CONFEDERATION

An Address by A. B. Morine, K.C., in the Methodist College Hall, Feb. 1915.

instance, if after Union with Canada, sidy. trade became dull in this Colony in THE OBJECTIONS any year, as it periodically does, and USUALLY MADE.

ens to be in this hard year.

original provinces of the Dominion. They have been amended from time to time. Special terms have been made with new provinces. The circumstances peculiar to each have been Colony which if properly represented

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The public expenditure of this Colony in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was 83,800,000. Of this, about \$2,500,000 was upon services that after union would be paid for by the Dominion, leaving an amount of \$1,300,000 as provincial expenditure. Of the total revenue collected, all but \$337,000 was from Customs and Excise duties. That amount came from timber dues, mineral royalties, taxes, license fees, etc.

If these sources of revenue remained with the government of the Colony, but cannot promise for to-morrow. \$931,000 would have to be obtained in some other way. In 1869 and again night may strike you before to-morin 1895 it was intended that the crown lands (including minerals) should be chances of going without insurance handed over to the Dominion, to be administered. That would be a mistake, folly. But it is a bitter one. Think of and should be dropped in negotiating my low rates. new terms. Would the Dominion con sent? Only by negotiating new terms can this be found out. If the Domin-

"no relation to the amount of customs swered by negotiating terms. In the jects, but in return would provide for and excise collected in each province, arguments, I shall use in favor of the those subjects much more amply than The first is fixed by the contract of union of Newfoundland with Canada, now. union, the second is fixed by the I desire it to be understood that I Oh, the objector says, we should be amount voted in parliament for the assume that the Dominion would con-represented at Ottawa by such a small general service of the Dominion. For sent both as to Crown lands and sub-number of representatives that their



overed by insurance. Then though flames do come you will not be ruined

The fire that comes like a thief in the

PERCIE JOHNSON,

may be advisable. The terms they in relation to Education, subject to the method by the local government if the include a considerable labouring class, foundland if the local manufactures rejected would not be proposed now. following provision. The decision was not made on econ- "Nothing in any such law shall pre- should and would be. omic grounds, but by appeals to pre- judically affect any right or privilege Before Confederation, in the Provin- clined to respect vested rights, even Take the St. John's Wool Knitting

nonsense! Did Natal or Cape Colony union.' lose independence because they be-THE BUG-A-BOO OF (Continued from yesterday.) ion would consent to this and would came part of the Dominion of South TAXATION. All customs and excise duties are also grant the Colony \$1,000,000 an- Africa, or New South Wales or Viccollected by the Dominion. No pro- nually, the Colony would be able to toria because they became part of the vince can impose either. The tariff of provide as fully as at present for the Commonwealth of Australia. We the Dominion applies equally in every public services under its care without should give up to a parliament in province. The amount paid directly resort to any form of taxation. Would which we should be represented, the to each province directly, or for Do- the Dominion be willing to give that exclusive control we can now exerminion services in each province, has amount? That also can only be an- cise over a limited number of sub-

voice would not be heard, and the Colony would be neglected. That error arises out of the failure to comthe customs revenue from imports fell I have diligently sought to learn prehend that the Colony would beoff, the expenditure by the Dominionn what are the objections to Confedera- come part and parcel of the Dominion, direct subsidy to the provincial gov. lic, and propose to deal with them alien colony struggling for recognion its public services here, and its tion which are entertained by the pub- and would not be considered as an ernment here, would not fall off in briefly. And first, as to those which tion in a parliament of enemies. The any degree. One effect of this would appeal to inherited prejudice. The smaller provinces of the Dominion be, that our moneys for Education, verdict of 1869 was against it. Well, have been most liberally treated since roads and poor would not be less in what if it was? The people of 1869 1867. While Ontario has provided one hard times than in good, as it threat- may have been unwise or even if they premier of Canada, and Quebec one, were wise in their day, this generation Nova Scotia has provided three. One The British North America Act, has to consider very different cir- might reasonably look forward to a 1867, fixed certain allowances for the cumstances, and a different verdict not distant day when a Newfoundlander would be the Prime Minister of

> "What Ireland has been fighting for, Newfoundland would surrender if she enfered the Dominion," I have heard sense! Irish nationalists have accepted an Irish parliament with power over Irish affairs of a local character, which is precisely what Newfoundland would have after Union. The majority of Irish people were of a different race and religion to the majority of those who elected the parliament of Great Britain, and they harbored the feeling that injustice had seamed Boot is custom made. been done to them. Neither race nor religion offers obstacles to the union of Pegged Best Waterproof NO INJURY TO LOCAL

people who think that if we entered Fishermen! When buying however, that Union with Canada instead of interfering with the existing the Heel plate. more certainly insuring the continuance of that system.

