

AN EMBARGO WOULD BREAK BARGAIN WITH SETTLERS

Also the Settler is Vitialy Interested in Conservation.

Ever since the suggestion of an embargo on pulpwood was brought forward some time ago, The Advance has been opposing the proposal, in the interests of the settlers. In this opposition there has been liberal support given by several correspondents. Here are the views on the matter as given by one correspondent who looks at the question from a viewpoint that may be new to all but the settlers who would naturally think of this view in the early stages of the battle. The correspondent referred to writes as follows:—

"When the settler went into the remote sections of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes he went with the assurance that after he complied with the conditions the Government imposed, the lands and all they contained would be his for all time, to do with as he wished.

"There are fifty odd thousand of these settlers and farmers, who have gone through the privations of the early settlers life, in order that they might possess these lands. They have faithfully observed their part of the bargain. They have their land with the Governments assurance that they will be permitted to use it, and its products, as they see fit.

"Now we are asked to tell them that we will not keep our part of the bargain. Certain powerful interests are raising the cry that what we have promised these men is detrimental to our own welfare. Is it the custom to break a bargain because we find it unprofitable?

"Even if it were to our definite disadvantage that these settlers should have the full enjoyment of the rights they have earned, the obligation would still be binding upon us.

"But fortunately, it is not to our detriment. The settler is the best protection against forest loss that we have. He has a personal interest in the forest that no one else has. It is patently absurd to urge that a man who has been brought up among trees, who knows that they are, virtually, his only capital, will throw away that capital in a reckless disregard of the future.

"The man in the forest knows more about conserving that forest than the man on the street; and it is our obligation to keep faith with him."

MOONSENEE DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Moonseenee Diocesan Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the M. S. C. C., to be held in St. Matthew's church rooms, Timmins, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20th and 21st, 1925. All women interested in missions are invited to attend these meetings.

BODY OF WOMAN FOUND IN LAKE TEMISKAMING

The body of Lucienne Gelloneau, 21 years of age, with her home in Guignes, seven miles from Haileybury, was found floating in Lake Temiskaming at Haileybury one afternoon last week. The girl had been missing since before Christmas, although no request to search for her ever appears to have been made to the police. George T. Hamilton, postmaster, who was inspecting his mill on the lake shore, noticed the body in the water, and notified the police, who took charge of the remains. Chief McGirr is making investigations into the case, which presents something of a mystery, although light may be thrown when letters, written in French, and found in the girl's clothing, are translated.

J. H. BLACK, NEW DIRECTOR OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

The Montreal Star last week published a half-tone photo of Mr. J. H. Black, of Toronto, who is interested in many North Land ventures, together with the following paragraph under the heading "Who's Who in the Street":—

"J. H. Black, Toronto who has been appointed a director of Canadian General Electric Company, Limited to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Price, is president of the Great Lakes Paper Company, Limited, and vice-president of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, as well as vice-president of Northern Canada Power and Canada Northern Power Corporation. He is also a director of various other Canadian corporations. He was at one time connected with the C.P.R. as general superintendent of the Toronto and Northern Ontario Railway from 1904 to 1911."

GRAND EVENING CONCERT TO BE HELD THIS EVENING

This Wednesday evening, May 13th, there is to be a noteworthy musical event in the Ukrainian Hall, Mountjoy street, commencing at 8 p.m. It is to be a Grand Concert given by Premier Artists of Timmins.

The programme will be a varied one and will prove pleasing throughout. The artists taking part include:—Soprano, Mrs. Aeton; Contralto, Mrs. Barrett; Tenor, Mr. Piper; Baritone, Mr. Will Richards; Bass, Mr. L. Spacey; Piano soloist, Miss B. Meredith; Cornet soloist, Master C. Johns; Accompanist, Mr. R. R.

Johnston. Chair to be taken by G. A. Macdonald. The event promises to be an unusually interesting one.

The poorhouse is populated with people who tried to live their lives according to the income of others. —Exchange.

FURTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR ROUYN

Among the special transportation facilities established for Rouyn is the V. K. Transportation with headquarters and Post Office address at Villemontel, Province of Quebec. The Villemontel Kinajevis to Rouyn

Transportation will handle passengers and freight when navigation opens. This concern operates the C. N. R. express to Rouyn. One of the partners in the firm is a brother of Mr. T. Dood, optician, of Timmins.

Late hours are bad for one—but good for two.

Wise cutting, not miserly hoarding ~ is sound conservation.

"Miserly hoarding is not conservation. In the case of the forests it is merely wasting something that might as well have been used.

"A forest is not destroyed by sound cutting: it is improved and made more productive.

"The proposed Embargo is not a reasonable regulation applied to resources in which you have a common interest. It is an arbitrary interference with Private property in which you have absolutely no right."

These striking statements, made by Ralph P. Bell, the chief public champion of the anti-embargo forces, are a forceful challenge to some popular misconceptions that have grown up around the Embargo controversy.

