

provincial government." Now what difference does it make to us, Mr. Chairman, to whom we have to pay these taxes? We lose our money anyhow. Our dollars are taken from us. The fisherman, and I hope they hear my words, will have to pay taxes on every stick and article that he owns — his boats, his nets, his house, his barns, his cattle and his meadows. That is the price, or part of the price the Newfoundland fisherman will have to pay for the privilege of calling himself a Canadian. Mr. Chairman, it is no surprise to me that the people assembled in this Convention, representing every district, representing every man, woman and child in this country, are, the great majority of them, absolutely opposed to having this country confederate with Canada. The reaction and the attitude of intelligent and patriotic Newfoundlanders could not be otherwise.

I see that my time is running short, and that I will be unable to proceed at any further length in showing why I am not voting for this motion. I wish to explain that irrespective of any of the reasons which I have named, my main reason for being against it is because it is a violation of the 1933 agreement, and I refuse to be a party to the violation of that agreement. In one of the early sessions of this Convention, delegate K. M. Brown of the district of Bonavista South, told you he had in his possession a letter which, if published, would kill this confederation issue absolutely and forever. I too have had access to a document which, if I were at liberty to publish, would show this country that a concerted plot, an international plot, was being hatched as far back as 1941...

Mr. Smallwood Publish it!

Mr. Cashin To bring Newfoundland under Canadian control, by force if necessary. The question I ask you now, has that plot been put into effect? Are its agents in this country today, and are we witnessing the desperate attempts to force it though by the setting up of this Convention, and the frenzied attempts of those who are behind the scenes of this confederate issue? Soon I trust, Mr. Chairman, our people will be called upon to once again mark their cross upon a national ballot paper.

Mr. Chairman Five minutes to go, Major.

Mr. Cashin All right, thanks very much. That "X" will be written by every real Newfoundlander on a day not too far distant. It too

will indicate, if correctly placed, our love and our affection for the land of our birth. I ask you gentlemen to ponder and hesitate before you make that little mark by which you, your children, and your children's children can be blessed or blasted. That cross must be the kiss of love given by every loyal citizen to our own mother — Newfoundland. Take care, I say, that it is placed with zeal and loyalty just where it belongs, just where she wishes it, and tremble like Iscariot ere you place it on your own shame and future despair, in the place that means your traitorous denial of your mother country's best interests. As Iscariot planted his traitor's kiss upon the Master's brow, once done it cannot be undone. It is final, irrevocable and unchangeable, if placed after "Confederation with Canada", should that be on the ballot paper. Incidentally, Iscariot had the decency to hang himself. Would that I could say to all traitors, "Go thou and do likewise."

In closing, I can think of no more appropriate words to say than that which I regard as having been prostituted for another purpose in this Assembly a couple of weeks ago, for this is the time, this is the hour, this is the moment when from the hearts of every one of us who love this country, who wish her, well the prayer should go forth: "God guard thee, Newfoundland."

Mr. Hollett Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak to the motion, but I would like an intermission if it is agreeable.

Mr. Chairman I would like a ten minute intermission very much if it is agreeable to the members. We will take a ten minute recess, the chamber is very hot.

[Short recess]

Mr. Hollett First and foremost I want to draw your attention to a statement made by Mr. Hickman two or three days ago referring to the Clarenville boats. You will remember he asked a question, and the reply came back, and Mr. Hickman stated how evasive that answer was. I would refer you to the BNA Act, 1867, and I think the answer is to be found there quite clearly and distinctly. Section 92: "In each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated".... They go on to state the items on which the provincial government is empowered to make laws. Section 92