

States market at a profit. I do not consider it necessary to enlarge on this aspect of the case. The next thing to be considered is, what is the remedy? One possible remedy is an export duty on saw logs, which would be applicable to the whole of Canada. There was another remedy, that contained in the resolution which I have submitted, and which affects only the province of Ontario. It is that the Ontario government so amend the regulations that timber cut on licensed lands should be manufactured in Canada. I was pleased to observe that at the sale of limits held yesterday the government had taken steps in this direction, and we ask them to do the same thing in regard to all licenses. If they do that, then we will be reserving to ourselves



ALD. SCOTT.

the industries of manufacturing the timber of Ontario in all its branches, and that is one thing which should commend itself to the reason of this meeting. Some say, let matters remain as they are; we may continue to export our saw logs. That is the most unpatriotic position we, as Canadians, could assume. Such an argument should only come from the other side of the line. If this Canada of ours is ever going to attain a high position we must take action under the present circumstances. Now is the time to assert ourselves. The United States duty is framed simply that the United States people may reap the benefit, to the detriment of Canadians. Our rights are threatened simply because we do what we have a right to do. If something is not done now the position year after year will grow worse. They are trying to cripple, grind and crush us as much as ever they can. The tariff has been designed with the object of crushing us, and the time has now come for Canadians to take the question of the disposal of our forests into their own hands. The Dingley bill is for the purpose of the contraction, restriction, and prohibition of our trade with the United States. I say, let us take a stand even if we have to do without trade. We are willing to trade with them on fair and even terms, there is no disposition on the part of Canadians to do otherwise, but we will have no jug-handled policy. Let us say, we are prepared to deal with you on reasonable terms. Now is the time to make our determination known, otherwise let us crawl quietly into some hole and hide ourselves."

Mr. Newman wished to know how that would operate with Americans holding limits in Canada,

to which Ald. Scott replied that we would treat them all alike. The Americans should have no preference over Canadians in Canada. When they purchased limits they fully understood that the Ontario government had the right to amend the regulations.

VIEWS OF MR. BERTRAM.

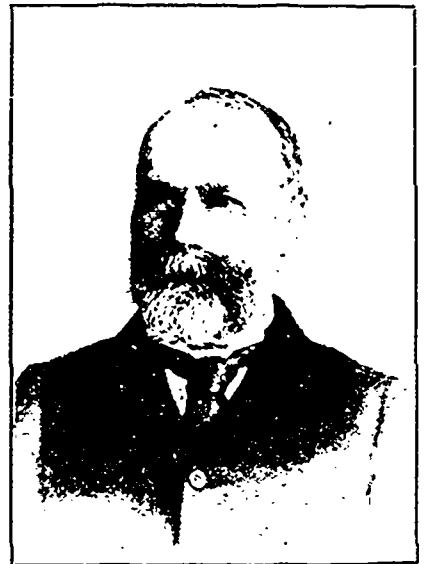
The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Bertram. In doing so he said: "I do not consider it necessary to go into detail as to the policy of the country. When we were discussing what policy to pursue, it occurred to us there were two ways to meet the action taken by the United States government. It is necessary that our interests should be guarded in the closest manner. I admit that nothing should be put in the way of Americans obtaining the best results for their investments in Canada, but we cannot give them advantages over ourselves. The original duty on lumber entering the United States was \$2. This was subsequently raised to \$3, and remained at that figure until 1890, when an agreement was reached between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Blaine that if Canada rescinded the export duty of \$2 on logs, the import duty on lumber would be reduced to \$1. This agreement has now been broken. Now, we in Canada propose to act in an honorable way. We can see the absolute right of the United States to make the duty whatever they like, but they have gone beyond that and had assumed to direct the action of the Canadian people. They said that if we imposed an export duty they would double the amount of the import lumber duty. This was in the nature of a penalty, and while it remains we are justified in giving them no logs at all. It was a domestic question which should be settled in the province of Ontario. Now, Canadians are not a captious people, they do not grasp at straws, but this is a pure matter of business which we should face. We cannot allow our business to be cornered. It was absurd that the people of the United States should come over here and take our timber to their country, and if we cut it here we are to be fined \$2 per thousand feet. The resolution, instead of asking an export duty on logs from the Dominion government, asked that the provincial government require that the timber be sawn in Ontario. Personally, I like the American people, but do not like their legislation."

Concluding, Mr. Bertram said that the forests of Canada were raw material, and he believed the day was near at hand when we will consider whether we will allow any of our timber to be taken out of the country, as upon it depends a number of our industries. He thought we would shortly be able to commence a system of practical forestry and make use of every tree, large and small. He strongly urged the meeting to endorse the resolution, stating that the policy of acting through the Ontario government, rather than through the Dominion government, was given the preference in order that any feeling that Canada was retaliating might be allayed.

THE RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, was the next speaker. Regarding the statement that the meeting would have much influence with the government, he remarked that it was largely representative of the Georgian Bay district, and

did not voice the sentiment of the province. The Ottawa valley represented an important portion of the lumber business, and he was satisfied in saying that the resolution would be opposed by nearly every lumberman in that district. "The question," said Mr. Edwards, "is not a sectional one, and the Dominion government would not be influenced by the action of this meeting. It is a great question, affecting the country from Halifax to Vancouver, and grave consequences may follow the action of the government one way or the other. In my opinion the meeting is a mistake and ill-advised, and I regret that it has been called. I consider that the matter should rest for a while and not be hastily dealt with, and this is the opinion of the people of the Ottawa valley—not that I think the opinion of the valley ought to dominate, for its voice should only be in proportion to the importance of the district. I am opposed to every item of the resolution, not only as a matter of policy, but of principle. If I were to go over to the United States and buy property under certain conditions, I would regard it as a crime for them to say that I could not take it out of the country or dispose of it as I wished. The Americans had come to Canada and bid in good faith, and put money into the Ontario government treasury which would otherwise never have come, and it would be manifestly unfair if the government made any such restriction as the one proposed in the resolution. Then, at the next meeting of Congress some provision would be made to offset this action. I am a Canadian in sentiment, but this is restriction that will strike a deadly blow to



MR. JOHN WALDIE.

Canada. I regret as much as any one that the \$2 duty has been imposed, but let us carry out the policy of retaliation proposed and what would be the result? Why, we would not manufacture any cotton in Canada. This clause is not directed against Canada any more than any other country."

"Would you kindly tell us," interrupted Ald. Scott, "from what other country the United States receives logs."

"I made no such remark," retorted Mr. Edwards, "I simply said Canada was not particularly discriminated against. I think the United States made a mistake. We must look at the effect of an export duty. If the Ontario govern-