"Conservation," he says, "lies in sound cutting and utilization, not in miserly hoarding; and just as thinning and pruning and cultivating a garden, gives that garden a chance to thrive, so properly regulated cutting helps a forest; giving the young trees a chance to grow. If you properly manage your forests and cut the mature growth, the young seedlings will have a chance and in thirty to fifty years your land will produce its second crop. That is true conservation."

"The advocates of this Embargo," Bell continues, "tell us that ninety per cent of our annual forest consumption is a total loss from fire, winds, bugs and fungi."

By proper cutting we not only profit by the utilization of what we cut, but, while we are thus profiting, we are simultaneously saving a considerable proportion that might otherwise, through sheer waste, have been added to that ninety per cent loss.

Whose Resources are they?

THERE has been much talk of the necessity of saving our forest heritage. "Why do so many of you people keep harping on that word 'our' all the time," Bell demands, "Our forests, those that we as a body of citizens actually own (and they form 85% of the total forest area of Canada) are already under Embargo so far as export is concerned. The forests that we are talking about now, in relation to the present proposed Embargo are those owned by individual fellow citizens of ours, just as you own your house and lot or your farm. And yet you join in the cry, 'Our forest—our land—our national heritage.' Have you paid good money for these lots that you're all of a sudden so generously patriotic about? Have you slaved for them—suffered unbelievable hardships for them as some settler owners have? Every time the big paper companies mention their wood resources, they speak of 'the interests of our shareholders,' but when they talk about the wood of the man who owns a little plot of freehold forest land they talk of 'our' national resources. They aren't 'our' resources at all. They are his and only his; and neither you nor I have anything to do with them."

Private Enterprises

"But," the ready objector interposes, "If the forests are cut down indiscriminately, all Canadians suffer."

"Yes," Bell retorts, "and if your big business gets itself into a jam, you are going to suffer, too. But you don't tell the owners that their business is a national resource, and that as such you have a right to interfere in its management. 'No, they are private enterprises,' you say. I tell you, these businesses are no more private enterprises, than the woodlot owner's trees are his private enterprise."

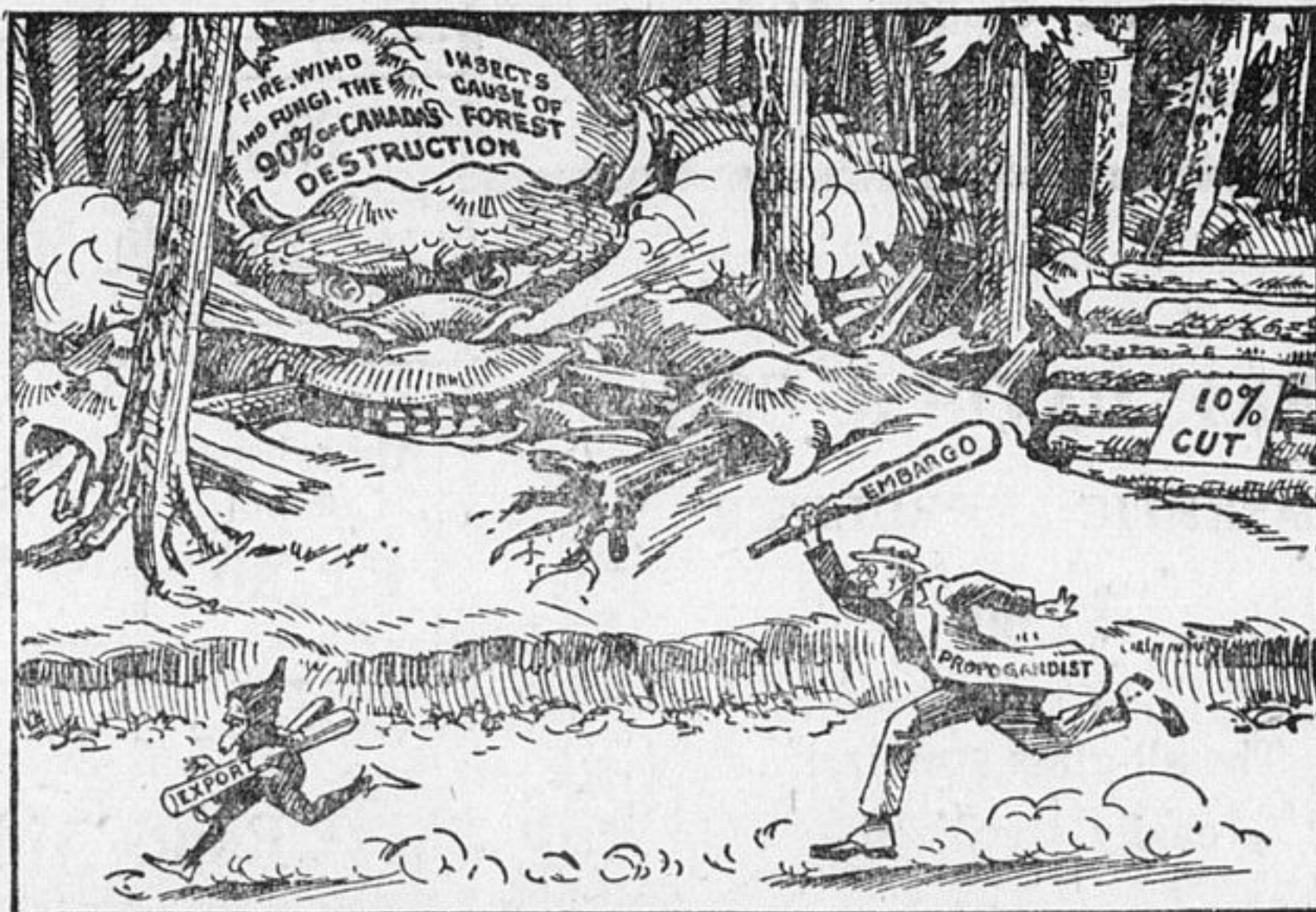
"As for that indiscriminate cutting that you talk about—Do you think the woodlot owner is a fool? Do you think he is going to throw away his capital? Not much! He was born and bred among trees. He has spent a lifetime in making them his. They are his business, and by and large he's taking better care of them than any other class of timber owner. You have no more right to tell him what he must do with his trees or where he may sell them than he

