

# Debate On The Address Finished In Legislature Last Evening

**Opposition Amendment Defeated 18 to 7 in Slim House With Many of the Members of the Legislature Absent—Messrs. Pirie, Anderson, Perry and Brooks Continued the Debate.**

The debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne was continued in the Legislature yesterday afternoon and again last evening until nearly ten o'clock, when the House adjourned until today.

On the House resuming yesterday afternoon F. W. Pirie, of Victoria County, resumed the debate. Mr. Pirie was followed by G. W. Perry, of Carleton County. Then came Mr. Anderson of Northumberland, and Major A. J. Brooks of Kings County closed the debate.

Mr. Pirie moved an amendment to the address which was lost by a vote of 18 to 7 in a very slim House. A large number of members.

The Address itself was then put and carried by the same vote reversed. It was moved by Mr. Pirie and seconded by Mr. Anderson that the following amendment carry:

Moved by Mr. Pirie, seconded by Mr. Anderson that all the words after "that" in the first line of the motion now before the House, be struck out and the following be substituted therefor,

WHEREAS the deficits on ordinary account for the years 1930, 1931, 1932 were respectively \$635,129.27, \$780,505.90, and \$565,263.38, while in 1933 the deficit as shown by the Government was \$420,017.04 which was only achieved by the diversion to Sinking Fund to serve as revenue of certain capital funds amounting to \$529,299.39 which had been on deposit at Ottawa to the credit of the Province since Confederation.

AND WHEREAS in its effort to obtain further relief the Government at the 1934 Session of this House obtained legislation to reduce for a number of years the amount required under the established law for sinking funds on certain bonds of the Province thereby reducing the amount required for sinking funds by the annual sum of \$445,618, as then estimated by the Premier. Yet notwithstanding such methods the deficit for the year 1934 was \$876,551.69.

AND WHEREAS notwithstanding the serious state of the public finances and the need for economy in all branches of Government, the Premier on November 8th last announced that the Government had decided to restore Provincial Government salaries "to their pre-depression basis," thereby abolishing the reductions in their own salaries, and Sessional indemnities as well as the reductions in the wages and salaries of all Government employees, including the employees of the Liquor Control Board, the Electric Power Commission, and the Judges and Registrars of Probate.

AND WHEREAS in view of the economic conditions now prevailing, and the sacrifices being made by our farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, teachers, and the people generally every effort should be made and steps taken to reduce the costs of Government.

THEREFORE RESOLVED that in the opinion of this House immediate measures should be adopted to effect a continuation of the reductions in all such wages, salaries and indemnities until such time as the Budget is balanced."

When the House met after the week end recess Mr. Pirie of Victoria, spoke as follows:

Mr. Pirie, resuming the Debate on the Address, said when adjournment came on Friday last he was discussing the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act and he would refer to the effect of its administration in the County of Victoria as he demonstrated by a few cases. He had said that the Act was designed to destroy a farmer's credit. A merchant might trust a farmer for many years, from time to time, who kept up his payments, perhaps not in full, and he might give him credit for say \$500. for fertilizer, seeds, machinery, etc., after a time this merchant requested some payment on account, the farmer, having no money, gave him a note which he (the merchant) took to his bank, discounted it, and with the proceeds paid some of his own obligations.

Before the note matured the farmer could apply to the Official Receiver under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, and submit a proposal for a payment of 50 per cent of all his indebtedness, which might include mortgages as well as open accounts. The Official Receiver agrees to this proposition and the Farm Loan Board was asked for a loan to pay 50 per cent of the liabilities. The bank, which had discounted the \$500. note would get \$250., and would then call on the merchant to pay the balance. This method, he claimed, shattered the farmers' credit. A man might be owing \$1,000. on open account and finding that his potato crop would not pay his bills, might ask for a loan of \$1,000. on his farm, in fact such a man came to him recently and did so. He (Pirie) suggested that he see the Official Receiver, who told the man that he would have to scale down his bills 50 per cent. This proposal was submitted to the man's creditors, who, as soon as they received the official notices, refused further credit. This man had come back to him (Pirie) no longer ago than Saturday last. His story was that his wife had had to undergo an operation and was now sick and that he could not get credit for medicines or household supplies. He had been forced to apply for relief, though he had a farm worth at least \$4,000.00, and not mortgaged. He got some relief, but as his farm was clear, he was refused further aid. He wanted to borrow \$350., on mortgage, but no one would give it to him. Why would they when the mortgagee might expect his loan to be scaled down 50 per cent when it came due? The Act, therefore, had placed this man in a position, although owning substantial property, where he absolutely could not get the necessities of life. He (Pirie) had telephoned the store keeper to give the men sufficient supplies for 30 days and he would guarantee the bill. What, he asked, was going to happen after that?

