

# Premier Tilley Looks For a Balanced Budget During the Year 1935

**Is Hopeful That Efforts To Secure An Additional Subsidy From Ottawa Will Be Successful—The Premier Replies To Leader Dysart—Messrs. Gill, Jewett and Doucet Continue the Debate on the Address.**

The Legislative Assembly had a busy session yesterday and did not adjourn until eleven o'clock in the evening. The opposition submitted a number of enquiries in the afternoon and apparently they are in need of information on many subjects. No less than twelve members displayed an inquisitive turn of mind.

The debate on the address was resumed by Premier Tilley, who held the attention of the House for nearly two hours. He started out with a declaration of principles which was well received. It was his first speech as Premier and he acquitted himself well. Considerable time was taken up with matters pertaining to his own department. The Colonization policy of the government was explained and he had no trouble in showing that more had been done along that line, than by any previous administration. The bond guarantee to the Port Royal Pulp and Paper Company which had been criticized by Leader Dysart was defended as a good business transaction which had provided employment for hundreds of men at a time when it was badly needed.

Other speakers who followed the Premier were Mr. Gill of Northumberland, Dr. Jewett of York and Mr. Doucet of Gloucester.

Mr. Perry of Carleton has the floor this afternoon and will likely be followed by Mr. Anderson of Northumberland.

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Assembly Chamber,  
February 14th, 1934.

The House met at 3 p.m.  
The following bills were read a second time, an Act to provide for the redemption of \$808,000 Provincial Debentures falling due in 1935; an Act to amend Chapter 196 of the Revised Statutes respecting pawn brokers; an Act respecting automobile insurance.

MR. AGAR submitted the report on Contingencies.

MR. WOOD presented a petition of the Regents of Mount Allison University for a bill to enable them to borrow money and issue debentures.

MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) presented a petition of the Town of Bathurst for a bill empowering the Town Council to pass by-laws in regard to streets, buildings, etc.

MR. TWEEDIE presented a petition of the Bishop of Chatham for a bill to incorporate Saint Thomas College.

MR. COFFY presented a petition of the Town of Bathurst for a bill dealing with relief of the poor in said town.

## Notices of Enquiry

Notices of enquiry were given as follows:

MR. DOUCET as to what amount was expended on roads and bridges or chargeable to ordinary accounts during fiscal year 1933; as to the trip made by Mr. D. Leo Dolan, Director of Public Information, with the Premier to Ottawa.

MR. BORDAGE as to whether the government was represented at the Canadian Good Roads Convention during the last year.

MR. DYSART in reference to timber licenses held last year by New Lepreau, Limited and whether they have been transferred; in reference to bank guarantee to the Port Royal Pulp and Paper Company, Limited; as to aid to the lumbering industry by the reduction of stumpage and waiver of export charge upon pulpwood; as to who prepared the "valuable legal opinion" referred to in the Speech from the Throne in reference to the carrying out of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission; as to what other program, besides the laying of hard surfaced roads, the government has for the relief of unemployment; as to what amounts of money were expended by the province on unemployment relief during the years 1931, 1932, 1933.

## Some Discussion

MR. DYSART said that they had submitted some questions to which they had not received courteous answers. They were submitting these enquiries for the purpose of information to which they were entitled. Several questions he had submitted had not yet been answered. One answer given him was that the information was contained in the Public Accounts which would be tabled within the required time. The Opposition, he said, wished this information so that they could discuss questions more intelligently. He thought the Premier should take this matter up and see that more reasonable information was given to the Opposition enquiries.

## Should be Proper

HON. MR. TILLEY said he was glad that the leader of the Opposition had brought this matter up as he had intended speaking of it himself. A notice of enquiry was quite proper provided the enquiry was a proper one. These notices of enquiry had become cumbersome and unfair. Questions were being put that sometimes required someone to work all night and the Opposition were also asking for information.

mation that was to be found in the report of the Public Accounts. Officials should not be asked for information that would require days to get it out. While a notice of enquiry was right it could be overdone and was being overdone. He did not feel like asking his department to look up information that could be obtained quite readily in the department and in the report of the department.