has to tell you how to run your private business. Its sheer presumption! An assumption that isn't supported by a shadow of right or justice."

WISE CUTTING

It is asserted on the excellent authority of Dr. Clifton D. Howe, Dean of Forestry at the University of Toronto, that Canada owns young forests of over 50,000,000 acres. Dr. Howe maintains that under rigid fire protection and wise administration this 50,000,000 acres will supply Canada with adequate timber to cover future needs.

WASTE ENERGY



Why waste time on the harmless little fellow when a big danger threatens Canada's forest wealth?

Saved from Pulp but not from Lumber

BUT will the imposition of an Embargo prevent the woodlot owner from selling his wood?

"As pulpwood, yes, as lumber, no. And will a tree cut for pulpwood decimate our forest heritage more than the same tree cut for lumber?

"The cases are not quite similar," someone says, "One is a manufactured product, and provides work for Canadian workmen, the other is an unmanufactured product."

Pulpwood vs. Lumber

"A popular and perhaps natural misconception," Bell replies, "But erroneous nevertheless? An egg that is boiled is just as

much 'cooked' as one that is poached. A given piece of material may be just as much manufactured by hand labor in the woods as by machinery in a mill, and the benefit to the community depends, after all, upon how much money is expended in the process. Suppose we just examine this idea a little bit:

Two neighboring woodlot owners, can each cut from their woodlot logs scaling thirty-four cords. One sells to a pulpwood dealer by whom he has been offered \$8.00 rough or \$10.50 peeled. He has agreed to deliver the latter, and he and his sons cut, peel and junk their wood and earn the additional \$2.50 per cord over the price they would have received for their wood in the rough state. His neighbor takes his logs to the mill where they are sawed into rough lumber for which work he has to pay the mill, \$5.00 per thousand feet. When his 34 cords are sawed out, he only has 17,000 ft.,

for it takes two cords of logs to make a thousand feet of lumber. The cost of making those logs into rough lumber is, therefore, \$2.50 a cord, which the mill earns. The cost of turning the other fellow's logs into sap peeled pulpwood is also \$2.50 a cord, but in that case the owner earns it. The one is processed at home on the wood lot by hand; the other is processed in the mill by machinery. The expenditure is the same. The one is as much a manufactured product as the other.

An Unreasonable Idea

"But this isn't all.—It takes two railroad cars to carry the 34 cords of pulpwood, while the 17,000 feet of rough lumber which required the same original quantity of raw material, fills only one car. The railroads receive twice as much freight for the pulpwood as they do for the lumber."

"So remember, that when you advocate imposing an Embargo, you are simply saying: 'You may not, from this on, sell your logs as pulpwood; you may not so secure for yourself and your sons, employment for an idle season. But you may cut your logs into rough lumber. You may throw away fifty per cent of the cubic content of those logs. You may load only one car, where you might have loaded two. You may not sell your wood to an American Paper Mill in short round sticks to manufacture into paper but you may sell it to the same mill in long flat sticks to manufacture into boxes in which to pack its paper.' Is such a proposition either reasonable or sensible?"

"If the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is sincere in its commendable desire for forest conservation, let them purchase in the open market the wood now going to the United States. Let them conserve their own standing wood instead of asking the Government to apply a regulation which would place Canadian wood-owners and producers at the mercy of a powerful industrial group such as the 'Newsprint Ring'. "If their industry needs wood—why don't they buy it?"

Canadian Pulpwood Association

Temporary Address: P. O. Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia

President: ANGUS McLEAN, Bathurst Company, Limited, Bathurst, N.B.

Vice-Presidents: A. G. AUGER, of Auger & Son, Limited, Quebec, P. Q.; JAMES THOMPSON, of Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; RALPH P. BELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia

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An Organization of Canadian citizens and companies engaged in the production of Pulpwood, which believes in the right of its members to sell their product in the best markets of the world.