

BROADCASTER

The Maritimes' Feature Weekly

Vol. VI., No. 26

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1936

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Tribute Paid By New Brunswick Is The Greatest Of Handicaps

Province is Contributing Too Much to People of Other Countries.

If New Brunswick could retain and apply to its own uses the tribute which is steadily flowing out of this Province to increase the wealth of other countries, we would have a balanced budget and there would be neither unemployment nor poverty within the borders of New Brunswick. But because the terms of the confederation agreement have not been carried out as intended we of New Brunswick are being stripped of our resources. Our wealth of materials and youth are being carried away to assuage the selfish desires of the big interests, which have their footings in Ontario and Montreal. These big interests, through their centralization policies, have taken from New Brunswick, and the other Maritime Provinces, practically all of their industrial life and made it so that our young people must go away from home in order to live.

Careful investigation reveals the fact that New Brunswick is paying because she is a unit in confederation, and because the terms of confederation are not being carried out as originally intended, in direct and indirect tribute to outside interests some \$20,000,000 annually. In other words, because of federal tax levies and the manipulations of big business, New Brunswick sends away from home each year \$20,000,000 more than comes back to the Province in services, public works and merchandise.

This great sum helps pay taxes in Ontario and other provinces from which we purchase goods. It helps to make millionaires. It helps every town, city and farming community from whom the people of New Brunswick buy goods. We are helping to pay taxes in other provinces when we should be supporting our own industries and paying our own taxes.

With this enormous drain upon the people is it any wonder that our cities, towns, municipalities are increasing their debts? Is it any wonder that the Provincial Government has an almost insurmountable task in trying to balance the budget? Money is going out of the Province which should be spent here. We are eating into our resources and mortgaging the future. Unless there is a halt called disaster is inevitable.

Just look at the taxation picture. We know as individuals we are heavily taxed and the burden is ever increasing. While there are no definite statistics available, it has been estimated that for every dollar spent the actual goods' value received is only about 40 cents, while the other 60 cents goes for various taxes of a local nature and tribute to outside interests. Taxes are supposed to provide services for the people taxed, but out of the sum we in New Brunswick pay in taxes, directly and indirectly, only a small portion provides for our own needs. We are helping other people in other provinces to pay their taxes and provide dividends for Central Canadian industries.

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Minto Coal Shows Great Promise For Large Industries

Oil, Gas, Tar, Asphalt and Other Materials Contained In It.

The coal of New Brunswick has many more possibilities than just fuel. In other countries coal is the base for great industries, which are profitable and give employment to great armies of men. Back in 1922 the possibilities of New Brunswick coal were investigated to a certain extent and it was found that many by-products could be obtained from the coal by the employment of proper methods.

At that time experiments with samples of coal from the Minto area revealed that it contained materials of value. It was found that there was 14.84 per cent. of oil and tar; 3.20 per cent. of gas, and the fixed carbon was 64.92 per cent.

This means that the oil and tar in the coal was at the rate of 31.2 gallons per ton. The gas was at the rate of 1,825 cubic feet per ton and very rich. A coke of very high value was left. The experts who made the examination said that the coal could be converted into a fusible asphalt which could become the base for paving material, paint, and varnish. From the samples examined oil at the rate of 45.03 gallons per ton could be produced. Besides there were the products of ammonia, cresols and phenols available in the coal.

The coal deposits in New Brunswick are of very large extent and the possibilities surrounding them are almost unlimited. Therefore it would be in the line of good business if someone in authority looked further into this coal proposition, for it appears to be the base upon which great industries can be established.

New Exploits Of The Air Recorded During Last Week

German Airship Cross Atlantic With Passengers And Mails.

Doings in the air have attracted the attention of the world during the last few weeks. Germany's big air liner has voyaged across the Atlantic to the United States with 50 passengers and a large cargo of mail. It has started back on its homeward way. It is said that regular trips across the Atlantic will be made during the summer.

Amy Johnson Mollison regained the London-to-the-Cape air record, flying from England in three days, six hours and 29 minutes to beat the previous record set by

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FARMING PROBLEMS

SERIOUS-MINDED people have realized that no national agricultural department can ever hope to solve community agricultural problems. There are many opinions as to whether the policies and plans of the federal agricultural department have been wise. But even an absolutely perfect agricultural department, when it has a federal scope, must of necessity so frame its policies that they are equally applicable to all sections of the Dominion. They cannot hope to pass laws to direct agriculture in the extreme west, which will be practical or fair in the extreme east; they cannot lay down rules which will cover with equal fairness the potato belt and the wheat belt. They can only make big general regulations which will be broad enough in their scope to cover all the Provinces.