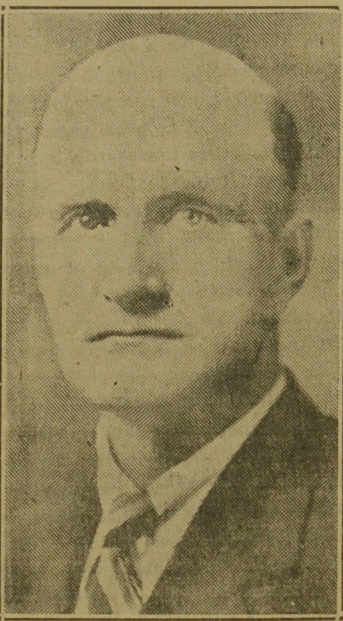
He maintained that when the farmers' credit was undermined and shattered, as above instanced, that it went a long way towards shattering the general business of the country. As a matter of fact, not nearly as many mortgages had been foreclosed during the last two years as previously.

The Act might work alright where the Official Receiver was a man of good sense and judgment, instead of being a "Hitler" as the official in Victoria County seemed to be. He thought the provincial Government should make a recommendation to the Federal Government to amend the Act, so that an honest farmer could come to his merchant or his doctor and get service. This might be arranged by having the farmer sign a waiver against coming under the operations of the Act. He knew the Government probably would reply that it was a Federal problem, but he (Pirie) held that anything that affected business credit within this province should be considered by this House and acted upon.

Another matter of paramount importance was the Potato Marketing scheme which should properly be called a "plot". The plot was concocted by Ontario and Quebec. The growers there knew of the extra large crop of potatoes this year and they sought for a plot to hold back our potato crops, to give them a chance to put their crop on the market. In fact 35 per cent of the crop was oversize, according to the rule of grading, which he considered unfair, in return we had better keep out their Ontario manufactured auto. He said the scheme was elastic like an American \$5 bill. As to the export to Cuba, the report that we are sending so many seed potatoes to Cuba is not true. He also declared there was discrimination in freight rates Grand Falls to St. John paid more than P. E. I. to Saint John.

He (Pirie) stated that the member from Sunbury wanted to run both sides of the house.

Premier Tilley: "Is that a fair re-



G. W. PERRY  
Who spoke on the Address at last evening's session of the Legislature.

mark knowing what arrangements were made?"

Mr. Pirie: "I don't want any one to make any arrangements for me, as to place in time. I will make place for myself."

He (Pirie) wanted to know how the Government could see their way clear to restore the salary cuts with such a deficit. He therefore moved a vote of amendment to the resolution adopting the speech from the Throne.

G. W. PERRY

Mr. Perry congratulated the senior member of Westmorland and the Junior member of Charlotte on their able manner in what they had moved and seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Perry said he represented the banner agricultural county of New Brunswick. He was amused at the gentlemen of the opposition saying it was unheard of for one party to have had 3 premiers in two years. He showed that in 1907 in much shorter time the liberals had had three premiers in a much shorter time. No county had been disfranchised except Madawaska, its one member not attending the sessions very regularly. During Foster regime the liberals disfranchised Carleton for a whole term. As to Farm Loan Act it had been the intention of the government to help the farmer, to keep his farm, it was never intended to be abused. Last winter Parliament had increased the amount of \$30,000,000., and at the present time there was a Bill before the Federal House to further increase the sum available to the Board to \$90,000,000. Knowing something of the desperate conditions prevailing among the farmers of the counties of Carleton and Victoria, he thought the Farmers' Credit Arrangement Act would serve a very useful purpose. He scarcely agreed with statements that had been made that the credit of those who availed themselves of the provisions of the act would be seriously affected. A man owning a farm worth \$5,000. might have a few years ago mortgaged it to a money lender for the sum of \$2,500. Now if the farm had depreciated in value through no fault of the owner, was it not right that the mortgagee should share the loss? Under the Act the official receiver had authority to bring together the doctor and creditors with a view of entering in some arrangement that would be satisfactory to both. There was a Board of Review under the Act for New Brunswick, composed of Mr. Justice Richards, Mr. John D. Palmer and Mr. Arthur M. McIntosh, the latter a Carleton county man, and that Board would have the final say.

