

The Confederation Family Not Yet Complete

By Aubrey Fullerton

up-to-date in every respect, and will so be assured of highest class registration at Lloyds. In addition, the gathering to gether of men who had the shipbuilding instinct was another task. After some time and combing of the continent from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco a sufficient number of these were brought together.

One of the most interesting things in connection with the building of the new ships was the huge wooden angle brackets which are used to support the main decks. Steel would not do, but trees do not grow at right angles, in the usual sense of the word, and nothing but wooden angle bracket of great strength would do. But the shipbuilders were equal to this demand. Whole squads of expert timber cruisers were sent into the heart of British Columbia's great forests in search of great trees which had huge roots at right angles to the supporting trunk. Weeks of exhaustive research were required, but enough trees with such roots to furnish these angle brackets were found to make it possible to go on with the work.

It is evident that for considerable time after the war, perhaps two years, the present scarcity of shipping tonnage will continue, enhanced rather than diminished till matters thoroughly adjust themselves. Troops and refugees will have to be handled, building material for the rehabilitation of Europe will be transported in vast quantities. Immigration will have to be provided for, and food supplies taken to various points. These things and many other matters will keep shipping in demand.

To meet this Canada is becoming rapidly prepared. From the disaster of war perhaps the Dominion may in a large way be repaid by a renaissance shipbuilding industry and an increased merchant marine.

Inference

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart nine-year-old, "what became of that fruit cake I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No mamma," answered Jimmy, with a grin; "I gave it to the teacher instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes, I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school to-day."



PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use find

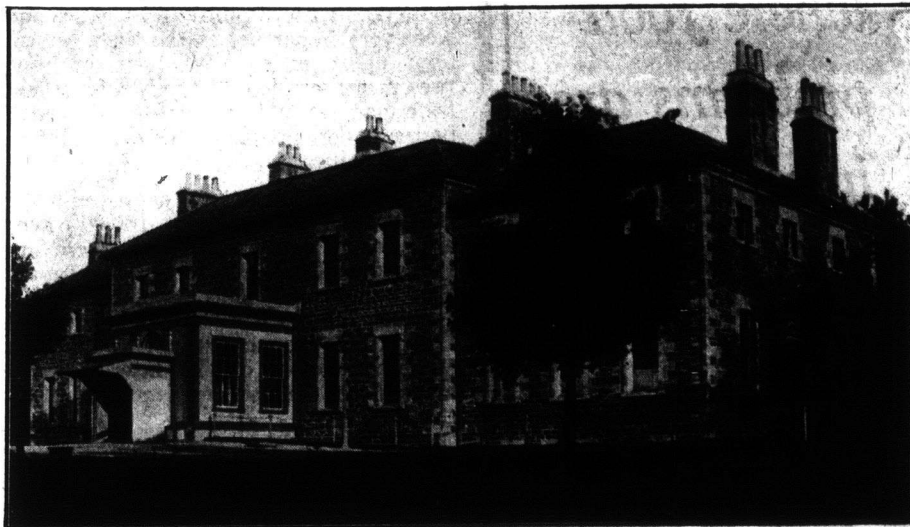
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just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

HERE still remains a missing link in the chain of Canadian provinces. Great as was the piece of work the Confederation fathers did fifty years ago, and important as have been the subsequent additions to it, the task has not even yet been fully accomplished. The family is not complete, and will not be complete until Newfoundland comes into

Newfoundland had her chance, too. She was wooed, but refused to be won, and as a penalty for her wilfulness she is still outside the sisterhood. When Confederation was first mooted the union scheme included the island colony along with the maritime provinces and Upper Canada, and the original plan was to federate the whole eastern half of British America, the West at that time not



Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland

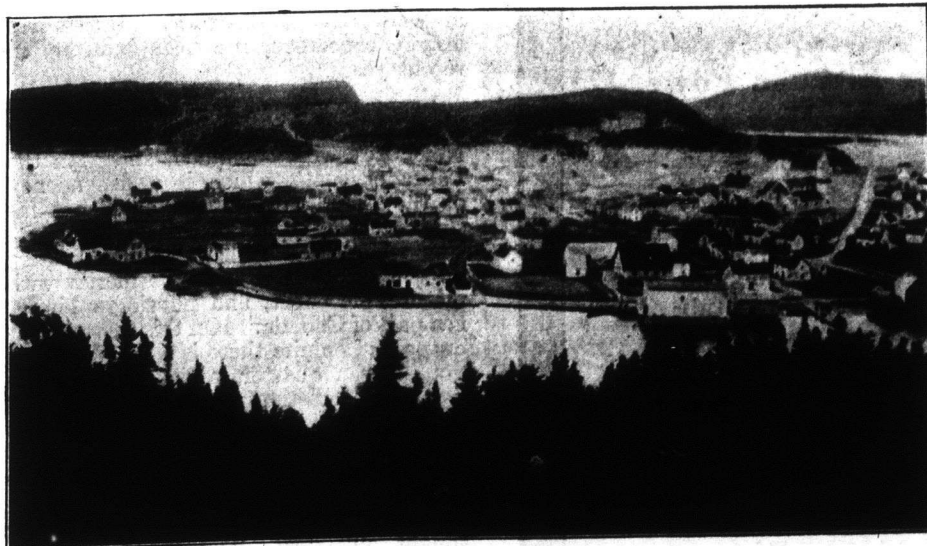
From Premier Murray

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

IT is with pleasure that I send a message to the Editor for the readers of The Western Home Monthly. This pleasure is heightened by reason of the fact that among them are many native sons and daughters of Nova Scotia who are assisting in the great work of peopling and developing the lands of the West. To you, sons of Nova Scotia, I would say: Throw your lot without reserve into the life of your new country. Maintain the tradition of your forefathers for higher education, for straight living and for an intelligent interest in public affairs. Help to keep Canada a country wherein the ideals of freedom and justice and breadth of vision may prevail. Quit you like men.

To all your readers I would say: This is the testing time for Canada. The terrific struggle in which our Empire is engaged brings a heavy strain upon our free democracy. Let us all stand together in defence—not only of our beloved country, not only of our magnificent Empire—but of our common civilization.

There are strenuous days yet ahead, but the issue of the war is certain although it may lie postponed. At the conclusion of the fearful struggle our Empire will have gained an added prestige in the eyes of the world. Let us all do our part so that Canada will rightfully share in the new lustre that will adorn the name of Britain.



Placentia, one of the coast towns of Newfoundland

the fold. It is in the logical destiny of Canada that eventually the great lone island in the Atlantic offing will be a sister to Ontario and Manitoba, and to all the others, but a full half-century of Canadian history has gone without the thing, so manifestly desirable and natural, having been really done.

having yet come to the point of bargaining. At the initial conferences in Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, Newfoundland was represented by two able and distinguished politicians, Frederick B. T. Carter and Ambrose Shea, both of whom were afterwards knighted, and the island's interests as affected by the union

proposals were fully stated and capably championed. From the first, therefore, the ancient colony was familiar with the purposes and methods of Confederation.

The preliminary discussion of the provincial merger did not convince Newfoundland that she should be a party to it. The general idea was acceptable enough, and was favored by the island delegates to the conventions, but when it came to relinquishing a portion of the colony's self-governing powers to form a federal Dominion, the Newfoundlanders balked. Prince Edward Island remained out of the union of 1867 for much the same reason, but while the garden-island came in six years later Newfoundland has kept to its first idea, and is still in singleness of state. For fear of decentralizing its power fifty odd years ago, the Atlantic colony is to this day outside the Canadian family, having at one time and another in later years found it not so easy to negotiate marriage terms as it would have been when the union was first proposed.

That there has been considerable objection in Newfoundland, even in recent times, to a federation with Canada is admittedly true. It has been due in part to a lingering resentment against the opposition of Sir John A. Macdonald to the Bond-Blaine commercial treaty in 1890, by which Newfoundland was to have special trade relations with the United States. In behalf of Canada, Sir John opposed the treaty, and the Imperial Government subsequently disallowed it.

Notwithstanding this grievance, the people of Newfoundland came in due course to realize that it would be to their advantage to unite with Canada, and in 1894, a delegation went to Ottawa to seek new terms of confederation. This time it was Canada that hesitated. The Government, then headed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, objected to the Dominion assuming the entire debt of Newfoundland, which amounted to \$16,000,000, and chiefly on that score the negotiations fell through. The effect on the islanders was to some extent dampening, and no more confederation talk was heard for several years. In due course, however, it revived, and even figured in political speeches, being more or less openly favored by some of the island's foremost men of affairs. The fishing interests and the storekeepers of St. John's, who are making money with things as they are, still are opposed to the idea, and would probably fight it as bitterly as ever. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that ultimate union with Canada is inevitable, and that every year is bringing it so much the nearer. The Dominion needs Newfoundland to fill out its family circle, and Newfoundland cannot afford to remain in its colonial isolation, however much some of the interests would prefer the present system to an open competition with the provinces.

Sir Robert Bond, who was premier of Newfoundland when Sir Mackenzie Bowell fought the treaty with the United States, afterwards told Sir Charles Tupper that a different attitude on the part of Canada in that regard would soon have resulted in the island being a part of the confederation. Sir Charles is quoted as replying: "I have no hesitation in saying that Canada to-day would be justified in immensely increasing the terms to provide for consolidation of all the British possession in North America, and we hope to see such an arrangement carried out." As to the Canadian statesmen of the present day, while none of them are bringing pressure to bear upon the island colony, or seeking to influence its people in the way of a decision for union, it is safe to say that when the island makes choice again they will give kindly consideration to its wishes and offers.

When the tenth province is finally added, and the family ranks are thus completed, Canada will have gained no little increase to her area and riches. There will be benefits to the new province itself by reason of closer relations with the other nine, and the development of a large tract of almost unsettled country will follow the introduction of a more progressive government; but there will be advantages on the other side, too. Newfoundland is an island of great natural resources and vast possibilities. Little known to the average Canadian though it is, and somewhat off the beaten road of travel, it is a part of British America well worth acquaintance, and the day will come when Canadians will ask why they did not make that acquaintance sooner.