

# BROADCASTER

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## REMOVE THESE HANDICAPS

### The Confederation Promises Are Still To Be Implemented

Hon. A. P. Paterson Tells Legislature How New Brunswick Has Been Betrayed For Ontario, Montreal and United States.

THE POSITION of New Brunswick in regard to the Dominion of Canada was clearly set forth in the Legislature last week by Hon. A. A. Dysart and Hon. A. P. Paterson, when a resolution introduced by them was passed unanimously. This resolution expressed approval of the stand taken by the New Brunswick Government with respect to certain proposals recently made to give the Parliament of Canada the power to amend the British North America Act.

Hon. Mr. Dysart outlined the action taken by the Provinces and explained its significance.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said that before this Province could be put on a sound economic foundation there were many handicaps that had to be removed. He mentioned these in his address, which was as follows:—

Before this House and our people can put this Province on a sound economic foundation, successfully promote industrial and commercial development and advance social welfare, this House must relieve our people from the many unjust, unconstitutional, and, in some measure, self-imposed handicaps under which they are laboring.

There are many handicaps of different nature. One that was brought to my mind in this House by the address of one of its members—the Hon. Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition—is the self-imposed handicap of petty party politics in connection with our federal rights, especially.

Party politics has been a curse of this Province since 1867, chiefly because of the new political element which was brought into the political life of the Province at that time; an element which has great spending powers, also authority to make appointments to high positions. How that power and authority have been used against New Brunswick is a matter of record.

Seventy years ago next December, this British country, New Brunswick, arranged certain Agreements with three other British countries, namely, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

As requested by those Agreements, the Imperial Parliament enacted two statutes (B.N.A. Act 1867 and Canada Railway Loan Act 1867) which sanction those Agreements, and arranged for the setting up of a governmental machine at Ottawa, known as the Government and Parliament of Canada, to carry out such Agreements.

Those Imperial Statutes, I submit, clearly obligate the governmental machine at Ottawa to carry out those Agreements in letter and spirit.

The Canada Railway Loan Act 1867 is of great importance to this Province and is just as binding upon the Government and Parliament of Canada as the B.N.A. Act 1867, which is generally referred to as Canada's constitution.

I submit that the constitution or fundamental laws of Government for the original Confederation, is comprised of three documents, the two named Imperial

Statutes and the document known as the London Resolutions which was legalized by those Statutes. Not one word of those documents can be changed without the consent of the Province concerned and the approval of the Imperial Parliament. The London Resolutions are just as binding now as they were when agreed to by authorized representatives of the Provinces concerned.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that it was his Honor Lieutenant-Governor MacLaren who secured the first Federal Parliamentary recognition of that very important document known as the London Resolutions; he succeeded in having it published by the Federal Government, in conjunction with the British North America Act 1867, 63 years after it was filed with the Colonial Office in London. In the meantime, in my opinion, it had been deliberately suppressed.

The selection of the name Canada (which had been discarded by the country that owned it) as the name of the governmental institution which was then created has been most unfortunate for New Brunswick, and has been unfairly used for the advantage of two countries now named Quebec and Ontario, and which were originally one country named Canada.

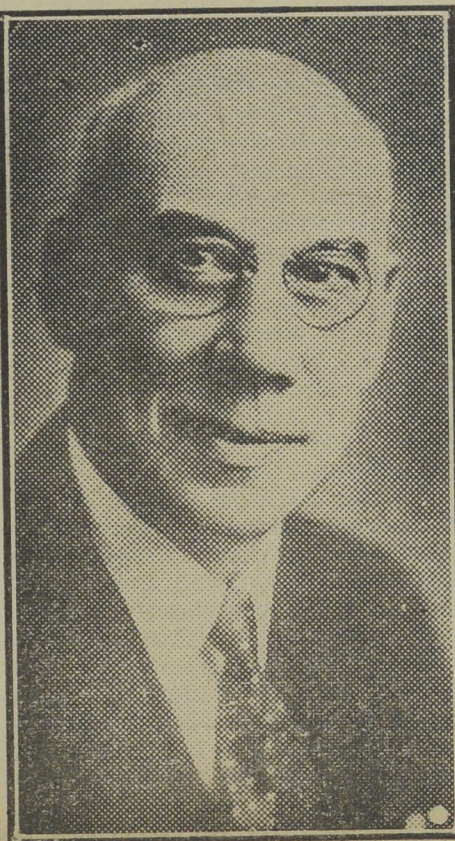
Some educational and political leaders refer to Canada and Confederation as though they were two different things, whereas they are one and the same thing—Canada is the legal name of the Confederation and Canada has no history previous to 1867. It is something that was created at that time.

The word Dominion was selected to define the rank or status of the Confederation or Alliance (as it may be termed) in the Empire, not to literally define a territorial division of the Empire.