Sec. 93 of the British North Amerisa Act, 1867, reads as follows: "In and for each Province the Legterms were as liberal as I think they and almost all our local investors. here would be as enterprising as his

judices that may not now exist. | with respect to denominational schools ces then existing, certain cities, where these rights are opposed to the Factory, for instance. It can him If we joined Canada, we should be which any Class or Person have by towns and counties or districts had common good, and I do not dismiss much of its wool locally at a lower sacrificing our independence! What law in the Province at the time of the and exercise, the privilege of directly the matter, as I might, by saying that price than the Canadian manufacture taxing their residents for the support if local industries could not withstand ers pay, and can import other wool as

> Then here is the bug-a-boo of Dir- of the province constituting Canada should be the great object of our quadruple its output, and sell at the ect Taxation—the people were told in still tax their people for similar pub- solicitude. 1869 that even their window panes would be taxed, and their property sold to pay the taxes, if the Colony joined the Union. The fear of this of the people for better schools, betthing exists still, in certain quarters, ter roads and better public services er labor, and more abundant, and cer- for our woollen manufactures would and is artfully kept alive by selfish- generally than they could otherwise tainly not poorer in quality, can be mean more work in St. John's and ly interested people. Not a dollar is have, they decide to tax themselves procured in this Colony than in Can-more earnings for the outports raised by the Dominion parliament through direct taxation. Not a pro-like.

> vince in the Domnion raises any part of its revenue by direct taxation. Not towns, direct taxation is imposed for ly as into the other parts of the Do- eration? It is true, I believe, that a dollar would be raised here by the Dominion by direct taxation. Not a dollar would be raised through that dent that our road school and poor concerned—all the advantage, as Canadians. But this is because the grants will either be reduced, or that against competition from Canada, of local market in those lines is too ed to. The power to tax in that way

> > The underlying motive of the scheme of Confederation is that local matters shall be cared for by local bodraising the money as they like.

In this connection I have heard it market for the goods made in New- market, and they will produce more said several times that in the Dominion the traps and nets of fishermen are taxed. This is not so. This rumour arises from the fact that in order to set traps on Canadian Labrador, it is necessary to pay a license fee according to the length of the leader. are chiefly used by merchants or The Wellington or side schooner owners, and the license fee there is imposed to protect the shore

the Dominion some interference would these Boots, beware of Imita- would injure local industries is the result with our denominational system tions. See that the name one which is heard most frequently in of education. I am bound to tell you, FRED SMALLWOOD is on St. John's, where almost all the manufacturing of the Colony is done Connected with this is the assertion that denominational system of education in P.S.-All our custom made Canadian competition would close up this country would have the effect of Boots has this plate with our half the shops on Water Street. The Eaton Co., of Toronto, it is said would undersell all our shopkeepers. These assertions appeal to classes in this city who justly exercise large influence, and whose objections should Insurance Agent. islature may exclusively make laws The Home of Good Shoes. be most respectfully listened to. They

As a Commercial people we are in- Canadian competitor.

of schools and for local purposes gen- competition, the consuming class cheaply as the Canadian. Why should erally. The cities, towns and counties would be benefitted, and it, after all, not that factory after Confederation

lic service, not because there is any But I am not ready to admit that the goods made in St. John's from wool law of the Dominion requiring them to manufacturers of the Colony would grown in every part of the Colony. so, but because in the desire suffer materially by competition with better price for wool means more when they like and as much as they ada. The raw material for manufac- Or take the case of the Boot and ture could in most cases be procured Shoe factories. Why should Canadian

civic purposes. If our public expendi- minion. Our Manufacturers would even now, protected by customs duty ture continues to increase, it is evi- have—so far as the local market is they are undersold in certain lines he direct taxation may have to be resort- local business connection, local know- small to warrant manufacture here ledge of the people's special needs, But after Union, the whole of Canada exists now, and would not be affected and local preference for home-made would offer a market for our mann by Confederation, but the need of it goods. Why, then, should the local factures. might be postponed by good terms of manufacturer suffer in competition. The overhead expense of a small

