

Hon. A. A. Dysart Leader Of Opposition Outlines Platform

Speaking In the N. B. Legislature on Tuesday, He Promised to Establish a Department To Deal With Federal Affairs—National Economy—Would Substitute Manpower for Machinery, Reorganize the Crown Land Department, Equalize the Service Charge for Electricity, Shipments of Meat Products, Reduce Automobile Fees, Proclaim Old Age Pension Act At Once.

At the Provincial Legislature on Tuesday afternoon, Hon. A. A. Dysart, leader of the Opposition resumed the debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Dysart congratulated the Mover and Second of the Address, Messrs. Wood, of Westmorland County and Groom, of Charlotte County on their speeches in moving and seconding the considering of the address. He congratulated our new Lieutenant-Governor and referred to the good services rendered to the province by the retiring Lieutenant-Governor McLean and also by Sir Douglas Hazen who lately retired from the Supreme Court bench. Hon. Mr. Dysart then discussed at length the government departments of the Provincial Government, and spoke at length on lumber licenses on permanent roads, our finances. In all of these he criticized what he believed to be the present government's lack of sound administration. In concluding his address which occupied about two hours, the leader of the opposition outlined the platform promised by his party should they have the good fortune to be returned to power at the coming provincial elections.

MR. SPEAKER, once more we assemble for the despatch of business. When the House prorogued last April, Members to your right looked upon the charm of this Chamber as for the last time. An election was then in the offing and would have come had not the so-called "Payroll" Convention determined otherwise. However, the Opposition look forward with confidence to the conflict which must come within the next few months.

May I extend my congratulations to the Mover and the Second of the Address. Each performed his task commendably, but it was clearly discernible that each suppressed his personal views for the general cause. The tone of the speeches indicated that the so-called "no politics" gossip of the Premier before the several Tilley clubs was intended for the gullest voter and not for the hard-boiled Tory.

The Mover of the Address paid particular attention to the Department of Health. This is the one of all Departments against which the present Minister of Health levelled his most vehement onslaught when the Legislation was introduced by Dr. Roberts. Today his complete conversation is a glowing tribute to the foresight and courage of the former Minister, and I congratulate the present Minister for following with such meticulous care—the work laid down!

While on this subject, may I suggest to the Department the desirability of providing on some mutually satisfactory financial basis with the municipalities for the appointment of country nurses. In all too many quarters of the province untold suffering is endured only because the poor cannot pay for nursing services.

I regret that the Mover of the Address thought it necessary to mar his otherwise excellent address by his slighting reference to a former Premier who at the moment was seated in this Chamber. Premier Richards served his party long, and he served it well. In Opposition he carried on honorably with his little band, while with out the House his party fought to unseat him, and in convention actually placed Mr. Palmer in the saddle—a more humiliating position for a public man can scarcely be imagined! Such an affront would have driven weaker men to desert the party, but to his credit he fought on, and won. In 1925, he retired in favor of Mr. Baxter, and later assumed the role of Premier and Attorney General. That Premier Tilley permitted such an affront to a former leader and colleague does not savor of true sportsmanship.

The Second of the Address was in his usual good form, and amply demonstrated his claim to the title of "Fundy Warbler". Covering a wide range of subjects, he gracefully administered last political rites to the faithful departed whose glide to cover created the six seat vacancy disgrace! He was as silent as the tomb and uttered never a word concerning our finances. And so we pass to more important things:

Speech From The Throne

Coming now to the Speech from the Throne, one observes that an indifferently kept diary was at the elbow of its drafter, when the incidents of the year found appropriate place in its thirty-two paragraphs. It fairly bristles with generalities, and embodies many strange thoughts wretchedly expressed.

Appropriate reference is made to the change in the office of His Majesty's representative in this Province. Both are outstanding men in the realm of business and politics, and as the one has, so we are certain his successor will discharge the duties of his office most acceptably. At the expense of being regarded as clannish, may I say that I am happy in that the present Lieutenant-Governor is a product of Kent County—the same

county that gave to the public life of this Country, the Powells, the Phinneys, the Cutlers, the MacInerneys—the same County that returned the late Sir Pierre Landry and more recently the late Dr. D. V. Landry—the same County that gave to the Empire in the day of her greatest need, a distinguished Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, and were I endowed with that superb, innate modesty that characterizes my friend the Premier, I might say that Kent will give to the public life of this province a Premier whenever the present incumbent gives us an opportunity at the polls.

Two events of major importance find no recorded place in the Speech. This can hardly be regarded as an oversight. In the Province of Ontario, the Henry Administration—entrenched for a quarter of a century—bowed to the battle of ballots. In order to cling to power, his Government staged a bold bid with a \$20,000,000 road programme, but all in vain.

