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TRINITY.

STORY OF TRINITY OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Robert Collingham was the son of William and Dora Collingham of the town of Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, England. He was the apple of his mother's eye, and the subject of a number of plans made by his father—plans covered from the time he was sent to school, to the time he would be old enough to take his father's place on the farm. All these plans (but one) were well known to Robert, and were it not for one, he would not—at the testing—have had the least objection to them, particularly so as he was very fond of his mother and father, and deeply anxious not to cause them pain. Robert Collingham, and Hannah Morley—the daughter of a neighboring farmer—had gone to school together. She was a beautiful girl, so apart from the other girls at school and yet she was a general favourite with them all. Her father's farm and that of William Collingham were not far apart, and the road from the school-house to their homes was the same for more than half the distance. This gave Robert daily opportunities to talk to Hannah; and his gentlemanly instincts—so well known to everybody in the parish—prompted him to be kind to her as the opportunities came to him.

Robert was four years older than Hannah, and those years established his right to become the protector of this gentle, timid girl; and often, when they had come to where their roads parted, Robert deemed it his duty to go with her to the big gate, that opened into the approach to the farm house where she lived. When Robert was sixteen years of age, he was taken from school, and put in charge of the man who had (since he could remember anything) been his father's right hand and trusted practical man on the farm. Baker, as he had been known to Robert's father and mother before he (Robert) was born, and to Robert since he was a child—thought as much of the master's son, as if he were his own; and Robert's gentle nature—that he had inherited from his mother—together with his love for Baker, made him an apt pupil in Baker's daily school of practical work on the farm.

After the day's work and supper were over, Robert would stroll quietly across the farm, observing the results of Baker's work, and showing a deep interest in it all; for he knew that his father wished him to learn thoroughly, all that was necessary for a first class farmer to know; and then in due time to take charge of it all. Sometimes Robert would spend the whole evening within the farm limits, then return home, and after a talk with father and mother about the past day's work, and the requirements for to-morrow, he would kiss mother good night, and retire, for the rest, so necessary for the next day's work. Occasionally, however, he would vault the boundary fence of the farm, and crossing the farm of Farmer Willis, he would stroll up to the small but well kept farm of Hannah Morley's father. Hannah had now left school, and was her mother's invaluable help, in doing the many things that were necessary in a home, where there were four children younger than herself, and on a farm, that, for some reasons, was not just what it should be in profitable returns. Robert and Hannah needed no introduction, and their common love for wild flowers, constituted a sufficient reason for a quiet walk together farther a-field than the farm limits, during the long summer evenings.

By the autumn Robert found himself less interested in observing the growth of the crops, and increasingly interested in his visits to Farmer Morley's farm, and the wild flowers. It was evident to those who knew the two young people, and who saw them so often together, that the seed sown in the farm soil in early spring, was not more surely ripening into golden grain, than was the friendship of the school days of Robert Collingham and Hannah Morley ripening into mutual love. Old Farmer Willis—who watched them as they passed him sitting on the rustic seat under the old oak, smoking his evening pipe, and with whom they exchanged kind greetings—used to say to himself, and to his wife when he went in, "Surely them two be made by God for one another." Robert's father was a careful observer of his son's evening rambles and whilst he was intensely pleased when he saw him so interested in the crops, and the farm—he was positively displeased when he noticed that his interest in such things had begun to slacken, and then to find that he was a regular visitor to Farmer Morley's; and more than that, that he and Hannah Morley were often seen together in the country roads. It was not altogether that he objected to Hannah Morley, for she was, in her position, an ideal girl; but Robert's father, had plans of his own as to whom Robert was to marry.

Robert's mother, to whom her husband's plans were fully known, was terribly worried about them. She did not think as he did about this interference with Robert's own plans which—with a mother's quiet observation—she had already divined. Her worry, too was intensified by her knowledge of how terribly set her husband was in his ways; and she spent sleepless nights in thinking of, and dreading the time to come, when Robert's father would tell him of his objection to Hannah Morley, and of his own choice of the girl who was to be Robert's wife. A mother's knowledge of Robert's dispositon when opposed, did not lessen her fears; and months before the final rupture came between Robert and his father, the effects of the worry, that eventually "broke her heart," had already begun to show themselves.

