POOR DOCUMENT

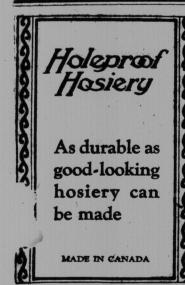
AE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922

GOVERNMENT'S FINE RECORD CONTRASTED WITH BLACK RECORD OF PREDECESSORS

(Continued from page 2.)
in the province and a record percentage of attendance. There was also a record attendance at the Normal school, due to the act which we passed at the session of 1920, which authorized us to make loans to those desiring to attend the Normal school and receive their training to be a teacher. Sixty pupils took advantage of this loan act, which I think accounts for the record attendance at our Normal school last year.

Some of these things I think are an ever to the criticisms of ex-Inspector Brooks, criticisms which are made for nothing more or less than political effect. (Continued from page 2.)

If it is a fad with us it is a fad with the Dominion government, who after an exhaustive inquiry into the subject have voted funds for many years to be placed at the disposal of the provinces. Is it a fad to provide means of giving our boys and girls an opportunity for a better that in life's work and the same privileges that are extended to other boys and girls all over the United States and in the other provinces of Canada? Is it a fad when through this system we give them an opportunity to aet highly paid technical positions rather than import skilled labor? Is it a fad to teach our girls domestic economy in food values as well as values in the essential lines of merchandise? Is it a fad to educate our young people in order that they might keep pace with the world movement for greater efficiency in the home and in industry? Is it a fad



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ages local school authorities to establish training in industrial, commercial, agricultural, home economics and fisheries branches by providing government grants.

He Knows Better.

When Major Brooks says vecational education is a fad he knows better. Do you think it is a fad to aid young men and women who have left school and gone to work to obtain an education upon the lines of the vocation they have chosen and thereby provide practical training for those pupils who for finandal and other reasons had to leave school at an early age?

If it is a fad with us it is a fad with the Dominion government, who after an agent was a state of the government were allowed to handle school books, and it was anything but a success, for in 1914, ninety-two vendors made no returns of the books they handled. When we

tion followed out that policy. There was, however, one difference.

The old government sold school books through political vendors, that is to say, only political supporters of the government were allowed to handle school books, and it was anything but a success, for in 1914, ninety-two vendors made no returns of the books they handled. When we came into power we found a number of outstanding accounts which amounted to a considerable amount of money, accounts that were uncolfectable because the government gave credit to their political vendors, and when a vendor failed in business, his stock of books, which really belonged to the government, was included in the stock in trade and in frequent instances were sold to satisfy creditors, and the province stood the loss. We changed that policy, but still adhered to the policy to sell the books at cost, not to political vendors, but to any merchant or to anyone who desired to handle them. Any dealer could obtain them upon application, but the business has since we came into power been conducted on a cash basis.

True it is that the prices of school basis has a sance we have the second of the loss.

ducted on a cash basis.

True it is that the prices of school books have increased enormously, but the principle under which we handle them is there, namely, of selling them at cost. You all know that during the war the cost of labor and material entering into printing and publishing went up remarkably and the year 1920 showed the greatest increase in prices that had taken place in the publishing business. The increase from 1917 to 1920 was over sixty per cent. Our friends of the opposition complain that we have increased the prices of school books. But I would like to point out that in the year 1914 the province made a profit on school books sold. But in 1917, the last year of the old government, when the prices were named by order-incouncil, a profit was also made. But every year up to last year, a loss was shown upon our school book transactions, a loss no less than a total of \$24,000 for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. That is to say, a loss to the province, but a gain to the people who necessarily had to supply their children with books. This loss was due to the



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located throughout the province from which antitoxine and similar supplies for the combatting of epidemics can be readily obtained for the combatting of epidemics can be readily obtained.

Had the preceding government paid a little more attention to conserving the lives of the younger generation instead of giving their funds and attention to covering up their political transactions, our population today might have been larger than it is.

If you notice, our friends opposite dare not criticize the principle of the work of our health act, but confine their criticism to netty details and as far as

dare not criticize the principle of the work of our health act, but confine their criticism to petty details and as far as I have been able to learn and read particularly to the amounts paid to sanitary and medical school inspectors. In the county of Kings the sanitary inspectors receive the magnificent sum of \$120 per annum each, which salary includes their traveling expenses.

I have no doubt these are the gentlement hat Councillor McAuley referred to when discussing the health act—"who went around the county of kings I find that the medical inspection of schools costs \$17 per rural school, and that the total cost of the administration of the board of health in the county of Kings is equal to twenty cents per person per annum.

However, it is not the desire of the server we have provided free ferry accessive and provided free ferry accessive accessive and provided free ferry accessive accessive and accessive and accessive accessive and accessive accessive accessive and accessive accessive accessive and accessive accessive accessive accessive accessive accessive accessive acce

FLOUR Becomes

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contrast the situation as it exists today with that of the year 1917, when 4,000 cases of smallpox were reported, and in the years 1916 and 1917 when \$108,000 of the people's money was expended on smallpox. If the public health art has

with that of the year 1917, when 4,000 cases of smallpox the proported, and in the years 1916 and 1917 when \$106,000 of the people's money was expended on smallpox. If the public leadth act has down smallpox that has paid for itself. Money could not correct the conditions: I have mentioned. Nothing but praise should be given the department of highth. Through the efforts of the Hon. Dr. Roberts the Red Cross here given \$2000 to assist in establishing district nurses in certain parts of the province, to the government, but give to those who subscribed so liberally to that splendid work and is in excess of the excellent work that is being done by the Honorable the Attorney General's Department.

