

## EMPHATIC APPLICATION OF COLONIZATION TO REMEDY SITUATION IN EAST URGED

F. Maclure Sclanders Points Out Agricultural Products' Consumption Seriously Exceeds Production

Continued from preceding page.

Increase in population has been even less rapid. In other words, so large a number have left this part of Canada for the United States and other provinces of the Dominion that those who remain out of a thrifty and industrious population have more of this world's goods to divide among them than would otherwise be the case.

### POPULATION INCREASES.

"In the five decades which have elapsed since Confederation the population of the Maritime Provinces has increased only 30 per cent—from a total of 787,525 in 1871 to 1,000,928 in 1921. The whole population of Prince Edward Island and the rural population of all three provinces has actually decreased during that period. The population of Ontario during the same time has increased 81 per cent—from 1,620,831 to 2,938,692—and that of the whole Dominion nearly 250 per cent.

"Statistics with regard to the increase in production covering the same period have not been obtainable, but it is, we think, safe to conclude that, in the Maritime Provinces, any increase in production has been in even less ratio than that of population, while in the other provinces which entered Confederation at the same time the increase in production would be in a far greater ratio than that of population.

"Those who are old enough will remember that at the time of Confederation and for some years thereafter, numerous small manufacturing industries, catering to the needs of the local population, flourished in the Maritime Provinces. Steam engines of all kinds—including locomotives, marine engines, with all kinds of equipment for locally built river and coastwise steamboats, railway cars, agricultural implements and machinery, carriages, nails, bolts and other hardware, woollen goods, boots and shoes, clothing and other goods were produced in great variety.

"As a consequence of the changed conditions following, if not resulting from Confederation, most of these local industries have become extinct, succumbing in part to what may be termed natural causes in the distribution of population as the country developed, and in part to conditions resulting from the economic policies adopted by the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

### CAPITAL CONCENTRATION.

"The stimulus afforded to manufacturing industry by the adoption of the national policy led to a concentration of capital in the more populous provinces and combinations of industrial interests in massed production with which most of the smaller factories in the outlying provinces found it impossible to compete. Thus, these provinces were not only unable to share to any extent in the benefits accruing from the adopted policy, but lost employment and population while paying tribute to the central provinces in the enhanced cost of all manufactured commodities.

### WERE LED TO HOPE.

"At time of Confederation, we were led to hope that any loss of trade we might sustain in one direction would be compensated for by the trade to be developed between ourselves and the more populous provinces of the new Dominion. The trade which has been developed in that direction, however, has proved to be of a very one-sided character. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec produce, with the exception of coal, the same things that we produce, only in greater abundance, and even if that were not the case, the cost of land transportation over the long distance which separates us, has proved practically prohibitive as to shipment of our products westward. "Whatever may be the differences of opinion with regard to the economic policy of the Dominion, the various provinces of the Dominion are banded together, for better or for worse, as one nation in the British Empire Commonwealth of Nations, and we should endeavor to work together in harmony recognizing the right of the majority to rule and endeavoring to so harmonize our various local interests that each part will profit by the advancement of the others and that all will share in the common good.

### FINANCIAL CLAIMS.

"Much has been written and said with regard to the financial arrangements between the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion Government. Claims have been put forward by Provincial Governments and individual members of Parliament on various grounds for a larger share of the Dominion revenues. It has been claimed, for instance—

"A—That the framers of the British North American Act having devolved to the Provinces certain functions of Government, and having at the same time deprived them of important sources of revenue, the intention was to give to each province such share of the general revenue as would adequately provide for properly carrying on those functions of government assigned to them. That the cost of administering provincial government service has increased in a manner that in 1867 it was impossible to foresee that this increase in cost of public service has been in greater ratio than the increase in population upon which subsidies are mainly based and that consequently the subsidies now received by the Provinces from the Dominion Government are inadequate. This ar-

gument, however, does not apply to the Atlantic Provinces with any greater effect than to other portions of the Dominion. On the other hand, it would appear from statistics available that the expenditure per capita of the other provinces entering Confederation at the same time has increased quite as rapidly as that of the Maritime Provinces. An all round increase of subsidies could only result in increased taxation by the Dominion Government to provide the additional revenue required, to which the Maritime Provinces would, perhaps, contribute in greater proportion than others if, as commonly surmised, our consumption per capita of imported commodities is greater than that of other Provinces. The effect would be to remove to a certain further extent, the direct control of the people over the revenue and expenditure of their Provincial Governments and to that extent would be detrimental.