In referring to the potato situation, he had no hesitation in saying that the county which he represented was the greatest agricultural county of New Brunswick. This was attested by the fact that of 59,265 acres of potatoes produced in the Province last year, 14,756 acres were grown in Carleton County. Of 216,516 acres of oats, the county of Carleton had 45,485 acres, or almost one-quarter of the total. Carleton county also led in the production of wheat, hay and buckwheat, and in the matter of livestock hold its own with the other counties. For some

years his county had specialized in potatoes, but unless the outlook improved, it would be necessary for them to curtail their operations. There was a time when large shipments of potatoes were made from New Brunswick to the island of Cuba, but conditions had changed and shipments now consisted only of seed stock. He attributed the loss of the Cuban market to the Trade Treaty with the British West Indies entered into by the Federal Government in 1927. A preference given the Islands of twenty-five per cent on sugar had

Mr. Perry quoted from the Daily Mail an article showing the food value of potatoes very favourably as compared to the food value of other foods.

Another matter, he wished to touch upon was the fact that the opposition seemed to think they were going to cross the floor of the house. He could see where the federal house might be divided but not so with New Brunswick. Would the opposition try to lend the house with no platform except one or two old planks which are nearly worn out. We believe in old age pensions, said he. The premier had held office in the most trying time ever known. The opposition has no policy, it is just a choice between men. The opposition is going to have a hard time making the public believe the opposition is more honest than the government. When did another premier ever enact legislation whereby a man can get in honest day's work. The opposition would be tickled to have our Premier defeated. I feel sure we are not going to be defeated the people will think before they snap the known for the unknown. When the budget is brought down, finances will be discussed more fully. I realize it is hard to convince the opposition. He closed the speech with a humorous story.

Mr. Anderson

Mr. Anderson, on rising to support the amendment, said that his duty to his constituency compelled him to bring certain matters to the attention of the House, and he was hopeful that some heed would be given to his words. The Hon. Premier seemed to take pleasure in comparing members of the Opposition with those supporting the Government and was anxious to create the impression that his supporters were superior to his opponents. He could assure hon. members to the right of the Speaker that the Opposition was not the Liberal party, but simply a nucleus of it, and he believed that after the election they would see Liberals come from the north, east and west, and in such numbers that his Hon. Leader (Dysart) would have no difficulty in forming a strong administration that would efficiently carry on the affairs of the Province.

While the Hon. Leader had mentioned only a few planks of the Opposition platform, he had furnished hon. members opposite with a topic for discussion, and they seemed to be doing their best in an effort to tear the platform to pieces. Regarding the plank dealing with the question of stumpage they had held up their hands in holy horror, and declared that it was impossible. He (Anderson) would like to know what good purpose was served by the Province holding large areas of timber lands when the same were not being operated. He knew of some areas which had never echoed the sound of the woodsman's axe, because of the difficulty in getting the logs out of the woods. Such lands should be in operation, and contributing annually to the revenue. While he was speaking only for himself, he thought that some arrangement could be made by which men could be put at work at little cost on such areas as he had mentioned. Such God-given assets should be used for the good of the country.

Continuing Mr. Anderson outlined some of the Opposition planks and regretted that His Honor's speech did not contain more matters of vital importance to the country. Mr. Anderson spoke strongly in favour of a proper colonization scheme which he said was one of the country's greatest needs today. It said that it was true that the government had been putting settlers on the land but not under proper condition.

Mr. Anderson, whose speech was a most practical one, referred to the pulp industry on the Miramichi. He spoke of the terrible conditions on the Miramichi. The town of Chatham was a busy place a few years ago; it had two pulp mills, three sawmills, one of which was the largest in the province,

## Of Interest to Women

### GOOD TASTE TODAY

**Are You a Fetch-and-Carry Girl? Do You Come When Some Man Whistles? Then Learn To Be A Comrade Without Spoiling Him Like That.**

(By Emily Post)

Notwithstanding my very real approval of the modern generation's natural frankness, and of the comradeship that exists between young women and men, increasingly numerous signs point toward a need for certain lacking qualities of charm, and of poise and of courtesy that must ever distinguish the behaviour of ladies and gentlemen. It is even possible that the lack of chivalry on the part of young men of the present day is one of the factors in the dismaying prevalence of divorce.

Manners have much deeper roots of purpose than many people suspect. They are not merely trimmings on the surface of life but the outward evidence of society's inward well-being—or when they are shabby, of its inward deterioration. We all know that the Englishman, far away from the jungle, puts on a dinner coat because it gives him moral assurance that he is still a gentleman. In another aspect, we are apt to become really off what the others take us to be. We rise to surprising heights to meet the faith of those who believe in us, and we are apt to slip downward if that is where general opinion would have us belong.