Robert's father having met Robert and Hannah Morley together one evening, became almost beside himself with rage; and there and then he told Robert that unless he promised him that he would never meet Hannah Morley again he need never return to his house, and that he would, at the earliest opportunity, disinherit him. Robert replied calmly that he and Hannah Morley were engaged to be married, and that the marriage would take place as soon as the necessary banns could be published; and that, though he would, in the meantime, come to the house once, to say goodbye to his mother—he would take his father at his word, regardless of consequences.

The marriage took place in due time at the parish church, and Robert and his wife decided, that, having to leave the place where they were born and brought up—they would leave England, and make their future home in one of England's Colonies. One of Robert's old friends, who had been his "best man" at the wedding, was an adventurer, and had made more than one voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador; and as he was then making arrangements to spend two years at Esquimaux Bay, on Labrador, where he had built a comfortable house the year before, and where he had everything necessary for the prosecution of the salmon fishery in summer, and for trapping fur in the winter, he invited Robert and his wife to accompany him. The adventure smacked of the heroic, and as such it appealed to them, and under the guidance of Robert's friend every necessary arrangement was made for the voyage, and for what was to be their new home for a while.

(To be continued next week.)

* * * * * *

A few Baptisms and Burials of long years ago:—

1764. Baptized To Mr. and Mrs. Emray—two sons, named Moses and Aaron.

1777—Baptized, "A son to John Kearney, an eyerish man," named John.

1781. Baptized. A daughter to Mr. Thomas Street (Merchant) by Christiana his spouse—named Mary.

1790. Baptized. A son to William and Ann Pittman—named George White.

1801. Interred. Andrew Bethywood, a native of Greenspond.

1818. Interred, Mrs. Spencer of Tigging Hole. Age 88 years.

1794. Interred. Melchisidek Dibbin, accidentally killed at Baccalieu.

1800. Interred. Patrick Wade, of North Side.

Old Mrs. Smith and old Mrs. Brown were neighbours in Trinity a hundred years ago. They had a mutual understanding that each was to share in all the other's social celebrations. As, however, neither had any confidence in the other, they watched each other's house, and actions from a corner of the blind of their respective little parlour windows, especially when some straw of gossip blowing around, made one suspicious that the other was planning a five o'clock tea with some one else—on the quiet. One afternoon Mrs. Brown noticed that the approach to the front door of Mrs. Smith's house was not only all tidied up, but the little gate was unlocked, and the front door was just a little open. This aroused her suspicions, and those suspicions were confirmed when she saw two of Mrs. Smith's old cronies come around a corner of the flake, and slip in quickly through the unfastened door, which was immediately closed and locked behind them.

Mrs. Brown knew then what was going on at Mrs. Smith's, and she made her plans accordingly. She put on her black cap with the purple ribbon on it. She put on her best black frock, and pinned it all up at the sides, so that it would not attract attention till the proper time. Then taking a plate from the dresser, and a piece of clean cotton from a bundle of patchwork, she went to the little cupboard where she kept the food, put something on the plate, and covered it with the piece of cotton. Then after waiting a few minutes for Mrs. Smith's guests to get down to business, she went down the lane, and knocked at Mrs. Smith's side door. She went to the side door because she knew that it opened into the little room that Mrs. Smith always referred to as "her little inside." As Mrs. Smith opened the door—there, in full view of Mrs. Brown sat Mrs. Hodder and Mrs. Clothier at the table sipping tea, which was just what Mrs. Brown expected to find there. Mrs. Brown, however, feigned a great surprise, and said "Oh! excuse me Mrs. Smith. I didn't know you had company. I just brought ee over a scrawd."

Mrs. Smith partially recovered from her surprise, and invited Mrs. Brown to join them in a cup of tea, as "Mrs. Hodder and Mrs. Clothier had dropped in so unexpectedly." Mrs. Brown accepted the invitation, though as she explained, "she was not dressed for company"; but when she shook out the reefs of her Sunday frock, and arranged the set of her cap, she was equal to the best, and she started in to compliment Mrs. Smith on her "beautiful new tea-pot, and the lovely tea she was sure that, it, made." They all spent a pleasant hour, and Mrs. Brown went home quite pleased with herself. As she put her cap back into the box, and folded away her pompador frock, she chuckled and said aloud: 'that old fox of a Sally Smith will have to get up earlier in the morning than she does, to get ahead of me—with her five o'clock teas, and her desait."

There is but little or nothing going on in Trinity at this time of year worth reporting.

A meeting has been called by the Magistrate, in the Court House, on February 24th to elect a Road Board.