I want to call the attention of the certain parts of the excellent work that is being done by the Honorable the Attorney General's Department.

I want to call the attention of the certain parts of the excellent work that is being done by the Honorable the Attorney General's Department.

I want to call the attention of the department has established twenty-one serum depots

NUNN STABLE 1

NUNN STABLE 1

NUNN STABLE 2

NUNN STABLE 2

NUNN STABLE 3

NUNN STABLE 3

NUNN STABLE 4

NUNN STABLE 5

NUNN STA

But when our opponents charge us with reckless extravagance, some comparisons are in order. All you have to do is to examine the figures in the Comptroller General's report and you will find in 1908 the bonded debt was in round figures \$6,000,000, and that at the 81st of October, 1916, it amounted to in round figures nearly sixteen millions, or an increase in eight years of about \$10,000,000. But when they went out of power they left considerable debt behind them—in round figures about \$8,000,000. So that in their eight years they had added about \$18,000,000 to the bonded debt, or an average of \$1,500,000 per annum. Some Comparisons.

Since we came into power we have increased the bonded debt on an average of about \$1,400,000 per annum, but this includes \$2,000,000 for the New Brunswick Hydro Electric Commission, which will be self-sustaining and there which will be seif-sustaining and there will not be any charge upon the public. It is well when we review the increase of the bonded debt of the country to make some comparisons and ascertain as to whether our friends opposite or the government of the day gave the most value for the increase in debt of over twelve millions.

most value for the increase in debt of over twelve millions.

The people got the Valley Railway, the Southampton Railway, certain steel bridges and a patriotic gift to the starving Belgians. These things represent the increase in the public debt under the old government. Our expenditures on capital account have been for permanent bridges, roads and hydro-electric development.

tric development.

Then let us examine our ordinary ex-Then let us examine our ordinary expenditures and see who the spendthrifts are. If we are spendthrifts, what were they, when you examine the figures? I have no desire, nor do I propose to apologize for the large amount that is called for to pay the running expenses of the province, but I do not intend to allow our friends opposite to make false, untrue and misleading statements. Destructive criticism of an administration, even under normal conditions, is always even under normal conditions, is always an easy matter, but it must be borne in mind that we are discussing the expenditures of an administration which began business in 1917, continuing until the end of the war, and now handleapthe end of the war, and now handleapped by after-war conditions. Anyone can with ease make a favorable comparative statement with previous years, but when we look at the figures you will see that our friends opposite increased our expenditures on ordinary account

our expenditures on ordinary account at a greater ratio during their period of office than we have done.

The total expenditure chargeable for the year 1917 was in round figures \$2,-000,000, as compared with \$3,371,000 for the year ending 81st October, 1921, or an increase of a little over sixty-five per

From 1908 to October 31st, 1917, From 1908 to October 31st, 1917, during the regime of the old government, when there was no war on and when conditions were normal, instead of a sixty-five per cent. increase which we have made, they increased their ordinary expenditures nearly one hundred per cent.

The expenditures for 1908 were about \$1,000,000, and when they went out of office they had an expenditure in round figures of about \$2,000,000.

An Outside View.

This is what the Monetary Times says under issue of May 12, 1922:

"New Brunswick sold an Issue of seventeen year bonds on a 5,32 per cent basis. Comparing this with the price received by the Dominion for its recent New York loan, one may conclude that the credit of the eastern provinces ranks as high as that of the Dominion."

Here is a despatch from Winnipeg regarding an offer of bonds of the province of Manitoba. This is what it says: Manitoba Rejects Bids for \$2,900,000 Bonds.

Bonds.

Winnipeg, May 25—The highest offer, that received from the Dominion Securities Syndicate of 96.417 for the Manitoba government thirty-year 5 per cent \$2,900,000 bond issues, was rejected this morning, according to Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. Eight other bids were received.

The fact that the \$100,000,000 issue recently made by the Dominion government had not been entirely absorbed by the market was responsible, in the opinion of Mr. Brown, for failure to receive par for the Manitoba issue. While in eastern

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Mrs. Prew, 1056 St. Urbain, Montreal, writes:—"I have pleasure in forwarding you photo of my baby Muriel, eight months old. At seven weeks the child weighed less than 6 lbs., but thanks to Neave's Food she is now as strong and healthy as I could wish. She weight 20 lbs. now."

You Cannot Go Wrong

a Scotch firm in Edinburgh. The fact remains that we are adhering to the policy laid down by the old government and adopted by ourselves, namely, the selling of school books at cost, but allowing everyone who desires to handle

I would like to so through every department of the government and point out to you the splendid work that is line possibility of sending your children out to fight their battles in the world unhampered by physical defects?

Do you know that more than 35,000 people in the province have been vaccinated within the last two and a half years at no cost to the public 2. Let as contrast the situation as it exists today with that of the year 1917, when 4,000 cases of smallpox were reported, and in Total Receipts. \$544,191.64 \$791,027.68 \$858,166.60 \$1,578,840.09 \$1,166,735.57







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