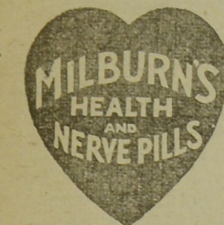


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SIX MEMBERS TOOK PART IN THE BUDGET DEBATE IN HOUSE TUESDAY

(Continued from page three)

undertaking, he thought the government had neglected an opportunity to do something of lasting benefit for the province.

Unbreakable Policy

Many speakers on the government side had chided the opposition with having no policy. Perhaps, he said, the present opposition was only following the example of the government party when it was in opposition, for was their policy not announced no earlier than a few weeks before the 1925 election. However, he said, he trusted when the policy of the present opposition was announced it would not be so easily broken as was that of the party opposite. Where, he would ask, was their Grand Falls policy, their prohibition platform, their Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, and hard-surface roads today. He thought hon. gentlemen opposite should bow their heads in shame at the mention of the word "platform."

Lumber Industry

He took issue with the statement of the Attorney-General that the government was not responsible for the decline of the long-lumber business on the Miramichi. They were responsible, because the lands would not have been sold for good prices by the lease-holders to the pulp interests unless the government had given assurance that those leases which terminated in 1933 would be renewed. Thus the lands were tied up, because of government action and the pulp mills promises had not been put in operation. The people of Northumberland today wanted action and insisted that either these leased lands should be operated by the lessees or broken up and handed over to men who would operate them.

Unpardonable Sin

He had been reported in the press as supporting the government, because he ventured to congratulate the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and others upon their speeches in the House, and he did not wish again to be reported as committing that unpardonable sin. Nevertheless, at the risk of being misunderstood, he felt he must congratulate the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer upon the way in which he presented his budget, and was sorry that he could not commend the statements it contained, for from his understanding of provincial accounts he was going to say but would not, that they were untrue. Both the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and the Attorney-General by their oratorical powers had almost convinced the entire House that there was nothing to criticize. Such was the power of oratory for the moment, but when the audience had time to reflect the fallaciousness of their arguments could be seen, and they were forced to conclude that the voices of the hon. gentlemen were not those of statesmen but rather the desperate words of politicians trying to hide the result of their stewardship from the people.

The 1933 Deficit

The Hon. Attorney-General had given an interesting lecture on the debt of the province, but neither he nor the Provincial Secretary had cleared up the situation either in regard to the net debt or last year's deficit. They desired the people to believe that the real deficit for 1933 was only \$429,000, and that the net debt of the province was only \$47,000,000. He would take a moment to analyze a few items that were removed from the current account and placed as assets in the provincial account. First, he found that payments for relief to pay grocery bills and to buy seeds, etc., were classed as permanent assets, yet everyone knew that nothing was more perishable than food. He did not think that the people of future generations should be called upon to pay the grocery bills of those living today. The payment of \$386,000, for relief should have gone into current account, and he added to the deficit. Then, the bonus on hake was classed as another permanent asset, a material that will only last a few days. Another permanent asset was the cost of clearing land. Why hide that away from the sight of the people by calling it a permanent asset and charging it to capital account.

HON. MR. LEGER—"We did not hide it; it was published as part of the budget address."

MR. ANDERSON—"Why not show up your house-keeping so it can be understood?"

Some Statistics

Continuing, he said, those expenditures that I have mentioned make a formidable total and to them we must add the amount drawn from Ottawa to place in the sinking fund. Hon. members opposite the other day in committee had condemned a municipality for wishing to borrow money to put in a sinking fund. If it was wrong for a municipality, why was it not wrong for the province. Never before had such deceptive tactics been resorted to, and there was yet another item he noted in the capital account, that of \$200,000, paid in exchange on bonds due in New York, and this in spite of the fact that last year the profit on exchange on money due in London amounting to over \$400,000, had been placed in the current receipts. If one action was right, the other must have been wrong. Why should a government be allowed such inconsistency without criticism? It showed the unreliability of the government and was enough to shake the very foundations of the credit of the province. He would recapitulate these various amounts which he claimed by every right of honest book-keeping should have gone into the current account last year:

Unemployment Relief ... \$386,197.71
Seed Relief ... 27,146.08
Hake bonus ... 5,344.75
Clearing land ... 49,996.42
Amount drawn from Ottawa for sinking fund ... 529,299.39
New York exchange ... 200,000.00
Gov't acknowledged deficit ... 429,517.04
Actual deficit for 1933 ... \$1,627,501.37

Why, he asked, not make an honest statement instead of trying to delude the people.

In case any members of the House thought him unjust in his criticism of the financial statement presented to the country he would present the matter in another way.

Another View

It has been stated by the Provincial Secretary-treasurer that the increase in the net debt since 1925 was in round figures fifteen million dollars. What was charged in that account of the net debt? According to the Provincial Secretary himself all the permanent road expenditures which, he said, amounted to over twenty-one millions; the capital bridge expenditures of two million, five hundred thousand dollars; construction of new provincial buildings around three million, and the yearly deficits amounting to over a million dollars more. Add these up, he said, and ask how the sum obtained, over twenty-six million, could make an increase as claimed by the government of only fifteen millions. He knew the hon. gentleman's explanation without asking it, he (the Provincial Secretary) would say that the debt on the Valley Railway had been released and that the Hydro Commission indebtedness had been taken out. Well! he might be technically correct, but he knew he was giving a wrong impression to the country.