### MORE SUBSIDIES PLANNED.

"B—Increased subsidies have been claimed for the Maritime Provinces in consequence of their proprietary interest in lands acquired by the Dominion of Canada subsequent to Confederation. In 1870 when the Confederation, the immense outlying area of British North America known as Prince Rupert's Land was acquired by purchase, the Maritime Provinces, of course, contributing their due proportion of the purchase price. A large portion of this territory was handed over to Ontario and Quebec when the boundaries of these Provinces were extended in 1890 and 1912. Out of a further portion of the acquired territory the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, but the Dominion Government retained the ownership and control of the western lands, with the exception that certain blocks were granted to each of the Western Provinces the revenue from which was to be devoted to educational purposes. In this the Dominion Government copied the action of the United States under similar circumstances, but did not further follow the example of the Republic in giving to the older States, which could not receive accessions of territory, an interest in the sale of Federal lands equivalent to the actual land grants made to the New States. Situated as they were in the Dominion of Canada the Maritime Provinces could not receive any accessions of territory, but they have not been given any financial participation in the land grants made to other provinces. Even in the case of the Western Provinces, the lands are not actually turned over to the provinces but control of the sale is retained by the Dominion Government and the provinces are credited with the proceeds of sales. A capital sum is thus accumulating to the credit of each province upon which the Dominion Government pays to the Province interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. It would not be possible within the compass of this report to explain all the arguments for increased subsidy to the Maritime Provinces put forward on this and similar grounds, but Mr. (now Lieutenant Governor) J. C. Tully who has gone into the subject very thoroughly in an address to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1920 arrived at the conclusion that the sum already credited to the three Western Provinces—\$16,997,388—together with the value of unsold lands according to the Dominion Government's estimate—\$174,888,000—would give these provinces an ultimate credit of over one hundred and ninety million dollars which at 5 p. c. would ensure them an annual income of \$10,000,000 for purposes of education. On the same basis, in proportion to population as at the 1911 census, it was claimed that the Maritime Provinces would be en-

titled to a present credit of \$17,076,289 upon which the annual interest would be \$853,810 divided as follows:

	Principal Credit	Interest
N. S. ....	\$8,517,878.80	\$445,898.90
N. B. ....	6,447,736.20	322,886.80
P. E. I. ...	1,710,623.90	85,981.90

with prospective future accumulation in proportion to those accruing to the Western Provinces from the sale of lands still held by the Dominion Government.

### FURTHER CLAIMS.

"Further claims have been made on behalf of the Maritime Provinces with respect to the lands given to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and also the lands retained by the Dominion Government, but in lieu of which large subsidies are paid to the Western Provinces. These lands having been administered hitherto at a loss, the subsidies are paid out of general revenue to which the Maritime Provinces contribute. It is claimed, more than a proportionate share, according to population.

"As between the provinces originally entering Confederation, the Maritime Provinces seem to have received a fair share of subsidies. On a per capita basis, according to the 1921 census, the total amount of subsidies paid from July, 1867, to 1924 were:

To the three Maritime Provinces—	\$69.98 per capita.
To the Province of Ontario—	\$30.40 per capita.
To the Province of Quebec—	\$31.09 per capita.

"For reasons stated under paragraph A of this subject this committee is not much in favor of further appeals for increased subsidies, but with regard to claim on the ground of special land grants in aid of education, we are unable to express a decided opinion and think that the subject should be referred to the Charlottetown Conference for further consideration.

"It is not so much in the matter of direct subsidies as in a fair apportionment of the general expenditure of the Dominion revenue that the Maritime Provinces need to look for better treatment. Any increase in subsidies that we might possibly obtain would have but little effect in the improvement of our general economic position, which depends only in a small degree upon the revenue of our Provincial Governments but very largely and mainly upon development of our natural resources, of our overseas commerce, of industries suitable to our seaboard location, and upon increase of population. It is along these lines that we must look for future prosperity in these Atlantic Provinces, and it is along these lines that a proper consideration of our needs by the Dominion Government can be of very material assistance.