Whilst thinking of the opening of the present House of Assembly in St. John's, one is reminded by Judge Prowse (in his interesting history of Newfoundland) of the opening of the first House of Assembly in Newfoundland, on January 1st, 1833. It was then the youngest constituent body in America, and was made up of fifteen members. The Clerk, appointed by the Crown, was Mr. E. M. Archibald, and the first Speaker, elected by this, the first House of Assembly, was John Bingley Garland, the member for Trinity. Mr. Garland retired from those public duties in 1834, and William Bickford Row was elected for Trinity.

A story is told of one of the men who represented a Northern district at this Assembly. He sat in the Assembly not far from the stove, and when he was called upon to speak, he said, "I'm not much used to talkin', boyo. So you do the talkin', and I'll keep the fire going."

In 1836 Trinity was represented in the House of Assembly by Tom Fitz Gibbon Moore of Dildo. He used to walk from his house to the Assembly every session carrying his "nunny" bag on his back. His father was a soldier, and Tom had been a drummer in the Navy. On the strength of this, in one of his famous orations he described himself "as born in the Glorious British Army, reared in the Navy, and musician under our most gracious Sailor King."

"In 1814, sixty pounds and even seventy pounds was paid to a common hand at the fishery, whilst a splitter received from ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds for the season."

The N.W. Arm, and the Harbour out to Admiral's Island have been frozen over with at least eighteen inches of ice during the last month.

Mr. Ralph Parmer is spending the winter at his home in Trinity.

Mrs. (Chesley) Morris is suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis, (Feb. 13th.)

W.J.L.

Trinity, Feb. 18, 1922.

WILLS should be kept in a Safe Place

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Distribution of Income

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(From the Monthly Bulletin Issued by The National City Bank of New York for February)

ONE of the most interesting questions to which statisticians have devoted study is that as to the total economic production and its distribution. What becomes of the industrial output of the country? For whose benefit does the great industrial organization function? In whose service are the thousands of factories running and the railroads kept in operation? For whose ultimate benefit are the great sums of capital raised, as represented by the daily bond and stock flotations, and the great industrial works projected? Do the new owners reap the benefits or are they widely diffused?

Studies of this subject have been made from time to time by individual investigators, but the amount of available data has been very much increased in this country by the enlargement of the work of the census and by income returns required by the government as the basis of taxation. Of course it is very desirable that all such studies shall be conducted by parties whose findings inspire confidence and be generally accepted. The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., for the purpose of creating an organization for economic investigation whose findings would be generally accepted as trustworthy the "National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.," was organized in New York in 1920. The Board of Directors made up of economists — connected with Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Wisconsin, California and Michigan universities, together with persons representing certain well known organizations, as the American Economic Association, American Federation of Farm Bureaus, American Federation of Labor, the Engineering Council, American Bankers Association, Intercollegiate Socialistic Society, American Statistical Association, etc.

It was determined that the first thing should be into the distribution of current income, and the results are now published in two volumes. It is not possible to give only a brief statement of the results here, but every one interested should at least make an examination of Volume I.

A Conclusive Showing

In the table showing the division of combined net value product of mines, factories and land transportation, between wages and salaries and the use of property. The results are given in millions of dollars and also in percentages of the net value of the product, as follows:

	Millions of Dollars		Per Cent	
Year	Wages and Salaries	Management and Property	Wages and Salaries	Management and Property
1909....	$6,481	$2,950	168.7	31.3
1910....	7,156	3,250	68.8	31.2
1911....	7,287	2,791	72.3	27.7
1912....	7,993	3,169	71.6	28.4
1913....	8,651	3,259	72.0	28.0
1914....	7,947	2,816	73.8	26.2
1915....	8,722	3,470	71.5	28.5
1916....	11,630	5,810	66.7	33.3
1917....	14,375	6,502	68.9	31.1
1918....	17,472	5,124	77.3	22.7

Note: In this table "wages and salaries" includes pensions, compensation for accident, etc.; "management and property" includes rentals, royalties, interest and dividends.