Though happily the hand of death has not invaded our ranks during the year, yet the work of the crude politician is in evidence. But a few months ago, we closed the Session with two vacancies. Today we open with that number swollen to six—an all time high. Five Counties are today without full representation. Three of those Counties have their representation cut to one half. That, Mr. Speaker, is a distinct violation of our Constitutional rights!

Appropriate reference is made to the retirement of Sir Douglas Hazen. It is a matter of profound regret that he is in failing health, but hope for his recovery is eagerly looked for. It was my good fortune as a young man to know J. Douglas Hazen, then occupying the position in this House, which I today hold. His fine gentlemanly instincts endeared him to the people of his native province as have few men.

The Speech makes reference to the Hydro extension to the Miramichi. This is sound Liberal policy. Although this Government did everything in its power to discredit the system during early years, it has finally become convinced of the soundness of our policy, and public opinion will not now permit them to turn back.

It is, however, regrettable that the Government permitted the Commission to purchase poles for its new seventy-three mile line from the Southern States, when as good or superior poles were available from our own forests. This is not altogether in harmony with our views. The welfare of New Brunswickers ought to be our first concern, and not colored labor in the Southern States. This attitude on the part of the Government is rather in open conflict with the Article 33 of the Treaty with the "Accomplishments of the Tilley Government".

Praises Marketing Board

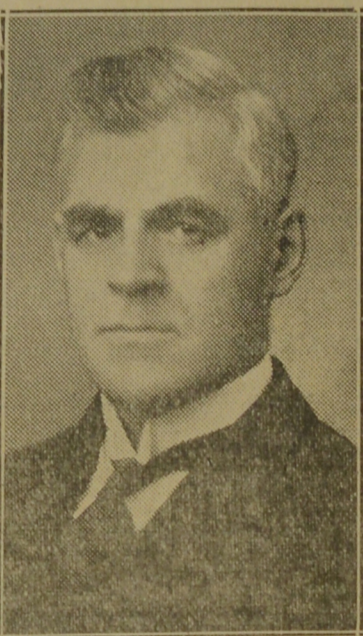
Respecting the Marketing Board of which we have heard so much, this was a move in the right direction, but as we predicted last year, so has it come to pass, that the scope of the Board as contemplated just could not get anywhere. We urged that it be tied in with the larger organization. Apart from some press publicity—the shipping of a few bags of potatoes to Egypt and India—it has accomplished little. Members of the Board know that there is no probability of market expansion in that direction.

While the Government inspired press gossip concerning the shipments to Egypt, one shipper in this province alone shipped through the port at St. John in a span of fifteen days, single handed and without assistance of Government or Board, 48,000 barrels of potatoes to Cuba. There was not one single item in the press to indicate that this great achievement had been carried out. The Speech intimates that "the Board has already proven its usefulness". May I suggest to the Premier that no man on the Board can properly discharge his duties of office while acting as a Government Party Organizer.

Workmen's Compensation

While moving throughout the Province, I have been impressed by the number of men who are deeply concerned over the management of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This legislation was placed on the Statute books by a Liberal Government in 1917. The Act may not be perfect. I have in mind a number of suggested changes that might make the Act more workable, but on the whole it has amply justified its existence.

In order that such an institution function properly, it ought to be manned by men prepared to give service without political taint. For years the Board functioned well, unfettered by political interference. By amendment to the parent act, the Government gave the Board a political stripe and today it is said to be functioning as a political agency of Government. In my judgment in order that such a Board function properly, it must be given a free hand and if its decisions are to be questioned, then the courts and not politicians ought to be invoked.



HON. A. A. DYSART, K. C.
Leader of the Opposition

It is common knowledge that since the recent vacancies have been filled the institution has become demoralized, discipline is wanting and some of the members who owe allegiance to the Government, play politics in office as they did out of office. There is no place for petty politics on that Board—the welfare of too many men the Province over depend upon a proper working of the Act which implies that the accident and other funds be carefully preserved. I am not sure that this condition obtains today. Rumor has it that irregularities of a shocking, revolting nature have been discovered, but these were soon hushed up by orders of someone higher up. The Premier will speak in a day or two. Will he tell us what he knows of the affair?

It shall be the duty of our Government when we take over to thoroughly investigate the workings of the Board, to reorganize the classifications, if necessary, and to put the finances of the institution on a sound basis so that the employee be guaranteed his indemnity for injuries sustained and at the same time to so regulate affairs that no stifling burden will be placed about the neck of industry.

Premier's St. John Speech

Speaking at Saint John recently, the Premier is reported to have made this rather astounding statement: "I am not losing any sleep over our finances. We could wipe out our entire debt with the sale of our Crown Lands."

