

1908	11.75	1928	40.50
1909	12.40	1929	41.40
1910	13.00	1930	16.00
1911	14.00	1931	48.25
1912	14.50	1932	43.25
1913	15.50	1933	40.50
1914	16.00	1934	36.00
1915	16.00	1935	36.50
1916	16.25	1936	40.50
1917	17.90	1937	41.00
1918	20.50	1938	42.40
1919	26.00	1939	47.00
1920	40.75	1940	51.50
1921	48.00	1941	47.25
1922	38.00	1942	47.00
1923	38.00	1943	47.00
1924	37.00	1944	66.00
1925	36.00	1945	70.75
1926	39.00	1946	90.00
1927	40.75	1947	113.00

So that I have lived long enough, being born in 1900, to see the cost of government in Newfoundland rise from \$8.50 a head of our population up to \$113 a head last year. In the same 47 years, I have lived to see the government expenditure rise from 21% of the country's exports up to 60%. Although it's true that the figure of the value of our exports in any given year is not a true value of the wealth produced in the country, nevertheless it does represent the money that comes back into Newfoundland. The only money that comes back into Newfoundland in any year, with exception of a few dollars, is the money for the fish, the iron ore, the paper and the pulp, and the pit props we ship out, and the oils and the other products of the country — our exports. And we have come to the day when 61% of the total value of all our country's exports is being taken by the Newfoundland government and spent on public services.

Sir, I'm sorry the Major was absent for a couple of minutes while I was making that bit of a speech. I'd like him to have heard it. However, I guess he's heard it before. Let me take these four decades and describe the condition of the country for each of them. For the first ten years, from 1900-09, the condition of Newfoundland was fair. I think Major Cashin would agree with that. In those ten years, the average taken from our exports by the government was 22%. The average taken from the people was \$10.50 a head. Our

condition was fair. Now let's take the next ten years, 1910-1919, what was our condition then? Fair plus, fair and better than fair. Why is it?.... Here's why. Number one, they built the branch railways; number two, they started Grand Falls, so there was construction work in two directions; number three, the war. Now these three things in that decade made the condition of Newfoundland a bit better than fair, fair plus. Now come down to the next ten years, from 1920-1929, what was the condition of Newfoundland? Bad, and then fair. We all remember it. I remember the rock sheds, I remember the unemployment, I remember the riots, I remember the dole, I remember the hard times here in Newfoundland from 1920-1929. It began bad and it ended up fair. Why? Bad, because the post-war depression hit us in 1920-21. 1922, 1923, Humber started, the construction out on the Humber, and they spent, if I remember rightly, \$45 million on the project. Men worked, they poured out there from all parts of Newfoundland. There was a tremendous change and turnover of men, thousands got jobs out on the Humber. So it began to be fair. Then the Buchans mine started — and that made those ten years not so bad — began bad but ended fair. Now we take the next ten years, 1930-1939, what have you got, the worst period in the whole history of Newfoundland. And when I say that I'm not forgetting the years of "injun" meal and molasses. I'm not forgetting some of the hard times in the 1850s and 1860s and 1870s in Newfoundland. But I still say that 1930-1939 were the worst in the history of this country. Why? Of course the world depression, we all know that. But, I suggest to you, mainly because in those ten years there were no windfalls. Now what were the windfalls? From 1910-1919 we had three windfalls. The starting of Grand Falls, the starting of the branch railways, the starting of the war — these were the three windfalls that came to Newfoundland.... 1910-1919, three windfalls. 1920-1929, two windfalls — the Humber and Buchans. In 1930-39, no windfalls and the worst times that Newfoundland has ever seen. But from 1940-1947, a lot of windfalls. The war, the base construction which poured, what, \$400 — 500 million into Newfoundland, in all these military bases, Canadian and American and British — and increased prices for our fish. You could sell anything, the only trouble was to be a little fair to