It seems to me that the young stars of society badly need a manager to convince them of their dignity and poise, their quality of distinction, so that they shall have these qualities actually. Perhaps it may be said that modern society's lack of distinction has no importance. That depends, of course, upon what we mean by society. In the sense in which I mean it, it includes all these groups of younger people who by right of background should have had the advantages of cultivating education, and who should presently carry on the precepts of excellence by means of personal example. After all, if there is to be no culture, no distinction, no ethical standards, no proper pride, no grace, no ideal of beauty to live up to, the

two foundries and machine shops and two wood-working factories. Where, we would ask, were the men who at that time we needed to carry on the industries of the town? Many had gone elsewhere, and others unable to do so were hoping against hope that something would turn up. Anybody who visited the docks on the Miramichi when a steamer was about to load pulpwood and watched the scramble for jobs would not need to be told that employment was wanted on the Miramichi. Then some thought must be given to the property owners, who had their all invested in the town. Their property was getting out of repair, and in many cases was being sold for taxes. Was it any wonder they were becoming desperate, when they noted the Government refusing to lend a hand to bring about developments.

Mr. Anderson resumed after supper and continued to deal with conditions as they were today on the North Shore. He appealed for aid from the country so that industries might be established there and an improvement be made. He also spoke at some length on the Marketing Board.

Major Brooks

Mr. Brooks said he had listened with much interest to the speeches of hon. members opposite, and in doing so he had wondered who was the actual leader of the party. His hon. friend (Dysart) during the debate on the Address, had informed the House that it did not call for an amendment, but now in his absence they had the spectacle of the hon. member from Victoria (Pirie) rising in his place and moving an amendment. They had also heard the hon. member say that he did not intend to obey the party whip, but intended to speak when it suited his purpose to do so. He would advise hon. members opposite to make an effort to fix upon a leader.

(Continued on page seven)

whole slow process of social evolution comes to an end—or at least to a halt. Perhaps I am giving too much importance to certain careless characteristics of present-day manners. It is even possible that observation of the fragmentary examples, which have happened to attract my attention within the past few weeks, represent a not-at-all typical few of our young people as a whole.

First fragment: Young men driving roadster—stops in front of house—blows his horn. Inside the house a young girl snatches up her hat—pulls it on her head.

Her mother: "Where are you going, Kay?"

Kay streaks a lipstick across her lips: "Out."

Mother: "Are you going with Tom?"

Kay: "Uh, huh."

Mother: "When will you be back?"

Kay, halfway into her coat, is halfway through the door: "Later."

She runs out of the house, jumps into the young man's car and drives off.

Second fragment: A second young man in his car whistles through his fingers. A debutante dashes out of the house and stands at the curb talking to the man who sits in the car. After a gay and laughing conversation, he drives off and she stands on the curb waving her hand high over her head. He waves high over his head without looking back, taking it for granted that she is on the curb waving. She then runs back into the house.

Third fragment: Young man drives a young woman home from a party in his own car—or more likely in a taxi. Young woman gets out if car alone, slams door shut. Man drives off—young woman lets herself into house with a latch-key.

Perhaps these are all exaggerated examples, but a sample telephone conversation, which can be overheard in almost any semi-public place such as the hall or general family sitting room: "Oh h'lo—Okay—Yeah!—Okay—Yeah!—Swell!—Okay!—G'by!"

"And what," are you asking, "has this to do with the lack of chivalry leading to New Mexico or Reno?" The answer it seems to me, is this. The careless attitude of the modern young man, who hasn't enough esteem for a girl to show her the slightest gallantry, is letting her down. The man who sits in his car and whistles and lets her come running is letting the whole structure of society down. As a matter of fact, the girl who ran across the sidewalk and the man who sat in his car will have announced their engagement by the time this is printed. To predict that their marriage will smash because he is ungallant would be preposterous. And yet, if it all should end in Reno half a dozen years from now, it is not at all unlikely that the cause will be traceable to his failure to inspire her—and hers to inspire him—to play their parts on the stage of life gloriously.

At the present moment she is very young—and so is he. She does not think he is lacking in courtesy. She would think him very silly were he to ring the bell and ask for Miss Jane and have to go into the living room and talk to Mother, or Grandmother, and whoever else is there, when it was so much easier to run out and tell him when to come for her and what her plans were. Perhaps it pleases her and will always please her to care nothing about the graces of life, and perhaps their golden wedding will find her hurrying as fast as she can at the sound of his whistle. And indeed I hope so.

But there is another chance. Suppose somewhere some day, she meets another type of man who, instead of treating her as though she were someone to fetch and carry for him, were to treat her as though she were something set quite above and apart. Oh—just the usual story of a man who has made the saying of appreciative things, and the doing of attentive things, more or less his profession. And then perhaps the unhappy ending.