This statement is quite preposterous. Let me first speak of the debt. The Provincial Secretary admits that sixty-three per cent of our gross revenue was required in 1933 to provide interest and sinking fund for our bonded obligations. We know that the Ottawa Fund so-called of \$529,000.00 is now tucked away in Sinking Fund Account and last Session the Government was compelled to slash Sinking Funds by reducing from two per cent to one half of one per cent the amount to be set aside, thus relieving revenue by substantially \$400,000.00. The amazing part is that with this condition, the Premier is not disturbed, he loses no sleep. He may be the exception or he may be whistling to keep up his courage, but the taxpayer realizes that the situation is both critical and alarming.

Now let me analyze his other statement namely that "we could sell the Crown Lands tomorrow and pay off the debt."

In the first place, the Premier knows this statement to be contrary to the facts, assuming that he is familiar with his Department. Secondly he knows that the choice Crown Land areas of this Province are not saleable because they are presently held under long term leases or the equivalent of a lease in perpetuity and where is the man or concern prepared to buy these lands by paying out cash when he has full right thereto under lease? Premier Baxter stated when the leases were extended in 1927 that the timber lands of this Province had no peculiar fantastic value—they were simply worth what they would bring on the market. That then reduces the value of the lands to the realm of practical values and a fair value is determined by the earning power of these lands. An investment of a like character would not be overly attractive if it yielded less than five per cent. But to be on the safe side, let us figure on a net yield of four per cent and see how far this value will go towards liquidating our debt of \$65,000,000.00. Manifestly it would be unfair to pick out a few isolated years.

It appears that the gross stumpage revenue for ten years is \$5,877,936.03 or an average gross stumpage revenue per year of \$587,793.60, between 1925 and 1934 inclusive. The average yearly salaries is \$22,720.62, and the average yearly Forest Service is \$30,976.46. Deducting these items and we have an average net stumpage return of \$484,086.52 which capitalized at the said rate of four per cent gives us a valuation for these lands of \$12,102,163.00. Even the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer could hardly be expected to liquidate our debt with that asset.

Since it is not practical and probably under existing conditions advisable to sell our Crown Lands even if a purchaser could be found, this great asset must be managed properly; that is to say, its management must be shorn of much of the useless red tape

that impedes progress and which in the main but adds to the overhead. Our forests must be made to yield a just and fair revenue to the provincial exchequer. In the first place, certain changes must be made at head office, in relation to revenue compared with other years, the overhead is out of all proportion. As revenues drop, so has the personnel cost of the staff increased.

System Obsolete

In the second place, our whole stumpage system is obsolete. Back in 1926, I made certain specific suggestions which have never been given effect to and which I think obtain today with equal force. I then suggested a zoning or sliding scale system for stumpage rate, conditional upon the economic value of the lumber on the various stands. If \$3.00 per thousand be fair stumpage value for a stand of lumber in close proximity to milling and shipping facilities, either water or rail, how about the operation on say the head waters where operating costs are doubled or even higher? In other words, operating costs enter into this whole question and no fair and equitable rate of stumpage can be arrived at that ignores this truth. The cure in my judgment is first an exhaustive survey of all timber areas, having regard to all factors that involves operating costs. A scale of fees can then be worked out equitably and justly, giving an equal opportunity to all; to the men who operate the remote areas as to the operator more favorably located. This will have the effect among other things, of inducing operators to tap those areas which up to the present time it has not been profitable to do because of the unjust stumpage handicap. I could elaborate upon this matter at greater length. I have said enough to indicate the trend. When opportunity offers we shall give effect to this policy and an equal opportunity to all. The less favorably located lots will bear the lesser burden.

Another matter pertaining to this same subject is one that is causing many people deep concern. The vicious practice has become a habit more particularly since the Minister of Lands and Mines took office, namely the promiscuous granting of under-size permits for clean cutting in our growthy areas. The practice existed for many years of issuing under-size permits on undersized black spruce grounds, but the extent to which permits have been issued to political friends of the Minister during recent years, is appalling. Vast areas have been stripped and the cutting has been so devastating that fire hazards heretofore undreamed of are spread throughout many of our fine growthy areas of our best timber lands. Little wonder this past year forest fires reached such proportion. Many of these permits are granted in open violation of law and regulation of the Department.

Long Lumber

Shortly after this Government took over the direction of affairs in this Province in 1925, there suddenly developed the notion that the day of the sawlog had passed and that henceforth our timber areas were pulp propositions only. Holdings of the various sawmill operators were absorbed under this general scheme by several large and influential interests with the full concurrence and assistance of the Government. Then speedily followed Legislation converting the various holdings into long term leases and the fate of certain areas in this Province was from that moment sealed. During all this time, every member of the present Government from the Premier down, with the exception of the Attorney General and the President of the Council, were members of the Government and had a "finger in the pie."