The following table shows the approximate aggregate income of all the people of this country by years from 1910 to 1919 inclusive, as actually received and also as adjusted to the level of prices of 1913. The latter indicates that the gain in actual production in these nine years was comparatively small:

Year	National Income (Billion dollars)	Weighted Index Number of Prices	Purchasing Power at Price Level of 1913 (Billion dollars)
1910.....	31.1	97.8	31.8
1911.....	31.2	98.5	31.7
1912.....	32.4	99.4	32.6
1913.....	33.3	100.0	33.3
1915.....	35.9	102.5	35.0
1914.....	32.5	100.6	32.3
1916.....	45.5	113.4	40.1
1917.....	53.9	136.1	39.6
1918.....	61.7	160.6	38.4
1919.....	66.0	176.8	37.3

as the report properly points out, is the showing for the going industries; it does not include industries which have failed, shut down and made no reports of operations. A complete showing of the net return for capital in all industries would require that these losses be included.

Of course the share of capital as shown, ranging from 22.7 to 33.3 and averaging for the ten years 28.8, did not all go to rich people. The stocks and bonds of corporations are a common form of investment for people of all classes, and the bonds are very largely held by savings banks and life insurance companies. Moreover, an important share of the net earnings of the industries is devoted by the owners to enlarging the industries and improving the equipment, which redounds to the benefit of the public.

The final estimate of average income per capita, and purchasing power at price level of 1913, for the years 1909 to 1918, is as follows:

Year	Population in Millions	National Income Income in Billion Dollars	National Income Per Capita Income in Dollars	Purchasing Power at Price Level of 1913 Income in Billion Dollars	Purchasing Power at Price Level of 1913 Per Capita Income in Dollars
1909....	90.37	$28.8	$319	$30.1	$333
1910....	992.23	31.4	341	32.2	349
1911....	93.81	31.2	334	31.7	338
1912....	95.34	33.0	346	33.2	348
1913....	97.28	34.4	354	34.4	354
1914....	99.19	33.2	335	33.0	333
1915....	100.43	36.0	358	35.2	350
1916....	101.72	45.4	446	40.7	400
1917....	103.06	53.9	523	40.8	396
1918....	104.18	61.0	586	38.8	372

The per capita incomes shows what would come to each person if all incomes were lumped together and the sum divided equally to the population of the country.

The following table shews the "division of combined net value product of mines, factories and land transportation, between earnings of employes and returns for management and the use of property." The results are given in millions of dollars and also in percentages of the net value of the product, as follows:

The Way of Real Progress

The way of real progress is not by petty efforts to "make work" or advance the interests of each group at the expense of the others, for these have the net result of nullifying each other and obstructing all progress, but by the improvement of methods, making labor more effective everywhere, thus bringing more of the comforts of life within the reach of everybody. Every individual, whether he be employer or employe, who does not lend his efforts in good faith to accomplish this end is unfaithful to his social obligations.

When it is realized that seven-tenths to three-fourths of the industrial product goes direct for personal service, it will be appreciated how great are the gains to labor from industrial progress. Every invention, every installation, every investment of capital that increases the industrial output increases the income of labor by approximately three-quarters of the amount.

Conversely, every scheme for reducing the efficiency of labor or compelling the unnecessary employment of labor, thereby increasing industrial costs, offsets and nullifies the achievements of inventors and industrial leaders, and slows down the rate of social progress.

Distribution Governed by Economic Law

The lesson to be found in this study of incomes is that they are governed by economic law, and not, as commonly assumed, by arbitrary power. They are not, in any general sense, within the control of employers, either singly or as a body, to fix as they please; nor can the general wage-level be materially changed by organization among wage-earners. There are certain relationships throughout industry, which in the long run are bound to be maintained for the best interests of all; if the equilibrium is disturbed, the normal exchange of goods and services is interrupted, and although wages may be nominally high they are actually low when unemployment and the cost of living are taken into account. The latter is the state of things existing today.

The situation tends under the free play of natural forces to make the necessary adjustments and come into balance. The products and services which all classes have for exchange must be so valued to each other that the exchanges can be made. Wages must be high enough to enable the wage-earning class to buy and consume their normal share of the industrial product; otherwise products will accumulate and business will be bad. Likewise, farm products must have a purchasing power compared with other things that will allow the great body of people who live on the farms to take their usual share of goods, or unemployment in the other industries will result. Thus, every class, instead of being interested in fixing its own compensation without regard to the effect upon others, is interested in that right adjustment of values which enables the exchanges to be completely made, and in that manner serves the common interest.

When this idea of the necessary balance throughout industry is fully understood, the costly controversies and trials of strength, the "blocs" and various devices for imposing the will of small groups upon the community, will be seen to have been wholly misconceived and ineffective.

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