This is what makes it necessary for the Provinces to have agricultural departments of their own and each community must solve its own problems after careful consideration of local conditions. In the general scheme it should be that each community must feed itself before it attempts to supply food for distant markets.

The local problem of agriculture can be solved only by those who produce, those who sell the products to the consumer and the consumer himself. When these three get together and each realizes the problems of the others, then, and only then, can they reach conclusions which will give a living profit to the producer and the seller without at the same time oppressing the ultimate consumer.

New Brunswick brings in some \$10,000,000 worth of farm products each year. These goods could be grown on our own farms. So while the federal department of agriculture can make general regulations and the provincial department local regulations, the solution of the problems confronting agriculture can come only by the co-operative efforts of producers, sellers and consumers.

Provinces Will Not Be Satisfied With Sunny Smile And Hand-Out

People Cannot Be Fooled All the Time as the Montreal Standard Suggests—Let Us Learn True Story of Confederation.

Possibility of western provinces attempting to secede from the Dominion are not taken very seriously by the Montreal Standard. In an editorial that paper advises the Minister of Labor, Hon. Mr. Rogers, not to become alarmed over the threats coming out of the West.

For the calming of Hon. Mr. Rogers' fears the Standard refers him to the story of Confederation and continues: "Ever since the Western Provinces came into it they have been threatening, all and sundry, at one time or another, to go out of it—the grievance generally being a question of nourishment."

The Standard refers to the story of confederation, but if this story were really known to the people of all the Provinces, there would be more threats than Ottawa could ever down. The story of confederation during the last 60 or more years has been the story of big interests in Ontario and Montreal striving for control of all provinces. They have in many cases subordinated the Dominion Parliament and the terms of the contract of confederation have been cast aside as so much waste material.

Everyone in all the provinces will want to see the confederation continued for a long time yet, but the real threat to the confederation is in Ontario and Montreal. The provinces are only asking for the terms of the confederation contract to be carried out. They want all provinces to have an equal chance, as was the intention of the founders.

The Standard advises the powers at Ottawa "to meet the hungry lads with a sunny smile" and it sums up provincial demands in the neat little sentence: "Another visit to Ottawa, another smile from headquarters, another handout from the Dominion treasury, and the gladness as of marriage bells reigned once more."

However, this matter of fooling the outlying provinces cannot go on forever. Sooner or later there is bound to come along provinces which will not be appeased with a few paltry dollars. They will see the picture as it really is; they will know the true story of confederation and they will see through the sunny smile and know what is behind it. Hon. Mr. Rogers is advised to learn the

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Gossip from Far and Near

MRS. George Black, M.P., in a speech in the House of Commons, said that there was more common sense and less partizanship needed in running the affairs of the country. "Let us think of business first and political sniping afterward." This is pretty good advice and members of the House of Commons might well try out the suggested idea. Certainly in the Provincial Legislatures the business of the provinces should come first. There is no room for politics of the rabid party type in any of the Provinces.

"THIS thing called Canada," as Hon. A. P. Paterson would say, has many sins chalked up against it. We have seen the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec striving to dominate all the other units of the confederation and the plan is not working out so well. It is getting now so that too much is required of the powers that be in those provinces and they are getting fed up with their own position. If they do not mend their ways they will find that "this thing called Canada" will be getting top-heavy and will be toppling over. Certainly Ontario and Montreal cannot go on having everything their own way. The other provinces are beginning to find out that the confederation contract is as much in their favor as in the favor of the powerful provinces. Co-operation is a fine thing but all must participate in order to have it work right. We better get the things we have working as intended before grasping for something new, that may not be so good as the old.

THE NEW railway bridge at Fredericton is not in sight yet. It is time some one got busy on that project. This bridge will be needed for handling the overseas freights which must come to the port of Saint John and the sooner it is started the soon it will be available for its needs. It must be suitable for handling the heaviest of freight trains.

ITALY has gained a foothold in Ethiopia. Mussolini is quoted as saying that probably the King of Italy will be proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. Still the League of Nations maintains that Ethiopia still exists as a country. The complications seem to be getting worse among the nations of Europe on this account, but the Italians are not yet through in Ethiopia. While they have occupied the capital and defeated the armies there will be lots of opposition to their peaceful occupation of the conquered land. The Ethiopians appear to be divided into a great many bands, who do not realize that the war is practically over. We would hate to be an Italian farmer on an outlying Ethiopian farm. Those natives do not appear to have civilized ways when it comes to being conquered. It might be just as well to let Italy solve the problems she has created in that part of Africa. Still there are many people who will feel that the Ethiopians, under Italian rule, may lose their noted picturesqueness.