Promises of an industrial expansion involving expenditures of forty million dollars with the assurance that profitable employment would be found for all willing workers, were among the inducements held out. Furthermore, all these loyal sons of New Brunswick who found it necessary to seek employment in the United States were to be brought back to homes of prosperity and contentment. To allay the fear developing in the Miramichi area, the Premier of the day publicly announced that two pulp mills would be erected and operated on the Miramichi in lieu of the saw mills dismantled. Coupled with that specific assurance, he definitely promised that the leases of the lands involved would not be issued until the mills were erected and in operation. This promise was further confirmed by his successor, Premier Richards.

Under Premier Tilley's regime, the leases of these holdings have been issued, but the pulp mills have not been built, and now the unthinkable happens—Premier Tilley openly and publicly repudiates the specific and definite promise of his predecessors. Specific repudiation of contract.

In his New Year contribution, Premier Tilley is authority for the statement that no less than 157,000 cords of raw pulpwood left our shores destined largely for mills in the United States. That quantity would supply five 100 ton mills of 300 working days per year. True some of this pulp was removed from private lands, but there can be no doubt that the quantities shipped from this area would amply supply the two mills promised, and provide profitable employment for hundreds of men. While our men walked the streets, our pulpwood under Government guidance and assistance, was shipped to American mills there to provide employment for American labor.

Had the Premier honored the pledges of his predecessors, there would have been no need of financial aid for Northumberland and the appointment of an administrator would not have been necessary. The citizens of Northumberland like all other New Brunswickers do not seek debt but they do ask for and demand work. In short, work and fair wages is their just demand!

And so I say to those who have bravely faced these years of adversity, victims of deception and want of fair dealing on the part of this administration, the day of reckoning is at hand. Presently an opportunity will come through constitutional channels

whereby they may by prudent exercise of their ballot, help change the present order and put in charge of affairs in this Province a Government that will not shirk its responsibilities.

Roads

What the Railway problem is in the Federal sphere, so is our highway problem in the Provincial. With a population slightly exceeding the 400,000 mark, we have a network of roads totalling 11,822 miles classified by the Department as:

Main Trunk	1,388
Secondary	3,247
By-roads	7,187
Total	11,822

(Continued on page seven)

THE PARASITE

Many men, women and children sufferers are being treated for other diseases without results, when their real trouble is the tape-worm. Sure signs of it is the passage of small particles of the parasite. Suggestive signs: loss of appetite with occasional greediness, coated tongue, heartburn, pain in stomach and intestines, pain in back and limbs, dizziness, headaches, exhaustion, feeling faint with stomach empty, emaciated, dark rings under the eyes. The process of digestion are usually interfered with. The patient becomes irritable and restless at night. There is much dizziness, raising of constant obstruction in throat, gnawing sensation in stomach with voracious appetite—and at times loathing of sight of food. The breath becomes offensive, the face flushed—at other times very pale; heaving as if something were moving in the bowels; heartburn with palpitation; obscure pains in the limbs; delusions of the senses; defection of the speech; sudden cold, incontinence, Melancholia, hysteria and some authors claim epileptic fits and even insanity.

These monster parasites, the size of which, it is claimed, sometimes reach as high as 45-50 feet, must be eliminated from the system—at all costs. Only with the greatest possible precaution and skill can they be removed from the system, however. But to allow a tapeworm to live untampered in the human body is almost akin to taking small doses of poison, increasing same daily—until the patient actually commits suicide—a figuratively speaking. The formula of Tanex is used for the elimination of this terrible monster—And most successfully in obstinate cases Tanex is prepared to such manner that it cannot harm any of the sensitive internal parts of the human system, and may be safely given in proportional parts to children. Tanex is not harmful in the sense that it may poison the individual harboring a tapeworm—nor is its effects harmful on those who take it where there is no worm. Tanex does not kill the monster tapeworm, as killing it necessarily means the taking of poisons in sufficient quantities to poison the patient. Tanex renders the worm insensible only, so that it loses its power to grasp on and hold to the intestines. The purgative ingredients in Tanex then quickly eliminate it. Great care must be exercised, however, to permit its passage in accordance with the directions (sent from Tanex), otherwise the head may re-enter the alimentary canal—which means that another dosage will be necessary.

Tanex may be taken any morning and as it leaves no effects at all, will not necessitate the staying away from work. One hour is required for it to attain full effect.

Tanex is not sold in drug stores—to insure absolute freshness to the patient. Nor is it sent C.O.D. The treatment costs 5.00, with full instructions. If you want to be rid of this monster parasite—send for Tanex today. Sold only by the Royal Laboratory, 768 Royal Bldg., Box 104, Windsor, Ont. (Clip this ad out now and put it away, it may come in very handy some day. Show it to some ailing friend—he may become forever grateful to you for doing so).

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