## Wants Details.

MR. DYSART said the Public Accounts did not contain the details for which he had asked and that was his reason for the enquiry referred to. If a question was such that it required such a lengthy time to ascertain the information the government should amend the rules or do as they did in Ottawa, let the question stand.

MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) gave notice of enquiry as to how many automobiles were purchased by the government during the last fiscal year.

MR. RICHARD (Kent) gave notice of enquiry as to whether a sprinkler system was being installed in the government buildings in Fredericton.

MR. ANDERSON made notice of enquiry in reference to the report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate charges relating to road work in Restigouche and Madawaska Counties.

MR. GILL gave notice of enquiry as to how many provincial bonds were sold during the last fiscal year.

MR. PERRY gave notice of enquiry as to whether the government had any control over the salaries of the members of the Liquor Control Board.

MR. TWEEDIE gave notice of enquiry in reference to the amount of crushed stone obtained by the government under the contract between Mr. Montgomery and the Minister of Public Works, in May 1930.

MR. SAVOIE gave notice of enquiry as to camps and other buildings erected by the government in the fall of 1931 in connection with highway work at Bakers Point.

MR. COLPITTS gave notices of enquiry as to whether an investigation was conducted during the past year into the administration of unemployment relief in Albert County; as to what amount had been paid by Whitman Brewer for rental of plant and equipment during the last fiscal year.

MR. DOWNEY gave notice of enquiry as to whether Eldon Phillips of Sunbury county was in the employ of the Department of Public Works during October and November 1933.

## Mr. Dysart's Complaint

MR. DYSART, under motion, drew attention to the Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel. That was designed, he said, to disseminate information to the public regarding Tourist travel. This department, he said, had expended in some years as high as \$50,000. Last year it had expended \$27,000. He (Dysart) would like to know what proportion of this money was expended for public purposes and what part of it was for propaganda broadcast on behalf of the government. In this connection he referred to a report sent out by the Bureau of Information in reference to a forecast of the Premier's speech to be given this afternoon. The question of publicity, he said, was of importance, but on behalf of the Opposition he would protest the continuation of a department that was to be operated in the interests of a political party.

## Premier Tilley

HON. MR. TILLEY said while the speech of the leader of the Opposition was out of order, yet he would reply to it later in his speech of the afternoon. What had been given out to the reporters he would now read to the House. It had been thus given out because he was anxious it should go to the people unabridged and directly as he would state it. It was as follows: "I appreciate the great honor that has been conferred in selecting me as Prime Minister of the Province of New Brunswick. At the same time, I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities which the duties of that office entail.

We are living in worrisome days—days of financial and commercial depression bringing in their wake unemployment and the privations and hardships incidental thereto.

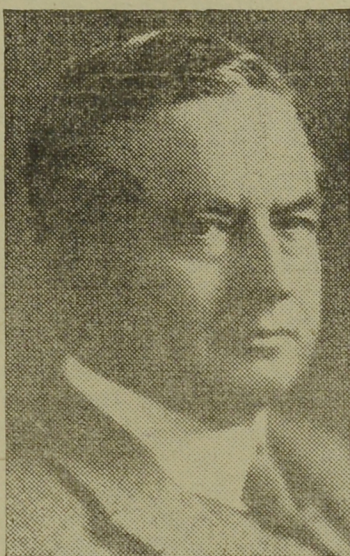
This grand old province of New Brunswick and her people have manfully borne the strain and now we are pulling through. It has been and still is a hard fight, but I feel confident that so far as this province is concerned the worst is over.

## Action Required

If I sense the feeling and the wishes of our people correctly, and when I use the words "our people," I mean the citizenship of this province, men and women who place the welfare of their province ahead of narrow political partisanship who say to me as Premier "what we want and require of you and your government is action—action in constructive legislation and prompt and effective administration."