### MILLIONS SPENT.

"When we consider the millions spent on the toll-free canals of Ontario and the Saint Lawrence waterways for the purpose of providing transportation of products at artificially low cost; the further millions upon millions expended in the construction of railways and facilities in the West, and again the millions spent in securing immigrants to develop the Western lands, to all of which we have contributed our full quota; and then compare that expenditure with the sums grudgingly bestowed upon port development and other transportation facilities in the Maritime Provinces we begin to realize how small a place this portion of Canada has occupied in the thoughts of those who have conducted the nation's affairs. As a part of this great Dominion we glory in the splendid enterprise and foresight which prompted the extension of railway facilities westward and made possible the development of the great wealth-producing prairie provinces, but it seems as though Dominion governments had sometimes forgotten that, excepting for

revenue, the Maritime Provinces were a part of Canada.

### WHAT SEEMS NECESSARY.

"What now seems most necessary is that we should impress upon the other provinces not only that we are, but that we wish to be considered as an essential part of the Dominion, that intercommunication and inter-trade between the provinces should be facilitated by low transportation costs, that as a corollary to the development of the West there should be a development of the East—that our seaports, not simply for our benefit but for the advantage of the Dominion as a whole should be provided with all necessary facilities for handling the eastbound seaborne traffic of the country and that such development should be carried on systematically and continuously in advance of actual needs. Also that every possible encouragement should be given, by subsidies or otherwise, to the establishment of new lines of ocean transport between the seaports of the Dominion and other countries where markets for our products may be found or from which needed raw materials and other products may advantageously be imported. Further, that aid should be rendered in the development of our latent mineral resources in the exploitation of which the whole country has an indirect financial interest.

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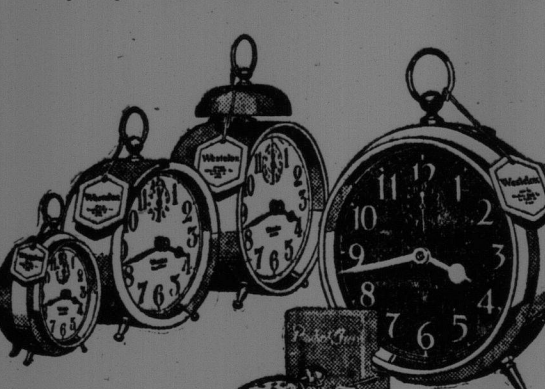
### Steak Minute

Split a trimmed sirloin. Boil until fairly well done, pierce closely with a fork and cover with a dressing made of 2 parts of hot melted butter and one part of the famous

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## Official Count In Yarmouth Is Given

YARMOUTH, Nov. 4.—This was Declaration Day in Yarmouth and Hon. Robert Irwin, returning officer for the constituency of Shelburne-Yarmouth, held his court in the court house in this town when the ballot boxes were opened. The official figures for the counties now stand as follows: Shelburne, Paul L. Hatfield, Liberal, 2,436; Hon. Edgar K. Spinney, Conservative, 2,473; Yarmouth, Hatfield, 4,273; Spinney, 3,864. Majority for Hatfield, 832.

## Lovers' form: Glorious!

SOME BY-ELECTIONS FACED BY MINISTRY

## Defeat of Cabinet Members Involves Holding of New Contests

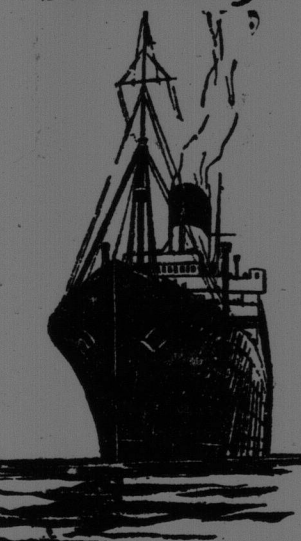
OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The decision of Premier Mackenzie King to meet parliament involves the holding of a number of by-elections.

The Premier and five members of the Government holding portfolios were defeated. Right Hon. George F. Gurnea, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labor; Hon. G. N. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Hon. Walter Foster, Secretary of State, failed to secure seats. The other members of the Government who were not elected did not hold portfolios.

