out plainly, and he would ask his hon. friend (Dysart) to bring out everything he knew. Instead, however, of talking plainly, he dealt in insinuations that there might be something wrong. If necessary, this bill would be held up until prorogation to enable his hon. friend to disclose his knowledge. The other matter, he had mentioned regarding Public Works officials who owned the province, was not relevant to the bill, and he would only confirm what the Hon. Minister of Public Works had stated that where malice had been found on the part of any official, payment would be extracted, but in connection with accounts where no intentional wrongdoing was disclosed, no pressure would be applied. When his hon. friend (Dysart) was Minister of Lands and Mines he might have seen in his files a letter written by the then Premier to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, directing that a bill against a former member of this House, for a considerable sum of money, should be erased. At any rate the letter was now on file at the Department and could be seen. This government desired to place full particulars in regard to this Normal School contract before the members of the House.

Mr. Dysart Again

MR. DYSART said all this blustering talk had not satisfied him that the business had been managed in the interests of the province. When the tender in question was filed with the architect and he got a letter with it, explaining, he could see no abuse in awaiting to get in touch with the tenderer. Two minutes on the telephone would have done it. All the deposit was for was to show the reliability of the tenderer. He should only say that the government had no conception of its duty to the country.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said he did not usually take up the time of the House unnecessarily, and he was usually able to make his meaning clear. The government was prepared to stand by what was done, which was the regularly accepted practice.

MR. DYSART said he would ask that all tenders and correspondence therewith in connection with the Normal School be submitted to the House.

HON. MR. STEWART said that would be done, and in connection with the wing for the Provincial Hospital the lowest tender had been accepted in every case.

The bill was reported. The bill in respect to insurance was next considered and reported.

The committee rose and reported the bills to the House, which were adopted.

Adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

PRINCE NAMED CAPT

New York, N. Y., March 14—The Prince of Wales has accepted the captaincy of the Worpleston Golf Club and will assume office this month, reports the Associated Press.

His previous experience in this role extends as far back as in 1922, when he captained the famous Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews, Scotland.

He also has captained the Royal at St. George, Sandwich, and Royal Mid-Surrey Clubs in more recent years.

Wonderful Layers

A pen of White Leghorn hens, owned by Arthur Pringle, of Stanley, are keeping up a very fast pace set in the New Brunswick egg laying contest two months ago. There are thirteen birds in the pen, including three spares, and not one produced less than five eggs last week. Last week they produced 76 eggs, and the count for the ten was 61, and the score, 71.3 points, which means overweight eggs.

This pen now has to its credit 767 eggs which have scored 835.5 eggs. Few pens of Leghorns in the Dominion have ever scored higher in an official egg-laying contest during the winter months.

An Important Meeting

At a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House this morning there was further discussion on the proposed moratorium for farm loans, but the matter was laid over for further consideration. A sub-committee reported in favor of enlarging the list of articles exempt from levy under execution, and the report was adopted.

Legislation will be sought to exempt two horses, two cows, ten sheep, two hogs, and twenty fowl, besides the required amount of feed. Wearing apparel, food and vegetables will also be exempt.

One of the dangers of a technocratic government would be that it would be so easy to throw a monkey wrench into the works.

Quash Proposal to Double Bank Taxation

preventing the municipalities from imposing further taxes, Mr. Spear contended that the tax rate of Saint John had doubled in the past 29 years and that the banks should be taxed double instead of the rate remaining stationary.

In opposing the bill, Premier Richards said, "We ought, all of us, to be rather gratified that today the banking position is in the condition which we see it. It is having an effect of maintaining the confidence in this country."

His Death Regretted

The news of the death of Sir Henry W. Thornton, former president of the Canadian National Railways, was received with regret in this city, especially by railway men. Sir Henry visited here several times, while in office, and on one occasion he addressed a gathering of citizens at the city club. During one of his visits he met and renewed acquaintance with Dr. G. C. VanWart, who was a fellow student at the University of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17

FRESH CAUGHT MEDIUM SIZED
HALIBUT (not frozen)
25c per lb.

GOOD PARSNIPS—35c Peck
NEW CABBAGE
FRESH SPINACH
CELERY and LETTUCE

The Sanitary Market

— W. C. LEE —
Meats and Fish
PHONE 369 : CARLETON ST.

CITY OF FREDERICTON

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up until SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, for supplying 100 cords, more or less of dry four-foot Hardwood to be delivered at the City Yard on Needham Street on or before March 25th, 1933. Quality and kind of wood to be specified in tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Clerk.
City Hall, March 15th, 1933.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Will Meet on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15
— At 8 P.M. —

AT THE POST OFFICE BLDG.
A Big Surprise for Those Who Attend

Papers on Our Indians will be read by Mrs. J. B. Maxwell and Wm. M. Burns

EVERYBODY WELCOME

National Council of Education.
—and—
University of New Brunswick Arts Society

PUBLIC LECTURE

"Universities and Student Life Through the Ages"

— By —
PROF. MALCOLM McPHERSON

which was postponed out of respect to the late Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, will be held at Normal School Hall,

MON., MARCH 20

Silver Collection

PROBATE COURT

COUNTY OF YORK
To the Devises, Legates and Creditors of CLIVE KNOX, late of the Parish of Bright in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, widow, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

(Seal)
The Executor of the last will of the above named deceased having filed his accounts in this Court, and asked to have the same passed and allowed and order for distribution made. You are hereby cited to attend, if you so desire, at the passing of the same, at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of York, at my office, 61 Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick, on Tuesday the 28th day of March 1933, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the said accounts will be passed upon and order for distribution made.

Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1933.

WILLIAM J. WEST,
Judge of Probate,
County of York.

LEO F. GAIN,
Registrar of Probates,
County of York.

JOHN BLACK,
Proctor.

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FOR THESE REASONS:

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- Monel Metal Tub,
- Rotary Pump with hose for emptying tub.
- The Extractor with oversized resilient rolls,
- Sturdy Mechanism which is quiet in operation,
- Connor 12-Year Guarantee.

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