The Gasoline Tax

The Provincial Secretary had mentioned in his budget speech that the burden of taxation had not been increased since 1925, but that all reasonable effort had been made to lighten the burden. If he meant by that the cost of motor licenses had been reduced, he should not forget that to offset this there had been a tax on gasoline which so far as the province was concerned in 1925 was as free as water, and he should not further forget that municipalities now had to bear costs in connection with hospitals, etc., that the province paid in 1925. Surely the hon. gentleman could not expect to be taken seriously.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair to return at 8 p.m.

Evening Session

MR. ANDERSON, on the House resuming at eight o'clock, said that he had been calling attention to some remarks of the Hon. Provincial Secretary-Treasurer that reflected on the previous administration. He (Anderson) held no brief for any former government, but would say that there were members of the House who were no longer young whose memories went back to some of the darkest pages of the history of the province that had been unfolded under a former Conservative administration.

Hard Surfaced Roads

He wished to refer briefly to the government's hard surface roads policy, and would point out that in 1930 the sum of ten million dollars had been voted by the House for that purpose. At that time it was felt that the province could not afford the expenditure and nothing had been done. If the undertaking was beyond the reach of the province four years ago, conditions today certainly did not justify such a large expenditure. He disagreed with those who contended that the construction of hard surface roads would aid in unemployment. In the first place, two-thirds of the cost would go for cement and other materials entering into the work and there would be very little money paid out in wages. The only reason he could see for the government's hard surface roads program was that there was an election in the offing and the government hoped by spending a large sum of money it would be returned to power.

Summing Up

In conclusion he said that he had endeavored to place before the people the actual condition of the affairs of the province as he saw it. He had endeavored to show that the government had violated its pre-election promises and had squandered the public monies in order to retain power. He believed the government was by misleading financial reports deliberately hiding the true situation from the people. His hon. friends opposite having deceived the people on two occasions hoped to be able to do so again, but he was sure that the verdict would be that they were unfit to carry on the affairs of the province.

MR. TAYLOR

MR. TAYLOR said that his hon. friend from Northumberland (Anderson) seemed to be opposed to the policy of the government with respect to hard surface roads. He (Taylor) could tell him that one result of the adoption of that policy would be the elimination of the dust nuisance, and if the people were able to see clearly at the next election there was no question but that the present administration would be returned to power. He would point out that personally he had had some experience in highway construction dating back to the year 1910, when he had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania State Highway Commission. He might have remained longer in the employ of that concern but they had concluded to dispense with the services of Canadian. He could say without fear of contradiction that no highways stood up better to traffic and were more economical to maintain than those constructed with a concrete surface.

The Right Idea

With regard to the cost of maintaining the highways of this province, he thought the government had the right idea when it laid down the rule that automobiles and trucks must bear the greater proportion. In other words it was held that those who made the greatest use of the roads should contribute the largest amount to the cost of their upkeep. His hon. friend from Northumberland (Anderson), in referring to the gasoline tax, had stated that there was a time when gasoline was as free from taxation as water. He (Taylor) could recall the time when it

(Continued on page six)

Here's Quickest, Simplest Way to Stop a Cold



1. Take 2 Aspirin Tablets.
2. Drink full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.
3. If throat is sore, crush Tablets in a half glass of water and gargle according to directions in box.

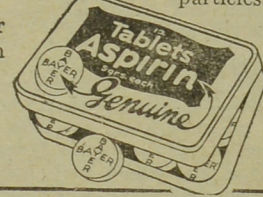
Almost Instant Relief

in this Way

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds.

It is recognized as the QUICK-EST, safest, surest way to treat a cold. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when



DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

IN THE HOUSE TODAY

Mr. Doucet of Gloucester will continue the debate on the budget in the Legislature this afternoon. By holding evening sessions it is hoped to conclude the debate some time on Friday. The supply of speakers on the opposition side is pretty well exhausted, but Leader Dysart will probably have something to say. Hon. D. A. Stewart Minister of Public Works is yet to be heard from and it is likely that Premier Tilley will be the concluding speaker.

There is a delicate irony about rioting in the Place de la Concorde.

Much Routine Work Passed in House

(continued from page 8)

into a committee for the consideration of an important bit of legislation entitled "An Act to Establish Improved Market places for Buyers and Sellers". In the deliberations attending the discussions of this bill many lights hitherto hidden under a bushel shone forth. This was entirely in harmony with the government's policy, which is earnestly desirous of encouraging much of this latest talent. And so still another educational and enjoyable evening was spent by the Cathedral Men's Club.

IT'S EASY TO FORCE FLOWERS IN WINTER

Ithaca, March 5—Many people think it difficult to have ornamental plants in the home during late Winter and Spring, unless they have a greenhouse or a happy knack of growing flowering potted plants. Prof. E. A. White told Farm and Home week visitors.

Yet, he added, nearly everyone, and particularly those who live in rural sections, can have attractive plants in living rooms if they take the trouble to cut them.

"Nature begins early," he said, "to provide for next year's foliage and for producing flowers and fruits. So, early in the spring season, buds mature enough to open in the light and warmth of an ordinary dwelling house."

"It is a keen pleasure to cut and arrange Winter twigs interestingly in vases then watch the tiny buds swell and burst into green leaves or into fully developed flowers."

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius at a consistory today approved decrees of canonization of Giuseppe Cottolengo of Turin, Conrad of Parzhan in Bavaria and Margherite Redi of Brescia.

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HOCKEY—Moncton 'Hawks' vs. Halifax 'Wolverines' in Maritime Championship Game at HALIFAX, FRIDAY, MAR. 9th.

Consult Nearest Agent For Full Information