The statement issued by Premier King tonight makes reference to future cabinet representation, but it has been rumored for some days that there might be some retirements.

FORMER MINISTER IN CITY. B. M. Hill, of Fredericton, former Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick, with Mrs. Hill, arrived in city yesterday and is at the Victoria Hotel.

## Europe beckons You to a Winter Holiday



The Old Country, and Europe sparkle with life in the winter months.

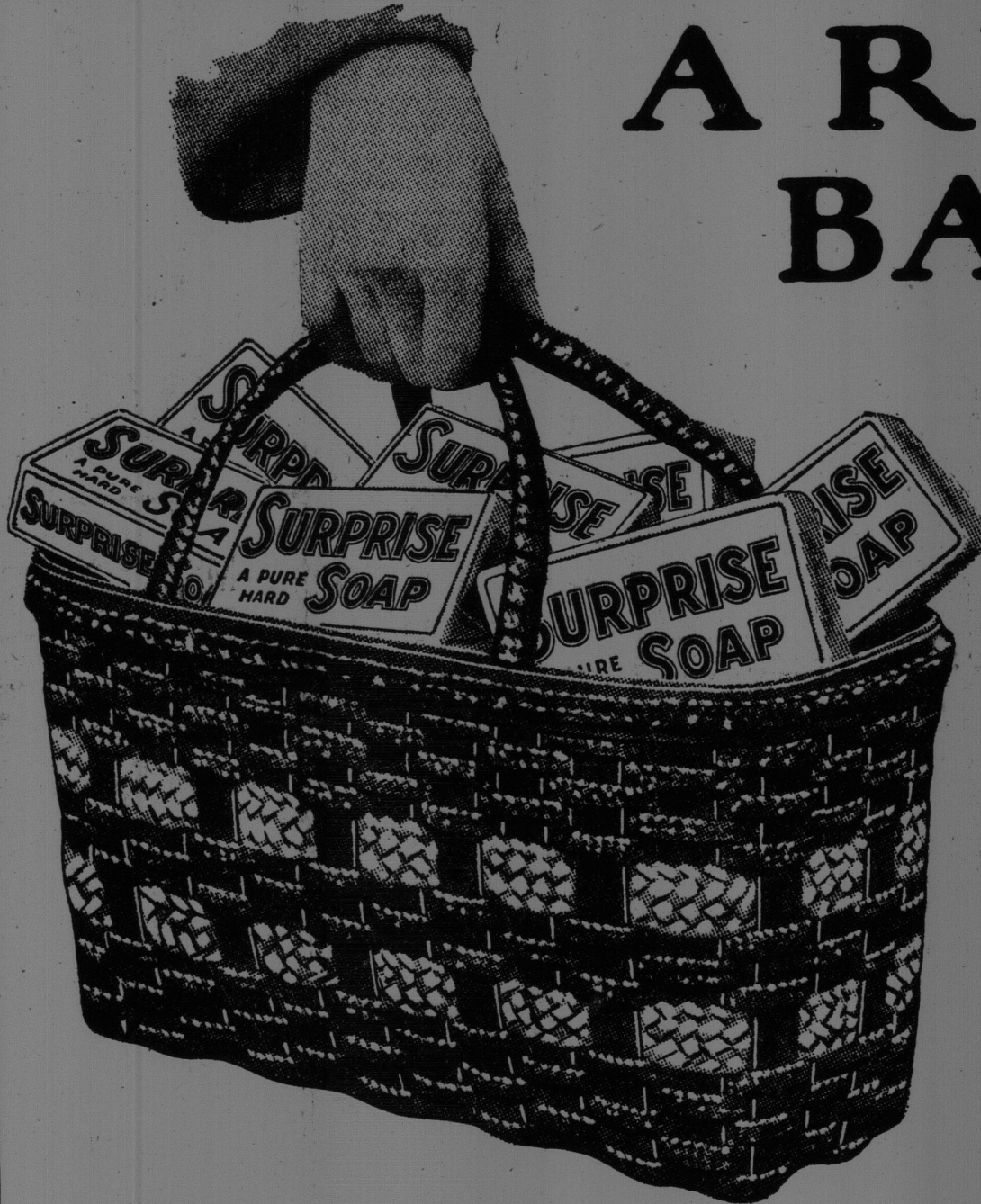
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