Mr. Speaker to you, and through you to the people of this province as its Premier I give you my answer—"Yes—my government will give you action and prompt and effective administration."

PREMIER TILLEY



Who Delivered His First Speech As Premier in the House Yesterday.

If propositions and requests are brought to me and through me to my government—in my opinion, it is not expedient or in the public interest at the present time to grant, I will say promptly—No!—you will not be kept for weeks or months waiting in doubt for an answer. If, on the other hand, practical and beneficial suggestions making for the welfare, the financial and commercial interests of the province, are submitted, I will welcome and act upon such suggestions, no matter from what source they may come.

## Speaks on the Address

HON. MR. TILLEY continuing, extended his congratulations to the

members from Kings and Queens who had moved and seconded the address for their statesman-like utterances well worthy of the gentlemen who made them and a credit to this House.

The leader of the opposition had rather sarcastically referred to the elevation of the late Premier, Hon. C. D. Richards, to the Supreme Court Bench. He thought if the hon. gentleman himself was offered an appointment to the Bench or a Senatorship he would not refuse.

MR. DYSART—"There would not be enough appointments to go round."

HON. MR. TILLEY—"Very true, there may be no immediate prospect, but you are yet a young man and perhaps later on your turn may come."

## A Good Appointment

HON. MR. TILLEY, continuing, said he wished to commend the excellence of the appointment of Hon. C. D. Richards and he felt that that gentleman would fulfill the highest expectations his friends could have in the exalted sphere to which he was called.

For Mr. J. E. Michaud, who had gone from this House to a broader sphere, he had the warmest esteem. He was a worthy representative of the fine old French Acadian people, a man broad enough to express appreciation of good work done by this government and a fair critic. He would be much missed in this House. He appreciated the kind reference made to himself (Tilley) by the mover and seconder, especially for the remark that he was a good friend to Labor. He (Tilley) felt that others also recognized this and he wished to say that as long as he was Premier laboring men could count on him as their friend.

## A different Method

The leader of the Opposition had been very indignant because an abstract from his speech had been given out. He, however, differed from his hon. friend in that he had not had his speech typed out voluminously and sent to every paper in the province long before it was delivered.

The leader of the Opposition intimated that there was very little in the Speech from the Throne, although it was too long. Last year he had complained the Speech was too short. He was hard to suit.

## Lumber Situation

He hoped, during his remarks, to impress upon the House that there was after all something worth considering in the Speech. There was reference in it to the fact that business conditions were improving. In explanation of that he would refer to the lumber

situation. Last year the cut was estimated for the winter of 1932-33 at 57,000,000 feet. The actual cut was 107,000,000. This year the winter cut would be not less than 175,000,000 feet and for next summer the estimate would be 35,000,000 mostly in pulpwood, a total of over two hundred millions, and on private lands it could be estimated there would be as much more, making a total cut of over four hundred millions.

MR. DYSART—"Have you any data for the cut on private lands?"

HON. MR. TILLEY—"Experience has taught us over a considerable number of years that we were correct in estimating Crown lands and private lands on about a fifty-fifty basis."

## Wrong Impression

The leader of the Opposition in his speech had given some figures for five year periods regarding crown land revenue and expenditure but his interpretation from them was not quite correct. Inasmuch as he forgot to mention the variation in stumpage rates in the different years, which, of course, greatly affected the revenue obtained. He had argued that when the revenue dropped the forest services should also drop. That was not a good argument because with small cuts scattered all over the province the expenses for scaling could not be cut much from what they would have been had quantities been larger, and it must also be remembered that much of the forest service expenditure was for fire protection, involving lookout towers, telephone lines and fire-fighting equipment as well as labor, and if the forests were to be protected that service must be given whether there was much or little lumber cut.