I shall be told, perhaps, that the greater in proportion to output than price of goods is lessened by a large that of a large factory. The Nid output, and that the outsider could sell Boot & Shoe factory, for instance cheaper because he could sell more, needs to sell \$200,000 yearly to clear ies, and that the people shall directly But why should not the manufacturer expenses; afterwards profits come govern themselves in all local mat- here invade Canada with his goods, rapidly, and the larger the output, the ters, fixing their own expediture and just as the Canadian comes here? The cheaper the goods can be sold. What whole broad Dominion would be a our local factories need is a larger

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greater

bounti

goods

with

In this City and two or three of our or imported into this Colony as cheap- competition hurt them after Confed.

factory—salaries, interest, etc., is

cheaply as their product increases in shoe factories of Nova Scotia have grown tremendously since 1867.

> concerning the Eaton Co., of Toronto how absurd it is! Halifax shopkeepers still exist in spite of Eaton. The specialist can always beat the depart. Colony, he could not compete with the larger competitors at home who are even now driving him out of the mar-

> What the local shopkeeper needs most is this, that the earning power of the local workman should be infederation, the local shopkeeper need not fear the Eaton Co.

In a debate on this subject to which I listened some time ago, one speaker (Continued on page 3.)

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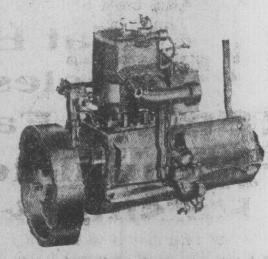
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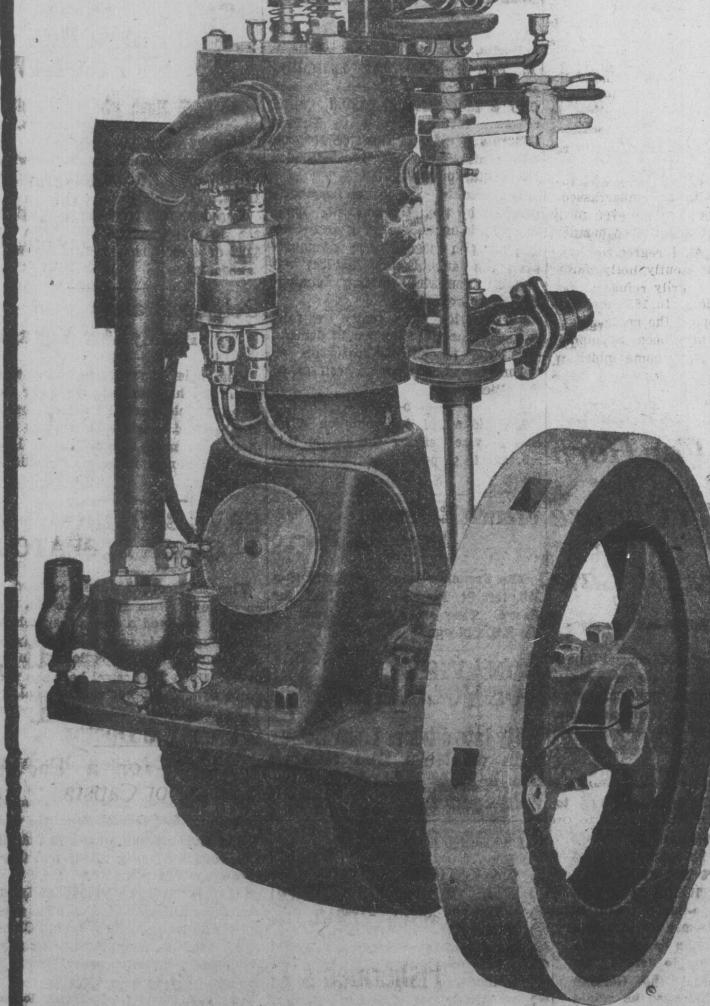




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