The only things that the original Provinces did not agree upon were the name and rank of the Confederation but they did agree to ask the Imperial authorities to determine those items.

For diplomatic reasons to which I need not refer, the Imperial authorities selected Canada as the name of, and the word Dominion to define the rank of the Confederation. By no stretch of imagina-

#### Modern Champion



HON. A. P. PATERSON,  
President of the New Brunswick Executive Council and who is the Minister of Federal and Municipal Affairs.

tion can a Confederation be "our own, our native land."

It was, I am informed, the late Sir George E. Foster, a native of this Province, who succeeded in having this House divided against itself on Federal political party lines on the ground that it would strengthen the position of this Province in securing its federal rights. Badly as this Province had been treated previously, ever since this division was made, the federal Agreements have been persistently evaded and this Province has been bled white for the benefit of Alien and foreign interests, in Montreal, Ontario and the United States, particularly with the exception of an occasional palliative that has been given to this Province by certain Federal Governments, such as increases in so-called Provincial subsidies and certain other legislation of a palliative nature recommended by the Duncan and other Commissions.

So-called subsidies are literally fractions of the taxes exacted from our people by the Federal Government and turned over to our Provincial Government; in other words, the Federal Government acts as a tax collector for the Provincial Government. Thus,

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### Village Smithy In Camberwell Carries Tradition Of Ancestors

#### Culloden Moor Is To Be Freed Of All Gasoline Pumps

#### Council Committee Takes Action on Battlefield Desecration.

Inverness, Scotland.—Erection of tearrooms and a petrol pump at Culloden Battlefield, was the subject of discussion by the Inverness County Council Roads Committee recently.

The erections have been placed in the part known as the "Field of the English," where those fighting against Prince Charles are buried. The pumps, it was stated, had been put up without the authority of the County Council, and statutory sanction was asked for them to remain there.

Strong objection to the presence of the petrol stations on what he called sacred ground was taken by Lochiel, K.T., Convenor of the County, and Chief of Clan Cameron. "I am speaking," he declared, "not as Convenor of the County, but as a descendant of one of the Chiefs who took part in the Battle of Culloden."

He said he had visited the battlefield the other day, and was perfectly horrified to see a tea-house built in that field. He was informed no legal objection could be taken to the house being built there, but as regards pumps, he strongly objected to them, and held they were in contravention of the new Ribbon Development Act, besides having been erected without authority.

Lochiel added he understood that space for tanks was being dug underneath the pumps, which meant digging into a burial-ground. He did not think it a nice thing to do in a field which was so sacred and historical to many of them in the Highlands.

Charley Tinker, of Kilmartin, chairman, who is an Englishman, said he did not see why the burial ground of the English should be treated differently from that of the Scottish, which apparently was protected. (Laughter.)

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#### Young Men Are Trained to Be Expert Metal Workers.

London, England.—You will not find a spreading chestnut tree in Camberwell, but in Waterloo Street a blacksmith, although of the "old school" and descendant of a long line of smiths, has changed his ideas and methods to supply the demand of modern times, wrote a special correspondent of the Morning Post.

For fully 100 years this family has worked at the anvil. Fred Piper's grandfather, the son of a smith, had a "shop" at Stockcross in Berkshire. A son, Mr. Piper's father, followed the trade, but moved to London in his youth and set up business at Peckham. He died in 1918 at the age of 91, and told many tales of shoeing racehorses on Peckham Rye, one of them, a Northumberland Plate winner, owned by the landlord of a Peckham hostelry.

Mr. Piper followed in the family tradition, but he was not content to live in the memories of the past and merely bemoan the passing of the horse. When he found that horses were vanishing from the streets—the number shod has dropped by 75 per cent. since the War—he turned his mind to developing other branches of the smith's art.

He had set up his anvil in Camberwell, 30 years ago, and gradually the shop extended until now there are two branches, one for farrier work and the other for specialized smithing, with eight forges always at full blast.

One of Mr. Piper's main difficulties has been to find smiths, and his staff is recruited from all over the country. It is a surprisingly youthful staff, because he has secured young men with a leaning towards this dying craft and trained them in his own shop. Several of them have become craftsmen of a very high order.

Mr. Piper's three sons have all been through the mill. One of them still works as an expert smith, while another won the London farriers' championship at the age of 20. The result of this development has been that where formerly only horseshoes were handled, now bronze, brass, stainless steel, and various alloys are worked.

The firm's chief product is trellis arms for shop-front blinds and articles in tubular steel, but with a revival of interest in wrought-iron work, particular attention has been paid to this highly-skilled branch of the craft. Many orders have been supplied for rood screens, ornamental gates, and balustrading.

On the more technical side, it is notable that these smiths, by skill in their craft, are dispensing with many scientific "aids" used by mass production concerns. Each metal, for instance, requires different treatment; some are harder than others, and no two

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## Red Rose Tea

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