## Big Improvement

To give an idea of the extent to which lumber had been moving in the past year he could say that vessels taking lumber as a whole or part cargo cleared from the following ports in numbers indicated: Saint John 115, Beaver Harbour 21, Saint Martin 55, Saint Stephen 21, Saint Andrews 2, Bathurst 7, Campbellton 41, Chatham 8, Newcastle 10, Buctouche 3, Dalhousie 4, Albert 2, Richibucto 33, Shippegan 10, Alma 20. He might add that his friend opposite, Mr. Doucet, was the largest shipper from Shippegan.

Last year the cut was as above mentioned, while in 1932 it was only 69,000,000. In Northumberland County the Crown land cut last year was 24,000,000, while for the present winter that county would cut 36,000,000 with

out estimating the summer cut. Surely that was a sign of improvement.

In coal mining the output in 1932 was 169,000 tons, while in 1933 it increased to 266,000 tons, with a corresponding increase in employment indicating an upward trend.

## An Improvement

The unemployment situation, though giving much concern, was much better than heretofore, the worst difficulties being confined to one district. In the administration of relief money there were great differences between parishes, some of them having as high as seventy-five per cent of their population on relief and had some irregularities in its administration. Cases had been found where persons who owned and ran automobiles were supported, and others with horses, cattle and other equipment likewise. Thus some exceeded their reasonable limit of expenditure to the deprivation of people in other parishes who were more deserving. Today, he had had a telegram from the Parish priest at Campbellton stating the desperate condition of the inhabitants of Richardsville, with no work for the men, children starving, babies dying and mothers fainting for want of food, urging that relief be given for sixty destitute families. This was corroborated by letters from the clergymen of the Protestant churches. He (Tilley) had wired saying that the Dominion and provincial governments were ready and willing to pay relief in that district and that they should take the matter up with the warden of Restigouche County, for no municipality could get away from its responsibility of paying one-third of the cost of relief.

## Conference Held.

In January last the officials of the different municipalities had met here with the government and at his request submitted the financial situation in their counties and at that meeting the warden of Restigouche reported that no direct relief had been required in that county since the month of May and he was not greatly worried about this winter because the mills were operating and there was a big cut of lumber in the woods. The assessable valuation for Restigouche County was \$3,516,688 against which there was a bonded debt of \$140,000 with a sinking fund of \$64,153, the bank overdraft being about \$40,000. The County secretary reported that \$125,000 had been paid in taxes and there were in default taxes to the

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## Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

**THE** report of the Company for 1933 is one of consistent and constructive progress. Its achievements enhance the impressive record of public service it has rendered during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In 1933, as in the preceding three years, people generally experienced exceptional anxiety, the result of incomes being either impaired or entirely cut off. At such a time the unfailing aid and security of life insurance proved of very great value.

In this service the Sun Life Company bore a worthy share. During the year it paid out (exclusive of policy loans) nearly \$100,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Similarly, during the four years of depression it has paid out over \$380,000,000.

Notwithstanding these substantial payments, the Company, during the same four-year period, increased its assets by \$55,000,000—its insurances in force by over \$307,000,000.

## Sixty-third Annual Report—1933

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933                                                                                                                                                                                  | \$2,770,453,871 |
| This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value. |                 |
| NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 216,567,441     |
| INCOME                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 152,235,821     |
| DISBURSEMENTS                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 127,505,801     |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS                                                                                                                                                                                     | 24,730,020      |
| PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:                                                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| During the year 1933                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 97,457,059      |
| Since Organization                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 800,170,033     |
| ASSETS                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 624,146,035     |
| Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks, preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.                                     |                 |
| LIABILITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 609,965,832     |
| Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.                                                                                  |                 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account                                                                                                                                            | \$3,342,547     |
| RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate                                                                                                                                                                   | 4,885,904       |
| SURPLUS                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5,951,752       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | \$14,180,203    |

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the basis authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various provinces of Canada. Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required under the stringent provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

## Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.