

Practical Export of Lumber Cut Crown Lands Enlarged

Continued From Page One.
Whether or not the Legislature has the power to carry out the request of the resolution was a question. It might be within the power of the Legislature to confine the manufacture of lumber cut on Crown lands of the province within the Dominion, but before crystallizing this resolution into legislation it should be well considered.
Authority for the statement that the lumber cut last year had been only 60 per cent. of the average obtained in recent years had been questioned. If the lumbermen of the province knew what they were talking about this statement was certainly correct. It was stated at a meeting of representative lumbermen of the province at St. John with a committee from the Government in 1909, that the cut was not more than 60 per cent. of the average of the past few years and it was on that authority that the statement was made.
Returns showed that the cut of lumber on Crown lands in 1909 was 255,000,000 feet and if this was only 60 per cent. of an average cut, the mill cut would have been 340,000,000 feet. Average growth of lumber annually on Crown lands was placed at 300,000,000 feet and yet it was said that the province's supply of lumber would never go behind. Last year's experience had not confirmed this view if the statement that the cut was only 60 per cent. of an average cut, was to be believed and it certainly seemed that it was too big.

Action Needed.
If the average cut of lumber was more than the growth some action would have to be taken as in a few years the supply of lumber on the public domain would be diminished. The Government was seeking information from all available sources so as to decide its policy as to the Crown lands of the province. There were 7,000,000 acres of wood on Crown lands but from this of course there must be deducted losses by fire and the difference brought about by bugs, etc. This was a large area and with proper conservation it would produce a big revenue. He hoped that the Legislature would put the Government in a position to carry out a policy that would preserve the timber limits of the province.
There were several phases of the pulpwood question which must be considered. This was the question of the relation of the saw mill to the pulpwood industry, that of the manufacture of pulp and paper in New Brunswick, that of the water power for the manufacture of pulp, that of water supply for paper mills and also the question of a market for the paper manufactured in Canada. The Laurentide Paper Company could not sell its entire output in Canada but had to send part to Australia and part to England. The question of water power for the manufacture of pulp, that of water supply for paper mills and also the question of a market for the paper manufactured in Canada. The Laurentide Paper Company could not sell its entire output in Canada but had to send part to Australia and part to England. The question of water power for the manufacture of pulp, that of water supply for paper mills and also the question of a market for the paper manufactured in Canada.

Glad Suggestions.
He was glad to hear the suggestion regarding the appointment of a commission to inquire into the question that the matter could be thoroughly taken up for the protection of the province and the benefit of all concerned. He hoped that the legislature would strengthen the position of the government to take up the matter by assist in securing information that would lead to the forming of a policy which could be announced regarding cases on crown timber lands which would fall due in a comparatively short time.
Every member of the house should have the development of this great industry very much at heart and while there were other industries, the development of which meant much, it seemed that the attention of the legislature should be concentrated on the timber industry so as to have it enure to the development of this country and not the purpose of building up some other country in which we really should have no interest.
Hon. Mr. Sweeney said that he was in sympathy with the resolution and he was glad that the government and especially the surveyor general was giving some attention to this all absorbing question. Years ago the forests used to be ruthlessly destroyed, but conditions were better now. However, he had always felt that if the young people were properly educated through the common schools to realize the necessity of forest preservation, something would be accomplished which would ensure the permanent benefit of the province. The lumber question was of course the biggest that depended on preservation of forests, but fisheries, the preservation of inland streams, nature of land, climate and practically everything of the country depended on the conservations of its forests.
The relation of the pulpwood business to the lumber business was one of many sides. The lumbermen say that pulp men are not needed as lumbermen's interests are in obtaining absolute control of the forests. The pulp men on the other hand say that they use a portion of the forest which the lumberman neglects, that he spends a lot of money and that they both can get along together all right.

There are districts in the province where trees will never grow to a sufficiently large size to be manufactured into merchantable lumber. There are also densely wooded forests which need to be carefully drained and the only market for this small wood is for pulp. He believed that there was room in the province for both industries to ensure to the benefit of both.
Great Britain has been made what she is today by her deposits of coal and iron and her great shipping facilities. The Maritime Provinces have great deposits of coal and iron. They have water powers, in fact all resources to make them the manufacturing portion of Canada. But why should not the same rule regarding exportation of pulpwood refer to unmanufactured or partly manufactured lumber. No doubt favor any resolution that would cause the manufacture of our products in this country. That was what was needed to not only keep at home our young people, but also to attract others. A law against the exportation of pulpwood and its validity had not been questioned and in his opinion could not be successfully.
New Brunswick ought to be able to compete in the markets of the world as with the available powers the manufacture of pulp and paper ought to be carried on cheaply in this province.
Mr. Burhill of Northumberland and other well known lumbermen were responsible for the statement that more lumber than the natural growth was being cut annually in this province. The cut depended on the market and the past three years were better than any three years in the last quarter of a century. Lumbermen do not say much about it when a big cut is being made as it would hurt the market.
Lumbermen have not said that there has been a big cut this winter because they realize that if such statements reached the other side of the Atlantic they would be injurious to good prices. He believed that there never was a larger cut in any three years in this province than the last year. He believed that the cut last year was the largest in history. The provisions of the resolution put into effect would not interfere with small operators who could not be stopped from shipping pulpwood cut off their own land. He was pleased to record himself as in favor of the resolution.
The resolution then carried without division.
Hon. Mr. Morriay introduced a bill to amend the motor vehicle law.
In explanation he said that there had been an agitation against the running of automobiles in different sections there were people who felt that automobiles should be stopped altogether, while in other sections some felt that on special days they should be kept off the road.
A committee of the House had been appointed to frame a law regarding this matter, and this bill were incorporated their views.
Not in Sympathy.
Personally he was not in sympathy with stopping automobiles on any day. But this bill granted the government the right to pass a by-law when deemed advisable to stop automobiles running in any county on Thursdays. It also provided for a license fee for automobiles of \$5, \$15 and \$30 according to the size of the machine and the amounts received in license fees to be used in making and repairing the highway boards and the government never saw a cent of it, but that had nothing to do with the fact that out of the ordinary revenue of \$150,000 had been spent on bridges last year and it was more than ever before in the history of the province.
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Hon. Mr. Flemming said the honorable gentlemen opposite appeared to have some misapprehension as to the result of the expenditure during the last fiscal year of \$15,675 and which was referred to in this bill. These bridges under construction were classified as reported by the chief engineer as permanent bridges and it was therefore reasonable to expect that they would be paid for from the ordinary revenue of the province. Chapter 18 of the Acts of 1907, which had been referred to in addition to the permanent bridges referred to provided for the issuing of bonds for \$197,000 not one dollar of which was for permanent work.
The Real Situation.
What was the use of the honorable gentlemen opposite saying that they would be paid for from the ordinary revenue. They had never promised anything of the sort. What they had said was that the ordinary services of the province must be paid for from ordinary revenue and that was just exactly what the government expended more money on roads and bridges of this province that has ever been spent before.
Tweeddale—"It was the people money, part of it."
Hon. Mr. Flemming—"Not a dollar of it. The honorable gentleman's statement, however, is about as near correct, as he seems to be able to get to anything."
Hon. Mr. Flemming said if the honorable gentleman referred to road money which had been in the hands of the secretary treasurers of the municipalities, it has been spent on the highway boards and the government never saw a cent of it, but that had nothing to do with the fact that out of the ordinary revenue of \$150,000 had been spent on bridges last year and it was more than ever before in the history of the province.
The government conceding every interest in the matter, as to the scope of the judicial commission, and the right of all parties interested to be represented by the council the provincial judges, the government passed the resolution of which notice was given several days ago by Premier Rutherford. The resolution calls for a judicial commission composed of Justices Scott, Harvey and Beck, of the Supreme Court of Alberta, with the same powers as acting as judges to fully investigate all the matters arising out of the creation, incorporation and organization of the Alberta and Great Western Railway Company, and the subsequent sale of bonds of the company, and the disposal of the proceeds thereof.
The action taken by the government met with the unanimous approval of the house.

Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Robinson said that the statement presented at the opening of the fiscal year \$30,000 had already been spent for permanent bridges. The government could not use as he understood the resolution and the bonds issued under the act of 1907 for bridges amounting to \$15,000 paid last year and for which provision was made for in this act as they were not named in the act.
The question to agree to the bill was then put to the committee and passed by Mr. Beattie was allowed by Chairman Sproul to reopen it.
Mr. Beattie said that the bill gave the government authority not in the original act and that a list drawn between ordinary and permanent bridges so that the opposition could not even have suspicion that ordinary bridges were being shifted to the permanent list in order to save having to pay for them from ordinary revenue. In view of the large amount spent last year for bridges and the large amount of revenue which the government had to expend, he did not think that this bill should include more than \$15,000 for bridges which had been placed in the special list last year and he also thought that all bridges should be named.
Mr. Tweeddale said that confessions were due the House from the government benches. The president of the executive council had told the people of St. John county that this government could not only pay for all necessary public works, from consolidated revenue, but that they would also have a balance which would be used to pay off the provincial debt, and now with the revenue increased by more than \$300,000 above that available to the old administration the government was paying by this bill to increase the public debt by \$300,000.
Bridges named in the original bill had not been constructed and the money was all gone although the new bridge at Grand Falls between the main town and the station was badly needed. One contract which had been awarded had been cancelled and the old bridge still stands there as a discredit to this government.
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FISHERMEN REACH PACT

Charlotte County Weirmen And Sardine Packers Of Eastport And Lubec Settle Differences.

St. Stephen, March 17.—The executive of the Charlotte county Weirmen's Union and representatives of the sardine packers of Eastport and Lubec had a satisfactory conference at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon. At a like meeting held in January a price of \$6.00 per hoghead for the whole season was agreed upon. Later the Deer Island Union made terms with the packers of \$12.00 from the opening of the season until August and \$8.00 for the remainder of the season. This looked better than the contract with the old union and that body set the wheels in motion to secure a readjustment of the price. The packers met them in a reasonable way and it took only a few minutes at the conference this afternoon to make the pact. The old union the same as paid the new.

This insures harmony among all parties concerned with the sardine industry and if the fish will carry out the part that they are supposed to play by coming in abundance, the season should be a profitable one for all. A telegram received here this afternoon announced the sudden death at Ottawa of Gilmor Brown of the public works department. Mr. Brown was a native of Tower Hill, this county, and was a son of the late Hon. James Brown. Two brothers, John C. and David W. Brown, and one sister, Mrs. John McKenzie of Rumford Falls, Me., survive him.

INSURGENTS DREAD ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE

Refractory Members Of Alberta Legislature Threaten Government With Defeat Unless Request Is Agreed To.